



HISTORY
OF THE
107TH INFANTRY
U.S.A.

COMPILED BY
GERALD F. JACOBSON
REGTL. SUPPLY SERGEANT, 107TH INFANTRY

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY
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INSCRIBED

TO THE MEN WITH WHOM WE RUBBED
SHOULDERS WHEN WE TOSSED THE
WILD BLACK DICE OF THE IRON GAME.
WHO LOVED THEIR FOLK AND PLUNGED
GRIMLY INTO THE WORLD'S RED WEL-
TER • WHO FELL—FACE FORWARD—VICTORS
ALL • SOME, YOUTH WHOSE CHARIOT-
WHEEL BROKE ERE HALF THEIR COURSE
WAS RUN • SOME WHOSE DIAL-SHADE
MARKED THEIR HOUR NIGH THE NOON-
TIDE • ORDAINED HUMAN PASCHALS IN
HISTORY'S PASSOVER TO SPRINKLE THEIR
OWN BLOOD ON THE LINTELS OF EUROPE'S
HOMES AND STAY THE DESTROYER'S
STROKE • WHOSE SHRINES THE GREAT
WOULD DECK WITH HONORS • CAN RIB-
BONED CROSS OR VOTIVE BRONZE RELIGHT
THE CANDLE SNUFFED OUT BY THE
CANNON'S BREATH • OURS FOR A WHILE •
BROKEN BODIES NOW, BIVOUACKING ON
DISTANT FIELDS 'NEATH THE POPPIES •
THEIR SOULS RESTING IN THE BOSOM
OF GOD • AWAITING THE ANGEL'S TRUMP
OF THE WORLD'S LAST REVEILLE •
MEANWHILE WE'LL PLANT THE
LIGHT-WHITE LILY, SYMBOL OF THEIR
IMMORTALITY!



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107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

NEW YORK TO FRANCE

THE War Department General Order No. 90 brought out the old Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard, for active service on July 16, 1917. On that day the regiment assembled at its armory, 66th street and Park avenue, New York City, to begin its preparations for active participation with the Allied forces in the World War.

The dual oath under which both officers and men entered the service made it possible for President Wilson to decide upon one of two alternatives respecting the final assignment of this regiment.

The President was empowered under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, either to call out the regiment for Federal service, in which case it would continue as a National Guard regiment in the Federal service, and upon being mustered out would return to its New York National Guard status, or to draft the regiment into Federal service, in which case the commissions of the officers in the State would be vacated, and the term of enlistment of the men would terminate on being mustered out. Officers, too, would revert to civilian status under the provisions of this latter arrangement.

In 1917 President Wilson first called out the regiment as a unit of the National Guard, and by a later proclamation he drafted officers and men into the Federal service as of August 5, 1917.

It was slightly more than a year prior to this entry into the Federal service that the regiment had departed from its historic home for service on the Mexican border, and for most important service during the period of the emergency precipitated by the sinister activities of the bandits below the Rio Grande. Two never-to-be-forgotten days had been recorded in the archives of this famous old infantry outfit—the day the boys left for the Texas border, and the day they returned. Another memorable day was September 11, 1917, when the regiment entrained for Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C.

There were comparatively few of us who started with the regiment for the tented city in the cotton fields of South Carolina who had not

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

PROCLAMATION CALLING NATIONAL GUARD INTO FEDERAL SERVICE

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1917.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 90.

The following proclamation by the President is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

[CALL INTO FEDERAL SERVICE AND DRAFT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.]

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the United States of America and the Imperial German Government are now at war, and having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and through the governors of the respective States, call into the service of the United States as of and from the dates hereinafter respectively indicated all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve of the following States, who are not now in the service of the United States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such officers of the National Guard as have been or may be specially notified by my authority that they will not be affected by this call, to wit:

I. On July 15, 1917, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

On July 25, 1917, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

The members of the National Guard of the various States affected by this call will be concentrated at such places as may be designated by the War Department.

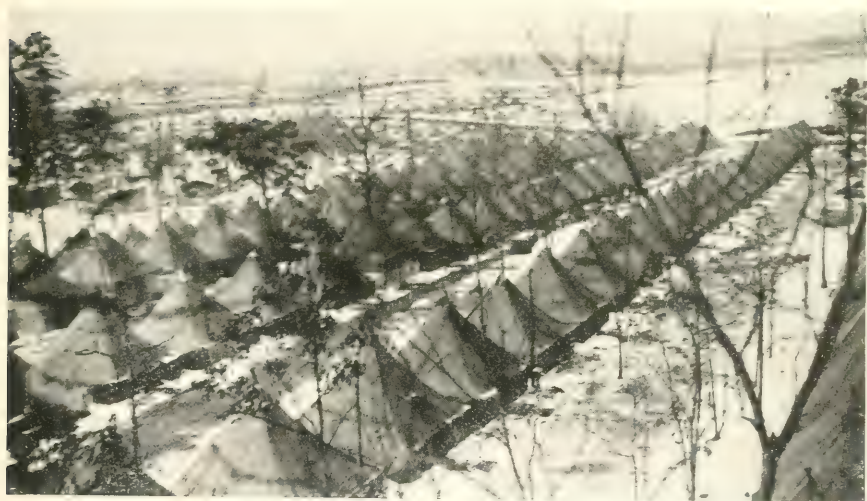
II. And, under the authority conferred upon me by clause second of section one of the act of Congress "to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, I do hereby draft into the military service of the United States as of and from the fifth day of August, nineteen hundred and seventeen, all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve of the following States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such other officers of the National Guard as have been or may be specially notified by my authority that they will not be drafted, to wit:

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and California.



c Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

SEVENTH NEW YORK INFANTRY LEAVING THE ARMORY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917



107TH INFANTRY CAMP—CAMP WADSWORTH



107TH INFANTRY
POST EXCHANGE,
CAMP WADSWORTH

CAMP STREET SCENE
IN WINTER



MESS SHACKS ALONG
REGIMENTAL STREET

107TH INFANTRY
BASE BALL TEAM





107TH INFANTRY POST EXCHANGE



HOSTESS HOUSE AT CAMP WADSWORTH



OFFICERS' ROW, 107TH INFANTRY—CAMP WADSWORTH



COLONEL FISK'S TENT AT CAMP WADSWORTH

NEW YORK TO FRANCE

III. All persons hereby drafted shall on and from the fifth day of August, nineteen hundred and seventeen, stand discharged from the militia, and, under the terms of section 2 of act of May 18, 1917, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by law.

IV. The members of each company, battalion, regiment, brigade, division, or other organizations of the National Guard hereby drafted into the military service of the United States shall be embodied in organizations corresponding to those of the Regular Army. The officers not above the rank of colonel of said organizations of the National Guard who are drafted and whose offices are provided for in like organizations of the Regular Army are hereby appointed officers in the Army of the United States in the arm, staff corps, or department, and in the grades in which they now hold commission as officers of the National Guard, such appointments to be effective, subject to acceptance, on and from the fifth day of August, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and each of them, subject to such acceptance, is hereby assigned as of said date to the organization in the Army of the United States composed of those who were members of the organization of the National Guard in which at the time of draft he held a commission. The noncommissioned officers of the organizations of the National Guard the members of which are hereby drafted are hereby appointed noncommissioned officers in their present grade in the organizations of the Army composed by said members and shall in each case have the same relative rank as heretofore; and all other enlisted men are hereby confirmed in the Army of the United States in the grades and ratings held by them in the National Guard in all cases where such grades and ratings correspond to grades and ratings provided for in like organizations of the Regular Army, all such appointments of noncommissioned officers and confirmations of other enlisted men in their grades to be without prejudice to the authority of subordinate commanders in respect of promotions, reductions, and changes in enlisted personnel.

V. Each organization of the military force hereby created will, until further orders, bear the same name and designation as the former organization of the National Guard of whose members it is composed.

VI. All necessary orders for combining the organizations created by embodying therein members of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve hereby drafted into the military service of the United States into complete tactical units will be issued by the War Department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of July in the year of our Lord
[SEAL] one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the
United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

[382.1, A.G.O.]
By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:
H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

patrolled the border, always "on the alert" for miscreant "spics." And those of us who had never soldiered before were just as eager to get into shape and finally to get into the fray as were those spirited lads who received the plaudits of thronged Fifth avenue in '16.

Many of the old members of the regiment, however, had left the ranks to enter officers' training schools or to enter other branches of the service as officers.

More than 1500 officers in the service of their country during the war were ex-members of the Seventh Regiment of New York.

The recruiting campaign, which began immediately the United States formally declared war against Germany, was manifestly successful. The purpose of the campaign was to bring up the regiment to full strength for a National Guard unit, 2002 men. Sons and grandsons of old Seventh men stepped up and were happy to take the oath administered to all recruits. Those who approached the examining physicians with heavy hearts suffered so only because of their fears that some physical defect of which they had not been aware might preclude their admission to the regiment. All manner of men flocked into the Seventh Regiment armory during that preparatory period. Men whose social positions were lowly stood in line with men whose names appeared in the social register and waited their turn to step on the scales. Most interesting were the developments which subsequently made these men devoted brothers. What lines of demarkation respecting social station may have existed prior to this period were quickly and permanently obliterated. We all became Seventh Regiment men with a single purpose. This chap's affection for that chap budded and grew, and this spirit became universal.

At the first assembly of the regiment a schedule of calls and drills was issued. This marked the beginning of the period of intensive training. "Assembly" thereafter was blown each morning at 9 o'clock. Sunday was no exception to this rule, although ceremonies that day consisted only of a rather hurried roll call. Attendance at that roll call was compulsory, however. The Seventh Regiment was "in the army now."

An odd lot of soldiers—odd because they thoroughly enjoyed the experience—slept every night either in one of the rooms of the armory or on the roof, depending upon the condition of the weather. The men who belonged to that set have a string of tales of which another volume might be written. Meals were served to the men in the large mess hall in the armory, and pretty good meals they were, too.

NEW YORK TO FRANCE

The daily drills consisted of a brisk hike to the parade ground near 72d street in Central Park, a smart setting-up exercise, a close order drill, and a hike which was anything but brisk back to the armory. Morning and afternoon drills were the order of the day.

A decidedly unpopular order came through on August 15, providing for the transfer of 350 Seventh Regiment men to the 69th Regiment to complete the quota of that organization. Each company was ordered to send 27 men. On the following day this detachment, comprising what then seemed to be among the best men we had, was escorted down Fifth avenue, and over to the 69th Regiment armory by the entire Seventh Regiment.

When Colonel Fisk led his regiment out of the armory following the small group of heavily equipped soldiers who had enlisted to go overseas with the Seventh, tears welled up into the eyes of every man in line, and even the smiles which came in response to the spirited applause from the regiment's admirers who lined the streets through which we paraded were forced. This sudden and unhappy separation from our comrades served to instill in us some appreciation of the emotions our mothers felt when they bade us Godspeed.

It was a source of considerable gratification, however, to know that our men were going to swell the ranks of a wonderful fighting regiment—the "Irish Regiment." And it was even more gratifying to learn, what we always had expected to learn, after the war, that our men had nobly upheld the traditions and the spirit of that famous organization, and of the old Seventh as well.

The Seventh was drawn up and passed in review on August 24, in Central Park, for the members of the Belgian Commission. Major General Daniel Appleton, for many years Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, accompanied the reviewing party, among whom were Baron Moncheur and Lord Aberdeen, one time Viceroy of Ireland.

The first intimation that the regiment was shortly to leave for Spartanburg came about September 1. This signaled the beginning of new activities about the armory, particularly in the office of the Supply Officer. It was no small task to arrange for equipment, transportation, and rations for the journey southward. Within a few days the great armory floor was more than half covered with equipment packed and ready for transportation to the trains at Jersey City. On September 10 these supplies were transported to the troop trains in the railroad yards. With them went sufficient rations for the subsistence of the regiment during the journey, and for five days after reaching camp.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

The next day was one of jubilation among the soldiers, and one of pathos for those who stayed behind. Early morning found the armory crowded to the doors with men in uniform and those who would have been in uniform had it been possible. Formalities were forgotten. The boys were receiving informally, and their guests were at once happy and sad; happy and proud to have their boys entering into the great adventure of all time, and sad because they realized the costliness of war. Every company room had been appropriately and tastefully decorated for this farewell. On guard throughout the armory were members of the Veteran Association. Others were at all times available to perform little services for the boys who were about to depart. The departing soldiers were the cynosures of all eyes. They were lionized and favored in every conceivable fashion.

When assembly was blown at 1.50 o'clock the visitors retired to and filled to overflowing the great gallery around the drill floor. The regiment was formed promptly, attendance reports were made, the command was given which started New York's "aristocratic" regiment for the Southland, the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and off we went while our friends and loved ones shrieked and shouted, laughed and cried, waved their handkerchiefs and stamped their feet. Colonel Willard C. Fisk led us out of that deafening roar, down Park avenue to 57th street, west to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to 23d street, and west to the Pennsylvania ferry slip at the Hudson River. The regiment boarded a ferry, crossed to Jersey City, and entrained.

Forming an escort from the armory to 23d street were the veterans of the regiment under command of General Appleton, and accompanied by the New York Police Band, the members of which volunteered their services for that occasion. In the ranks of the veterans were a very considerable number of former members who had entered the service in other organizations, and who paraded in the uniforms of their respective ranks.

Perhaps only on the occasion of the homecoming parade of the 27th Division, of which the Seventh Regiment became a part, was a larger crowd massed along Fifth avenue than on the day the Seventh went away. In many places along the line of march the strong police lines were unable to keep the wildly enthusiastic spectators in check. Many thousands followed the regiment across 23d street and over to Jersey City.

Just below 27th street the veterans swung over to the curb on the west side of Fifth avenue, and stood at attention as the new regiment passed in review.



BAYONET RUN,
CAMP WADSWORTH



U. S. S. SUSQUEHANNA

BAGGAGE STARTED
FOR FRANCE





THE OLD FAITHFUL



STABLE SGT. O'BRIEN AND HIS HOUSE
ON THE PICKET LINE AT
CAMP WADSWORTH



KITCHEN IN COMPANY MESS SHACK AT CAMP WADSWORTH



LINE-UP AT SUPPLY SERGEANT'S TENT, CAMP WADSWORTH



GAS HOUSE AT CAMP WADSWORTH, WHERE THE REGIMENT
WENT THROUGH REAL GAS FOR THE FIRST TIME

NEW YORK TO FRANCE

Numerous specially chartered tugs on which were scores of friends of the boys accompanied the ferry across the river. In the station were three trains of twenty-five cars each, with two cook cars in the center of each train. The first section carried Colonel Fisk and his staff, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, and the Supply Company. On the second section were Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, and on the third section Companies G, H, I, K, L, and M. Immediately upon arriving at the station the men were marched to the trains and loaded into the tourist sleeping cars, which were very shabbily appointed, but which were vastly more pretentious than the ugly freight cars in which the regiment rode through France and Belgium. There was a scurry among the boys' friends and relatives to find the cars in which the chaps in whom they were most particularly interested were ensconced. In this rather amusing search the eager parents and sweethearts *et al.* were given no assistance by the men for whom they searched—the men were powerless, having been given strict orders to remain in the cars to which they had been assigned.

Three men were assigned to each section, two for each lower berth and one for each upper. This was "home" for us for about forty-eight hours. The loading of the men was quickly and easily accomplished, and about an hour elapsed before the departure of the train.

A fire in one of the cook cars of the forward section of the train, which caused considerable delay but little damage to the car, was the most exciting event of the trip southward. Details of men carried the meals from the cook cars in either direction through the trains in large pots, and served the soldiers in their mess tins. Many of us never had eaten from aluminum dishes before. It must be said for the cooks that they performed their duties well, and that nowhere in the regiment were to be found men complaining of not getting enough food.

The third section of the train was the first to reach the troop siding at Camp Wadsworth, a short distance south of Spartanburg. The men in that section detrained at about 1 P.M. on September 13, and marched through dust ankle deep to the camp. A fleet of motor trucks rushed out to the train to carry tentage and other supplies over to the camp so that we could arrange comfortable quarters for ourselves for the night. Each company began as soon as it reached the regimental area to lay out its street, to clear away the brush and trees, and to erect the tents. It was one of the busiest afternoons of our careers in the army. A regimental street through the woods had been

NEW YORK TO FRANCE

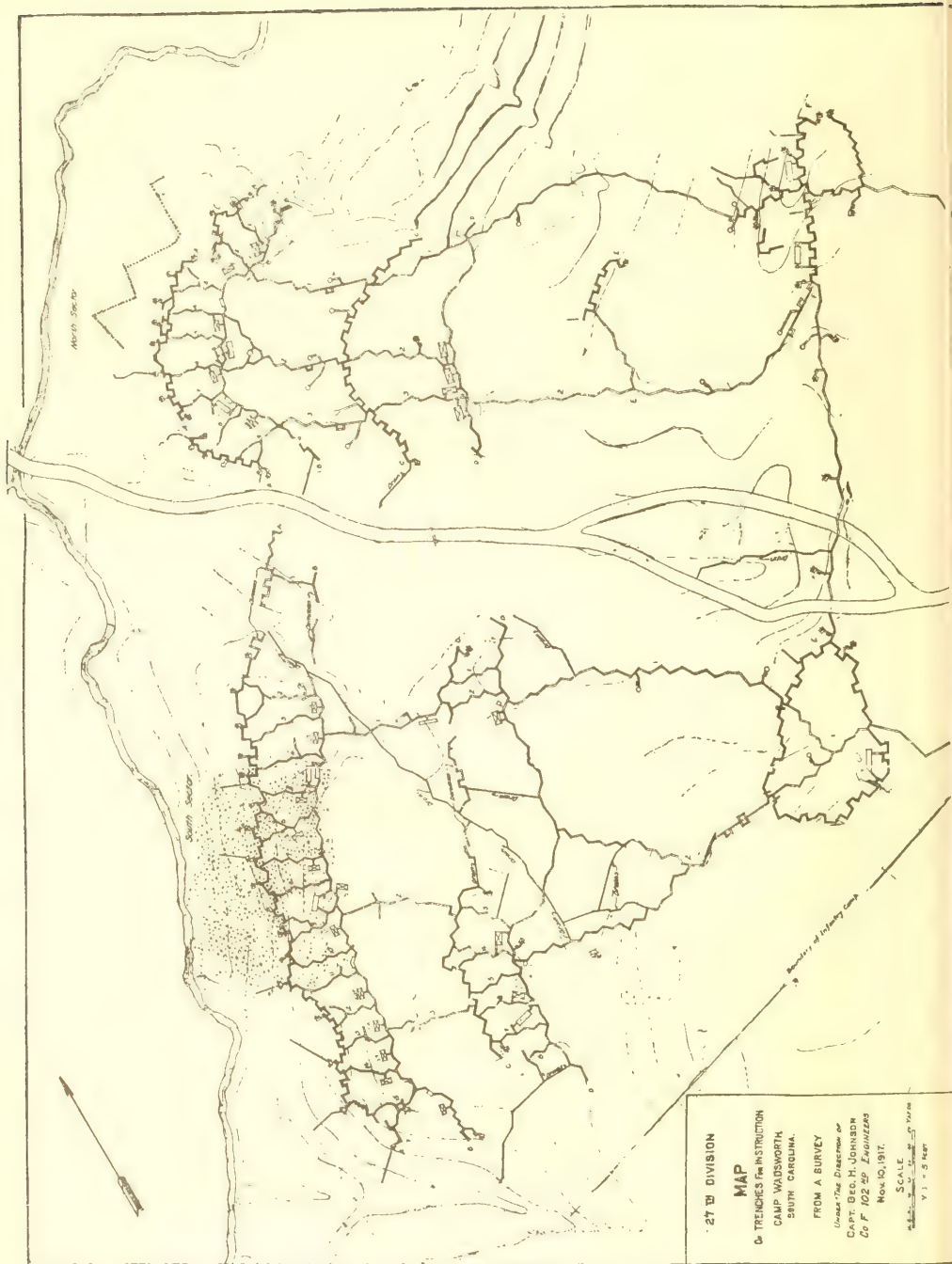
laid out and mess shacks for the troops erected along one side of it. But company streets had not been laid out. It was not long before the streets had been cleared of all debris and a small city of regular army pyramidal tents were pointing their peaks toward the sky.

The first section of the train carrying Colonel Fisk and his staff did not reach the camp until about 10 o'clock that night, too late to de-train. Those troops, therefore, did not reach camp until the following morning. The second section arrived shortly after the third.

The first task of the regiment was to make its camp tenable. The men worked diligently long hours each day to rid the camp site of noxious underbrush and any trees that blocked thoroughfares. Drainage ditches were dug and many other improvements made. While the men labored to put the camp in shape Colonel Fisk toiled over a program of vigorous training which became effective as soon as the drill grounds were made. Bayonet runs were constructed, and an extensive system of trenches weaving through the hills and vales and woodlands hard by the camp was dug.

The trenches were laid out by the Engineers who had preceded us to camp, and they extended over an area of about 1000 yards by 400 yards. The total length of the front line, support and reserve trenches was about eight miles. The infantry of the entire division did the actual digging and in doing so became quite expert in the handling of two of the most important weapons of war, the pick and shovel. After the completion of the trench system a battalion at a time was sent to occupy them. The first tour of trench duty for each battalion was of 24 hours duration. Succeeding tours in the lines were of 72 hours duration.

Officers of the British and French armies who had had many months of actual fighting overseas described the routine of trench life in France, and the training of the troops during the occupation of the trenches followed as closely as possible the methods used in actual warfare. Reliefs were effected, patrols sent out, and attempts made by patrols of other units to capture our lines. Assault and defense methods were worked out with the French instructors. When the wind was such that the lives of the men not in the lines would not be endangered light gas attacks were launched. During the greater part of the time the men were compelled to be in the lines violent electrical storms raged, and the forward trenches became roaring torrents. Washouts were frequent, dugouts were made untenable, and nowhere in the entire system of trenches was it possible to find a patch of ground where one could lie down. What suffering there was in those



27th DIVISION

MAP

OF TRENCHES AND STRUCTURES
CAMP VALDOSTA,
SOUTH GEORGIA.

FROM A SURVEY

Under the Direction of
CAPT. GEO. H. JENSEN
Co. F 102nd Engrs

Nov. 10, 1917.

SCALE

1" = 5 Feet



MORGAN SQUARE, SPARTANBURG, S. C.



TYPICAL SCENE NEAR CAMP WADSWORTH



COMPANY STREET—CAMP WADSWORTH



FOR THE WINTER 1917-1918, WOODEN FLOORS AND SIDES WERE BUILT INTO THE TENTS IN THIS MANNER



107TH INFANTRY CAMP AT CAMP WADSWORTH



TENTS FURLED



TRENCHES AT CAMP WADSWORTH



TRAINING AT CAMP WADSWORTH

NEW YORK TO FRANCE

trenches was due entirely to the elements. Improvements in the drainage system later on, however, made the tours less strenuous and irksome. Many things of immense value were learned.

An order changing the designation of the Seventh New York Infantry to the 107th Infantry, U.S.A., and assigning the regiment with the 108th Infantry to the 54th Infantry Brigade was issued from Division Headquarters on October 1. By the same order the designation of the division was changed from the 6th to the 27th.

On the same day the regiment lost two of its oldest and most beloved officers, Lieutenant Colonel Robert McLean and Major James E. Schuyler. Each had served more than thirty years with the regiment, and when they were transferred to other organizations because of physical disability for overseas service, their departure was deeply felt by the men who had served under them in the Seventh.

Another important and rather significant change brought about between October 15 and 18 was the transfer to the 107th Infantry from the 1st New York Infantry of 1600 men. From the 12th New York Infantry also came 320 men. This increase brought the regiment almost to full war strength of 3699 men. A few men had been assigned to us from the 10th New York Infantry. And from the 1st, 12th, and 10th Regiments came a lot of men who were indeed a creditable addition to the 107th Infantry. Many of them had seen long service on the Mexican border and along the aqueduct in New York State. More than 100 men were transferred to each line company, the majority going to the company whose designation corresponded to that of their original company. The following cities in New York State are those from which the men of the 1st Regiment came: Company A, Utica; B, Utica; C, Watertown; D, Ogdensburg; E, Newburgh; F, Walton; G, Oneonta; H, Binghamton; I, Middletown; K, Malone; L, Newburgh; M, Mohawk; Machine Gun, Utica; Headquarters Company, Binghamton, and Regimental Headquarters, Binghamton.

The training schedule consisted of setting up exercises each morning, three hours of drill in the morning and three in the afternoon. Lectures for non-commissioned officers were held each evening. Sergeant Major Tector, of the British Army, did splendid work as physical and bayonet instructor, and was well known and exceedingly popular among the men. As the training progressed other branches of the war game were emphasized, such as bayonet work, Chauchat machine gun drills, and instruction in the adjustment and use of the small box respirator, or gas mask. Gas mask drills were held until

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ORDER CHANGING SEVENTH N. Y. INFANTRY TO 107TH U. S. INFANTRY

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS, 27th Div., U. S. A.,
CAMP WADSWORTH,

Spartanburg, S. C., October 1, 1917.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department dated September 11, 1917, this Division is organized under the provisions of General Orders No. 101, War Department, 1917, as follows:

III. The 54th Infantry Brigade, consisting of Brigade Headquarters, the 107th and 108th Regiments of Infantry, and the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, is organized as follows:

(b) The 107th Regiment of Infantry (Seventh N. Y. Infantry).

The Commanding Officer, 1st N. Y. Infantry, will transfer to the 107th Regiment of Infantry 1600 enlisted men of appropriate grades.

The Commanding Officer, 12th N. Y. Infantry, will transfer to the 107th Regiment of Infantry, 320 enlisted men of appropriate grades.

By command of Brigadier General Phillips:

Official:

ALLAN A. REAGAN,

Adjutant General, Acting Adjutant.

FRANKLIN W. WARD,

Lieut. Colonel, Acting Chief of Staff.

NEW YORK TO FRANCE

every man could adjust his mask in not more than six seconds. At the end of the training all were put through the gas chamber in the camp with actual gas filling the room.

Classes were formed for special courses in various branches of army tactics, and during the later weeks of training scarcely a man but was or had been a member of at least one of these special schools. Each squad was able to specialize in a single branch of warfare since the British regulations under which we were training required that every company be divided into specialty groups. Nor were the men picked at random for this specialty training. A man most adept at hand grenade throwing was made a grenadier; one most proficient at machine gunnery was put into a machine gun squad, and so was each company divided, with the result that when the regiment went into action each man and each squad had one particular job and knew how to perform that job.

A long, balmy, delightful autumn made what might have been most tedious work a real pleasure. It was well that with the approach of winter the men installed wooden floors and sides in their tents, and that upon brick foundations in the center of their tents they erected the Sibley stoves, the chimneys of which extended up the center pole and protruded through vents at the pinnacle of the tents. For the most severe winter in years, variously estimated at from ten to thirty, broke upon us, and made life under canvas most miserable for a few weeks. Over the cotton fields fell several inches of snow, and in the valleys deep banks made it well-nigh impossible for vehicular traffic to pass through. Spartanburg residents were astounded at the volume of snow and at the average temperature.

The heavy snowfall and the ice made it exceedingly difficult to distribute regularly the rations and fuel, and caused considerable consternation in camp by crippling automobile service to and from town.

During the regiment's sojourn in Camp Wadsworth all lieutenants were ordered to attend schools conducted in camp on liaison, signal work, musketry, machine guns, and hand and rifle grenades. Lieutenant Pierre Forrestier of the French Army was assigned to instruct the regiment in grenade throwing and bombing, which later proved to be vitally important.

Candidates from all the units of the division were selected to attend the Officers' Training School which had been established in camp. The final inspection and examination of these men to determine whether they were fitted for the training course was made

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

by the Commanding General, and resulted in the 107th Infantry sending a large number to school. These men graduated at Camp Wadsworth, but most of them did not receive their commissions until we arrived in France.

Drafts upon the regiment were made in January, 1918, for men to be sent to the following units: January 9, men to the 1st New Hampshire Regiment; January 11, men to the First Army Headquarters as interpreters, and January 28, men to the Motor Mechanics Regiment. Furthermore, many men were transferred individually to various other branches of the service, and some transferred back to the 1st, 10th, and 12th Regiments, which had been made skeleton regiments from which new tactical fighting units were to be formed. Other men were discharged on claims of dependency and S.C.D. (Surgeon's Certificate of Disability).

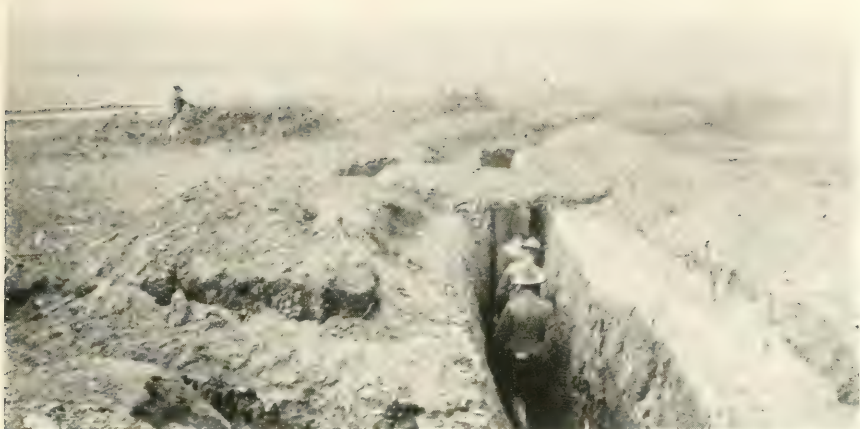
The drawings at Christmas time for Christmas and New Year furloughs of seven days each were at once amusing and pathetic. Only about twenty per cent. of each company was permitted to leave on furlough, and so the men who wished furloughs drew for them. There were many bitterly disappointed lads in camp that day, needless to say. Half the furlough men went at Christmas time, and the rest at New Year's.

It was a strenuous winter for every soldier in camp. There was hard work and more hard work to be done. The camp was dreary, and on too few occasions was it possible to get to town, where at least there were warm places to spend the time, a touch of civilian life, and good food. These things were luxuries then, and restaurant food in Spartanburg was indeed a luxury.

With the approach of spring came the circulation of rumors that very shortly we were to embark for overseas, and universally the wish was father to the thought. As these rumors increased in persistency so did our energy increase. Fear that the regiment might not be classed as fitted for overseas service was responsible for the crack appearance of the outfit on all occasions when it was ordered to turn out for officials from Washington and for General Officers whose names were not familiar to the rank and file. We wanted to get across, and up into the fight—and we did.

Colonel Applin of the British army delivered lectures to the men on the use of the machine gun. His lectures were forceful and most effective.

During March, 1918, the regiment was sent to the rifle range at Glassy Rock, twelve miles from Campobello, S.C., in the foothills



PRACTICE TRENCHES



BRUSH REVETMENT—TRENCHES AT
CAMP WADSWORTH



COMPANY K ON THE HIKE TO GLASSY ROCK, S.C.



RIFLE RANGE AT GLASSY ROCK, S.C.



"READY!"



TARGETS INSTEAD OF HUNS



107TH INFANTRY CLUB HOUSE AT CAMP WADSWORTH



SUNDAY SERVICES IN THE CLUB HOUSE

NEW YORK TO FRANCE

of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Our two visits to that vast, romantic, silent, majestic region were most delightful. The troops were taken by train from Camp Wadsworth to Campobello, from which point we hiked over mountainous country to the range far up in the fastnesses of those charming hills. Many expert riflemen developed during those weekly periods on the range.

To the women of New York who contributed to the fund with which the 107th Infantry clubhouse was built the men of the regiment owe an everlasting debt of gratitude. What a joy it was to retreat to that great hut at night to be entertained with moving pictures or by talent from our own ranks! And it was worth while to go there Sunday morning to the religious services. It was convenient, too, as a reading and writing room.

The regimental Post Exchange, established under Army Regulations, flourished during the stay of the regiment in camp, and on pay day the stock of candy and other refreshments was depleted to almost nothing. The profits from this busy establishment were divided between the regimental and company funds, and used for the benefit of the regiment.

Perhaps more contributions to the divisional weekly, "The Gas Attack," which had been established in camp as a successor to the "Rio Grande Rattler," came from the 107th Infantry than from any other unit in the division. The magazine was professional in every respect since its staff comprised men who had had thorough editorial and art training.

Not a man but will remember the Cleveland Hotel, the Finch, the Enlisted Men's Club, and Burnett's, whose flapjacks quickly gained fame, and justifiably, throughout the army reservation. The vaudeville houses and moving picture houses and the homes of townspeople were constantly swarming with doughboys. The division musical show, "You Know Me, Al," written, produced, and played by men of the division, many of whom were 107th men, had a successful week's run at the Harris Theater, and later enjoyed a phenomenal run of a month in New York City just prior to the Division's departure for France.

On April 10 the regiment hiked to the artillery range, about 24 miles from Camp Wadsworth, and there had its first experience under terrific artillery fire. A real barrage was put down by the 27th Division artillery, and under this curtain of fire the regiment moved forward, as some months later it moved forward in actual battle, in wave formation. The return hike to Camp Wadsworth was a

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

triumph for the regiment. Purposely the men were put to a severe test, and they met the test admirably. In a single day the regiment hiked in splendid fashion a distance which ordinarily would not have been covered in less than two days. This feat abundantly proved the physical excellence of the command.

Official word of the early departure of the regiment for a port of embarkation came about April 15. This meant some speedy work in preparation for the move.

It was necessary to turn in large quantities of unserviceable clothing and other equipment, and to receive new supplies in exchange. The Springfield rifles were exchanged for the new American Enfield rifles. Tents, stoves, and cots were left in place when the regiment moved away.

The regiment began the movement from Camp Wadsworth on Sunday, April 28, 1918, marching to the rail siding near camp and en-training in second-class day coaches for the trip to ——?

Not a man had the faintest notion about where the regiment was going. Some good guesses were made, many wagers were placed, and quite a number of the boys were correct in their predictions.

Those who had guessed Camp Stuart at Newport News, Va., were right, as all discovered several hours after the train left Spartanburg behind. To say that the men were happy to leave Spartanburg would be to trifle with the exact truth, as would also to say that all the men were sorry to leave that town.

Regimental Headquarters, the Headquarters Company, the Machine Gun Company, and the 1st Battalion left on April 28; the 2d Battalion left on the 29th, and the 3d Battalion on the 30th. It was a twenty-five-hour run to Camp Stuart.

There the men were housed in warm, comfortable barracks furnished with spring beds instead of the canvas cots such as they had slumbered upon during the nights of the previous eight months. The bathing facilities were excellent, and scrubbing was the principal diversion during the few days we spent at Newport News.

The regiment was kept in strict quarantine while at Stuart, and with few exceptions in case of absolute necessity no passes to leave the camp were issued. Each day, however, scores of friends and relatives of the men were admitted to the camp.

Medical and equipment inspections took place almost daily. Morning and afternoon drills were short and full of snap, and the evening parade following retreat was enjoyed by the men as well as by those who looked on.

NEW YORK TO FRANCE

Three officers and nineteen men forming an advance party sailed before the regiment left.

The entire regiment with the exception of the 2d Battalion and Machine Gun Company and one platoon of Company D, which was quarantined, boarded the U.S.S. *Susquehanna* on May 9, and the following day the remaining units of the regiment went aboard the U.S.S. *Antigone* with troops from other units. Soon after she received her quota of troops the *Susquehanna* left her pier and went out into the bay, where she lay until the following morning, when both ships, on which were units of the 107th, quietly and unostentatiously moved out to sea. On the upper decks of these former German liners were spacious dining rooms for officers. On the main decks were state-rooms for officers, the non-commissioned staff, and first sergeants. The latter had their meals in the Chief Petty Officers' mess. Below decks were bunks for the men, and their mess halls. The meals on board ship were all prepared very skilfully by the ship's cooks, and except during the exceedingly rough weather, of which there were about two days, the meals were served with little difficulty.

On board the U.S.S. *Antigone* (formerly the S.S. *Neckar* of the North German Lloyd Line) were the 2d Battalion, with the exception of the platoon from Company D, the Machine Gun Company, and troops from other regiments.

In charge of the troops on that ship was Major Mortimer D. Bryant, then commander of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion. Major Nicholas Engel commanded the 2d Battalion.

Several members of the Division Show were on the *Antigone*, and entertained frequently during the trip across. Moving pictures were shown daily in one of the mess halls. On the morning of May 21, "Comin' Thru—Hot Stuff," a newspaper which got its name from a favorite expression of men on the mess detail, was published by Corporals Waddell and Sawtell.

In the convoy in which the regiment went overseas were fourteen other transports carrying a heterogeneous lot of troops to the battle-fields. Accompanying the convoy was the U.S. Cruiser *Frederick*.

"Abandon Ship" drills comprised a most important part of each day's program. Life-boats and rafts were conspicuously marked, and to each were assigned as many men as could safely be accommodated in an emergency. And immediately the alarm sounded each day companies formed hurriedly, and marched swiftly to their designated sections of the ship and to the life-craft to which they had been assigned.

A dozen smart-looking little torpedo boat destroyers bounded over

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the waves in the direction of our convoy during the sixth day at sea, and surrounded the fleet to afford protection through the submarine zone. The cruiser *Frederick* turned back. Like so many restless tots, the very businesslike destroyers zigzagged about our convoy, spurted ahead, dropped astern, dodged between the transports, and circled about, always on the alert for the sinister craft which infested those waters.

There were those who pretended to be disappointed because no submarines were sighted, and there were those, too, who were contented to see the Navy gunners—cracks they were—work out with wooden conning towers, towed by other ships, as targets. Had we been on a pleasure voyage we should scarcely have been happier than we were on the transports. Complaints which filtered back to the United States respecting alleged deplorable conditions obtaining on Army transports certainly did not originate in the ranks of the 107th Infantry. It was a pretty happy lot of doughboys who swung merrily down the gangplanks from the transports to lighters in Brest Harbor, and stood all over one another's feet while the strange French ferry-boat puffed them to the picturesque shores of a new land. A part of the convoy carrying troops whose identity never became known to the men in our regiment turned away from our fleet shortly after land was sighted, and headed for St. Nazaire.

It must have thrilled those feeble little French mothers, those virile youths, and those demure maids who stood along the shores of the channel leading into the harbor on that 23d day of May when our formidable-looking fleet of transports formed in single file and slipped furtively through the pretty narrows to places of anchorage.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

FRANCE!—land of countless dreams, scene of the Great Adventure! It seemed good at last to be there. Every mind in the regiment had been focused for many weary months upon these very shores, and he was a rare doughboy, indeed, who didn't derive a distinct and pleasurable thrill from that first feel of French soil under his deck-shined brogans.

The troops were ferried from the ships to an old stone quay and there assembled in battalions. As fast as the battalions completed muster, they swung into column of squads and started the five-kilometer march leading to open fields on the outskirts of Brest, where they bivouacked.

This hike to camp led into a fairly populous section of the city, up a rather steep hill and out past the old Napoleon Barracks, a French military post said to have been established back in the time of the great leader whose name it bore. Needless to say, too many khaki-clad cohorts had tramped over that same route for the arrival of the 107th to occasion any undue excitement. French families gazed at us curiously from their balconies and windows, of course, but except for a few isolated instances, they watched us swing by without giving any sign of emotion.

Not so with the French children, however. They trickled into the streets from every doorway, hailing us with shrill shrieks of welcome in a jargon few of us could understand. But we couldn't misunderstand how they felt. They were children, after all, and children never do grow tired seeing soldiers. They followed us for blocks, begging pennies and cigarettes. They got them, too. Their welcome warmed the hearts of the men in the ranks; besides, they were such cute little shavers.

Soon we emerged from the city into the countryside. Stretching away as far as the eye could see were hedged-in fields of fertile farmlands, and yonder to the left loomed the ancient walled-in Napoleon Barracks, as they were known to soldiery. Their real name, which

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was heard but little, was Pontanezen Barracks. And half a mile or so beyond, or, as we then began to learn distance, about one kilometer, were the fields where we were to pitch camp.

Officers and men, alike, from Colonel Fisk down to the lowliest buck of the rear rank, rolled into blankets that night under the scant shelter of "pup tents." The night was cold and damp. With the lowering of dusk came a heavy, chill mist, and as the sun crept up over tree and hedge the following morning it transformed the slanting roofs of the tents into so many sheets of glistening silver.

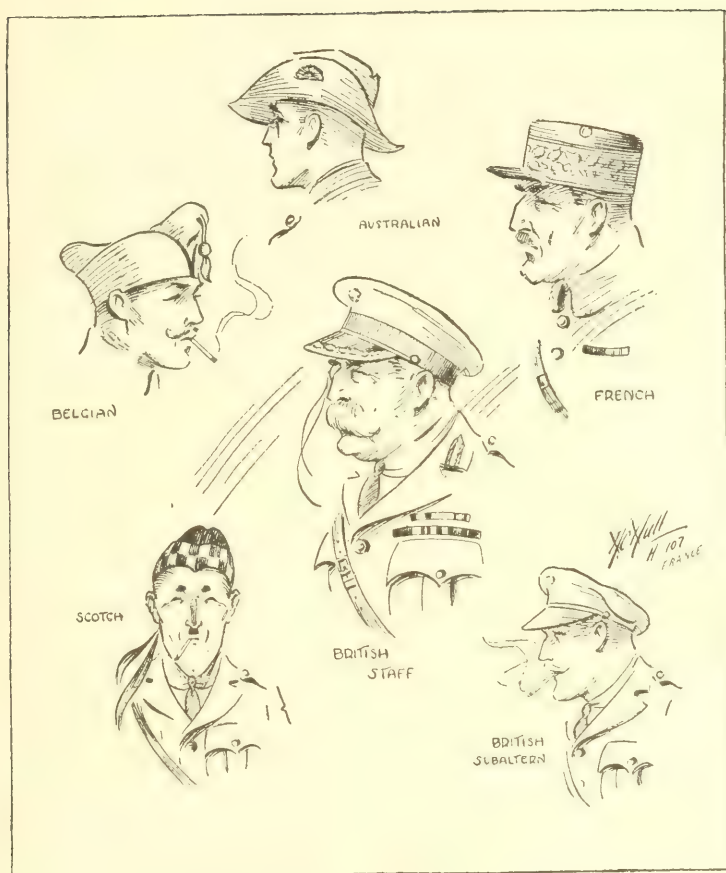
Upon our arrival at the camp, it was found that no wheeled transport was available to the regiment for food and water. The regimental supply officer immediately commandeered sixteen men from each company and dispatched them to the Pontanezen Barracks, where there was located a U. S. Quartermaster Depot. Far into the night these men trudged back and forth, fetching the vast supply of edibles and water required to satisfy a regiment's appetite and thirst.

The following day passed more or less uneventfully, but that night a courier brought orders to Colonel Fisk that the regiment would start from Brest the next morning on a journey by rail. The news sent a wave of expectancy tingling through the ranks. The men were thrilled with possibilities. Were we going directly to the lines? Would we hear the big guns sooner than we believed? Yes, those orders set the men to talking—and thinking.

Next day was Sunday. At 4 A.M. the buglers set up a hubbub that would have quickened the dead. Hot coffee, a hasty breakfast. Down came the tents, damp and heavy with dew. Into the blanket rolls they went. Packs were slung. Off to the right a bugler tooted "Attention!" A command, the rattle of rifles against shoulders, the muffled thump of feet on sod—we were off!

The regiment was swinging through the main streets of Brest, the men whistling merrily, as daylight seeped through the darkness. The trees lining the streets seemed a-flutter with birds which twittered gayly as we thumped loudly along the rubble-stone paving. All seemed so peaceful, so restfully quiet. It seemed hard to reconcile that Sunday morning scene with war.

But turning the corner of a particularly beautiful avenue a few minutes later, we forgot the warbling birds, the idyllic quiet of the sleeping city. We saw our first Germans! We beheld perhaps fifty Hun prisoners marching between blue-clad Poilus. Never could one imagine a more motley crew. They were unkempt of hair and person,



TYPES OF OFFICERS OF THE ALLIES

shockingly in need of razoring, and their uniforms were of every cut and color ever issued in Germany. They were on their way, no doubt, to do the chores devolving upon all captives.

For the most part the men in the regiment marched by the enemy prisoners in silence, merely staring at them. Here and there, however, were a few chaps who could not restrain their desire to hail them. The Huns leered at every one who yelled at them, and they seemed callously indifferent to the information, imparted by one enthusiastic Yank, that there were already eight or ten millions of Americans in France and that many more on the way.

Presently the regiment drew up alongside of three freight trains on a railroad spur near the water-front. We had read much of the famous 8-chevaux-40-hommes box-cars of France; now we were piling into them. Dinky things they were at best, yet forty men were obliged to crowd, push, wriggle, and elbow inside of each one. And in each car, we found, were rations to last us several days. Incidentally, box-car travel rations always consisted of such simple delicacies as beans, corned beef, canned tomatoes, jam, and hardtack.

The three trains pulled out in sections an hour apart, the first one starting at 7 A.M. It was a glorious day. The men forgot the discomforts of the crowded cars in the beauty of the landscape rolling by them. The quaint Arcadian farmhouses nestling snugly among their ripening acres, bits of splendid woodland, the rows of stately poplars fringing the roads—it was like gazing upon some wonderful idealistic painting.

At way stations along the railway there were often large groups of natives out to wave us a *bon jour*. They were dressed, it seemed, in their Sunday best. Their low-crowned parochial hats, their black, loose-hanging capes and their wooden shoes won the interest of our lads. We noticed, too, the very apparent absence of young men. It was readily to be seen that France was drained of her young stalwarts. Verily, it is a thing most impressive to travel miles and miles through a country, and behold only old men, womenfolk, and children.

All that day the three trains chugged along, and all that night and the next day. It was a weary journey. As night came the moon-bathed countryside seemed to take on an aspect somewhat ethereal, and the glowing cigarette ends inside the crowded box-cars looked like so many fireflies. Finding a way to stretch tired muscles in those cramped quarters was a problem tremendously hard to solve. If a fellow tried to lie down in the blackness of those cars he encountered a veritable jungle of tangled legs and arms and squirming



AT THE HINDENBURG LINE



FOLLOWING THE TANKS INTO POSITION



BELLICOURT



RESTING IN BELLICOURT



BARBED WIRE AT HINDENBURG LINE



ST. QUENTIN CANAL TUNNEL BEHIND THE HINDENBURG LINE



GERMAN PRISONERS CARRYING AMERICAN WOUNDED



BOUND FOR THE PRISON CAGE

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

bodies. At first it was a subject for jest, but as the night dragged on many a churlish wrangle took place because this or that doughboy happened to rest his feet on his neighbor's chin.

During the trip several stops were made to give the men strong black coffee brewed by French Red Cross women. It was served without sugar or milk, but to the lads it was pure nectar.

Early on the second night of the trip the first section braked to a standstill at a railhead named Noyelles, near the mouth of the Somme. The order came to detrain, and with a joyful whoop of relief the men piled out of the stuffy cars and formed up alongside the tracks.

That same night, within two hours, the regiment received its first lesson in actual Hun warfare. The 3d Battalion, the first section to reach Noyelles, had marched about a kilometer to a British transport camp and was devouring a mess of kidney stew dished up by "Tommy" cooks when it happened. The 2d Battalion was marching to a camp site allotted it and the 1st Battalion was just spilling out of the freight cars at the railhead.

Perhaps not a single man in the entire regiment even suspected that we could be in any danger there. We were so far from the front that not even a distant rumble was discernible. Moreover, the moon was out in full spring splendor. The faint fragrance of budding blossoms pervaded the night. One might expect romance there, and on a night such as this, but war—never! The men would have laughed had anybody suggested the thought.

But it came—and suddenly. The quiet of the night was shattered by a roar of guns, and, like an echo, muffled reports were heard from high above us. The boys looked at each other in gaping surprise, and then, as many beams of powerful light darted heavenward, all heads craned backward. Those searchlights told the story. A Boche air raid! Those barking guns were British "Archies." We listened. Distinctly now we could hear the throb of motors. From the sound of them, the Boche sky-raiders were circling directly overhead.

The "Archies" were pumping shells skyward at a great rate now. The drone of the airplanes continued. Presently a series of violent explosions, preceded by a sort of whistling noise, came from off somewhere to the right. German bombs! Again the lads looked at each other. Were those bombs meant for us? We wondered. We listened. We waited. What next?

Following those explosions, however, the sound of the Boche airplanes grew fainter and fainter, and presently we heard it no more.



ALLIES

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

The British guns ceased firing. Quiet came again. The old moon was beaming on the same as ever. The episode had passed like a bad dream. A ripple, a buzz, a veritable chatter swept through the ranks. How the men did talk about that first experience as they made ready to roll into their blankets for a night of needed rest!

Next morning it was learned that the Boche air raid had been directed against a large British ammunition dump near Noyelles, and not against the regiment. The Germans very probably didn't know that Americans were within miles of that place. Their bombs, by the way, landed harmlessly in a plowed field a quarter of a mile from the regiment.

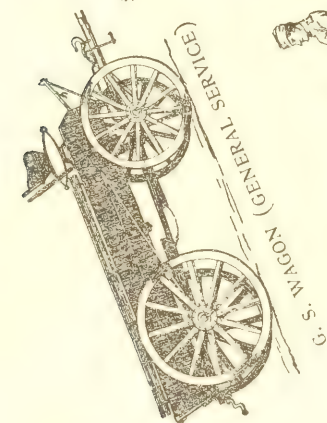
We found Noyelles to be a British motor lorry center. A fleet of their lorries, in fact, hauled the regiment's baggage from the trains. They were driven in most cases by soldiers who, through wounds or other causes, were no longer fitted for front-line service. Indeed, some of those "Tommy" drivers were old enough to be the fathers of most of the men in the American regiment.

Late the day following the regiment's arrival at Noyelles orders came to move again. Regimental headquarters were to be established in Rue, a near-by town, and the various companies marched to billets in smaller towns scattered about in a radius of about six kilometers. These billets comprised barns, spare rooms in houses, woodsheds—anything that would shelter from five to fifty men.

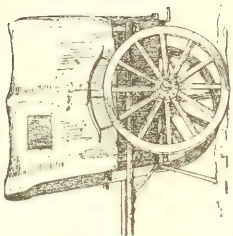
Gradually it began to dawn upon the men that the regiment, along with the rest of the 27th Division, was destined to co-operate with the British. A few days after our settling down in the billets that suspicion was confirmed. Our American Eddystone rifles, cartridge belts, and bayonets were collected and were replaced with British Enfield rifles, British belts and bayonets. Also, we were issued the regular British gas masks and steel helmets.

Training began at once under the supervision of British officers and N.C.O.'s, men drawn from British combat organizations. Some of them were but a few days out of the line, and the instruction they imparted to us was up-to-the-minute, vigorous and very interesting. Day after day the men were piped out of their billets for long hours of intensive training.

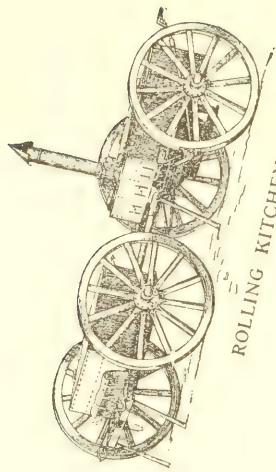
The area in which the regiment was billeted was a regular British training area. The system of areas and sub-areas as used by the British Expeditionary Forces in the zone of the advance was interesting. Each British army was assigned to a certain longitudinal sector running westward from the battle front, and these sectors were



G. S. WAGON (GENERAL SERVICE)



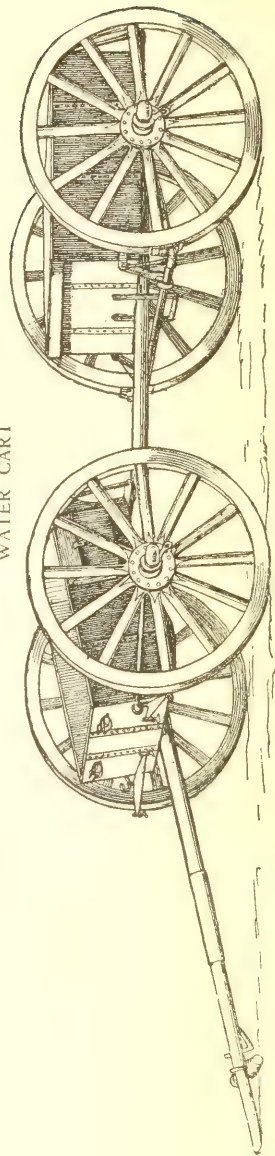
OFFICERS' MESS CART



ROLLING KITCHEN



WATER CART



LIMBER

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

always divided laterally into three areas—the battle area, the forward area, and the training area. We, of course, were working in the training area.

The British administration of those areas was most complete and comprehensive. Each training area, for example, came under the supervision of an area commandant, sub-area commandants, town majors, and, in the smaller villages, billeting wardens.

Commanders of incoming troops always conferred with these officials and received definite and most explicit instructions as to where the men might be billeted, where water sufficiently pure to drink might be procured, and the thousand and one details officers must know of a country into which they are taking troops. It was from these sources, too, that maps of the country roundabout were obtained.

These British maps were very accurate and ingeniously co-ordinated. Each sheet was numbered, and the country shown thereon was cross-sectioned by vertical and horizontal lines. The squares thus formed were lettered, and these in turn were cross-sectioned into smaller squares that were numbered. Thus it was exceedingly simple to refer to a certain location by a map co-ordination instead of a name, in the transmission of orders or messages.

It is hard to imagine the difficulties that would have been encountered in troop movements, or in the movement of supplies, had it not been for just such maps. Each British motor lorry, for instance, carried a road map fastened in a frame in plain view of the driver. These maps covered only that part of the country occupied by the army corps to which the drivers were attached, and the roads were indicated by red and blue lines. The red lines showed roads large enough for two-way travel, whereas the blue lines indicated roads permitting of one-way traffic only. Little arrows plainly showed each lorry driver which direction he must take on every road.

As the days passed, the regiment was gradually receiving all sorts of British equipment—limbers, water carts, officers' mess carts, Maltese carts, rolling kitchens, harness and animals. The British field kitchens were exceptionally compact and efficient.

In the midst of our training in the hinterland of Rue, word came that the men's barrack bags, which had been left behind at Noyelles, would have to be sent to storage in Calais. So the entire regiment, in company detachments, was marched to Noyelles to give the men a chance to remove from the bags any personal belongings which they might wish to keep with them.

The time spent in the vicinity of Rue was always a pleasant

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memory among the men. On Sundays, or whenever they were free from duty, the men were wont to hike the dusty roads to Rue. It being the largest town round about, with a normal population of some 5000, it was the Mecca for all doughboy pleasure-seekers. Principally, their bent was toward the several passable restaurants in the town. Doughboys on their day off were ever willing to trek miles for a change in grub. Somehow, the army menu seemed to grow monotonous.

The upper part of a schoolhouse in Rue housed regimental headquarters, as well as the headquarters of the 54th Brigade and a skeleton organization of the 2d and 8th Lancashire Fusiliers, which was attached to the 107th for purposes of instruction. The men of this unit would proceed every morning to the towns of Ponthoile, Morlay, Favieres, Forest Montiers, and St. Firmin, and conduct classes in the use of the British rifle, various types of grenades, gas masks, and so on.

Another town to which the Yanks were attached, another place that witnessed a Yankee pilgrimage Saturday afternoons and Sundays, was St. Valery. It was a town rich in historical lore, priding itself, among other things, as the birthplace of Jules Verne. In peace times it presumed to be rather a popular French watering place, and not a few of the lads peeled down to their basic garments and dipped in the surf along its broad sandy beach every time they went there.

During the stay of the regiment in the Rue area, Captain Douglas C. Despard, Regimental Adjutant, was ordered to the Staff College at Langres, and he was succeeded by 1st Lieutenant Edward H. Kent, who acted as Regimental Adjutant throughout the entire campaign and was later commissioned Captain. Captain Despard never returned to the regiment. He was raised to the post of Brigade Adjutant in the 91st Division at the end of his three months course and later became a major.

Two weeks were spent in the Rue area. In the latter few days of that period the regiment suffered a great loss. Colonel Willard C. Fisk, commander of the regiment, held in deep respect and veneration by every single man under him, was ordered back to America because of illness. His farewell to his officers and men is printed on opposite page.

Major Nicholas Engel assumed command by seniority, Major Mazet, who journeyed to France with the advance party of the regiment, having been assigned elsewhere.

The first real physical ordeal the men encountered in France came on June 17, when the regiment was ordered into an area 22 kilometers

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COLONEL FISK'S FAREWELL LETTER

HEADQUARTERS, 107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Personal and Unofficial.

France, June 15, 1918.

To the Officers of the Regiment:

My illness of the past two weeks has developed a physical condition which leads my superiors to believe, and I am compelled to admit, disqualifies me from going further with the Regiment in this present enterprise. I have been ordered to the rear, and if my condition will permit, will probably be returned to the United States.

As I am leaving Headquarters to-morrow morning, I am deprived of the opportunity of personally saying farewell to each officer, and circumstances constrain me by this means to convey to them my appreciation of their earnest, efficient, and enthusiastic labors as well as their loyalty under my command, which has enabled us to bring to the battlefield at France a unit of which, I think, all may feel proud. As to my personal feelings arising out of this misfortune to me, it is perhaps unnecessary to speak, as I doubt not they will be generally understood. However, I may say that I will always cherish, be it for long or for short, the recollections of the association with the officers of the Regiment, and indeed with the enlisted personnel, whose response to their officers has been so generous as to persuade me that, in the trying days to come, they will, being led by gentlemen of your attainment, make a record of which our Country will be proud.

In conclusion, I can only say good-bye—good luck—God bless you.

WILLARD C. FISK, Colonel.

southwest of Rue. It was our first march in hobnailed shoes, and the route lay over roads that were hard and flinty. The men were extremely heavily laden. Besides their personal belongings, their rifles and the like, they each carried two blankets, an overcoat, and extra clothing. And the sun blazed hot that day as if with an angry vengeance. It was a hike all remembered.

Regimental headquarters were set up in Vaudricourt, while the battalions were billeted in the villages of Cayeau Camp, Onival, and Woignarue. Three days the regiment abode in this region, during which time a highly realistic demonstration was staged by British officers and N.C.O.'s showing exactly how the Germans launched their famous cloud gas attacks.

The regiment was lined up one night in close formation on a rolling plain edging on the English Channel, and a British officer lectured the men on various phases of gas warfare. Set into the ground in front of the regiment were a number of cylinders containing gas, sufficient (the Britisher said) to kill every man there. He explained that at a certain signal the gas in those containers would be released and allowed to float through the regiment, and that it was vitally important that no man should be tardy in slipping on his gas mask.

The whole theory of the demonstration was to prove to our men the absolute protection afforded by their gas helmets—to instil into them utter confidence in the effectiveness of their respirators, a feeling of surety, of complete safety. A wise theory, indeed. As the regiment ere long found out in practice, gas was dangerous only to the fellow who was slow in getting his mask on.

A rocket flared, bathing the regiment in a greenish-white glow that gave the men an appearance almost ghostly. A hissing sound came from the direction of the half-buried cylinders, and a mist-like cloud swept toward the waiting regiment. Steel helmets clattered to the ground with a mighty, muffled roar, and every man on the field shoved his face into his respirator instantler.

After a few minutes the gas cloud drifted beyond the ranks and slowly dissipated. Gas masks were ordered off. The show was over. With their clothes reeking gas, the men tramped in battalions back to their respective villages and billets.

Rumors flew the rounds at a great rate as the result of that staged gas attack. Those were great days for rumors, anyway. Some of the men regarded it as a sure harbinger of early action and others were inclined to agree with them when they remembered the fact that during our stay in the Rue area twelve men of the Intelligence



(c) International Film Service Co., Inc.

SAYING "KAMERAD" TO THE CAMERA



GERMAN PRISONERS IN PRISONER-OF-WAR CAGE

(One Hun is wearing an American uniform)



TYPICAL GERMAN PRISONERS





GRAVES OF 107TH INFANTRYMEN IN CEMETERY AT
BONY, FRANCE. (TAKEN FEBRUARY, 1920)



GRAVES OF 107TH INFANTRYMEN IN CEMETERY AT BONY, FRANCE.
(TAKEN FEBRUARY, 1920)



BURNING TANKS BACK OF WILLOW TRENCH

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

section under Lieutenant Brady, together with Captains Egan and Stratton, made a trip to the front line held by the British in the vicinity of Albert. Actually that excursion was made so that these officers and men might be able to impart to the regiment first-hand information about trench life. But the doughboys, ever ready to make a mountain of a molehill, agreed among themselves that this party had been sent to the line to prepare for the arrival of the entire regiment.

During the regiment's stay in the vicinity of Vaudricourt classes were conducted in machine gun practice, bayonet work, and sniping. At the end of three days the regiment packed up and started east on a long hike that extended over several days. That was June 20. Nightfall of the first day found Regimental Headquarters at Arrest, and the three battalions bivouacked at Ribeauville, Estrebouf, and Drancourt. The Machine Gun Company, however, remained behind at Cayeau for an additional period of training, and did not rejoin the regiment until several weeks later.

Early next morning the regiment was on its way again. Throughout the day the men plodded the winding roads, and at dusk they came to a halt with the Regimental Headquarters established in the town of St. Requier together with the 1st Battalion, and the 2d and 3d Battalions billeted respectively at Millencourt and Neuilly-le-Hôpital.

Again next morning the hike was resumed. The end of this day brought Regimental Headquarters to the town of Boisbergues, and the battalions to Le Meillard, Heuzecourt, and Montigny-les-J. It was stiff, tiresome going all the way. The men were not so heavily burdened during this daily hiking for the reason that all extra blankets and surplus property were being hauled behind the regiment in motor lorries and limbers.

This hiking continued for about a week, and in the end Regimental Headquarters were set up in Haute Visée, and the battalions billeted in the villages of Grouches, Le Souich, and Bouquemaïson. All of these towns were adjacent to the city of Doullens, which was almost a nightly target for German air raiders. Throughout the entire movement constant liaison had to be maintained between regimental headquarters and brigade and division headquarters, and in turn with the three battalion headquarters. This, naturally, was essential to the dissemination of orders.

It soon developed, as we stayed on in this area, that it was the mission of the 27th Division to hold itself in reserve along with other

American divisions that were distributed around that section of France to be ready to check an anticipated attack by the Germans. There was every indication at that time that the enemy was planning a lunge through the British line on that part of the front, and both British and American reserves were being concentrated at that point to checkmate any such attempt. Soon after the regiment arrived in the area it was marched up to what was known as the G.H.Q. Line behind Albert. This was a system of reserve trenches that was to be held at all costs in the event that the Boche was successful in his attempt to sever the British front line. The trip to these trenches was taken with a view to familiarizing the men with the positions they would take up and hold at the first warning of an attack.

The road leading up to the reserve line was bordered on either side by a great number of carefully camouflaged ammunition dumps. The men of the regiment were astonished by the vast number of shells, large and small, piled everywhere, for few of them ever realized before what a tremendous supply of ammunition had to be kept behind troops in the line. Indeed, ammunition at this part of the front was particularly abundant because of the anticipated German thrust.

Nor were these ammunition dumps the only signs of impending action. The route followed by the regiment took it past dozens of cleverly concealed British batteries of brand-new guns. These guns were all in position and ready to pump death and destruction into the Boche at a moment's notice. As a matter of fact, the artillerists manning them were half hoping that the Germans would try to advance in that sector. It would have cost the Boche very dearly, and his chances of success would have been exceedingly small. The British gun teams seemed to be fairly itching to bang away at something. They had been there for days without firing a shot, simply waiting. Theirs were silent batteries, to be fired only in emergencies.

But the Boche airmen evidently were able to perceive all this preparation. Days passed and still the threatened attack failed to materialize. And as more days passed it became less and less likely. In fact aerial observers of the British soon began to report German troop movements westward. Activity behind the Boche lines now indicated that he was transferring his shock troops up in the direction of Belgium.

But the ten days the regiment spent in the Doullens area were not passed in idle waiting. Every day the companies were hiked to the outskirts of the towns in which they were billeted to perfect themselves further in the various phases of modern warfare. The men

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threw themselves into the training with a will, for now that they were so close to seeing real action they all realized the necessity of knowing as much about the art (if it may be called that) of fighting as they could possibly learn.

July 1 came. On that evening a hurried order reached Major Engel directing the entrainment of the regiment. Though the men themselves did not know it, the Division was on its way now to Belgium. We were as pawns on the chess-board. As the Germans moved their attacking forces toward Belgium, so, too, were we moved to counter them. By dawn next day the entire regiment was awheel.

It was another long trip. As the trains rumbled westward the men of the regiment gazed with wide-eyed interest upon a succession of damaged towns, and with each new kilometer covered the scenes along the railway showed more and more the effects of enemy shelling. Through the city of St. Pol chugged the trains. Signs of wanton enemy destruction were beheld in every direction. It was the first wholesale exhibition of Hun handiwork our lads as yet viewed, and their comments were interlarded with resolves to make the Germans pay.

Late that afternoon the regiment reached the end of the journey by rail, part of the troops, including Regimental Headquarters, detraining at Wizernes and the rest at the near-by city of St. Omer. This latter place bore hideous evidence of many Boche air raids, and except for a few tradesmen loath to leave, it was virtually deserted by its inhabitants. As a matter of truth, many of the refugee natives would have doubtless remained had they been permitted their own choice.

It was our understanding that the citizenry of St. Omer had been ordered out of the city by the British military authorities. It was too close to the zone of operations for so many thousands of non-combatants, for one reason; but the chief cause of the forced civil evacuation of St. Omer, as we got it, lay in the fact that the British, expecting a big German drive in that area, were desirous of having their rear unimpeded in the event of any necessary backward movement.

It had been the experience of the British in previous Boche drives that when it became obligatory to shift troops back to auxiliary positions in a hurry, the roads would be choked with fleeing peasants. Often these refugee hordes served to delay the bringing forward of reserve artillery and badly needed ammunition, food, and water. Hence the military necessity of clearing the battle areas of all civil population.

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The tradespeople who remained in St. Omer were there by permission, chiefly for the convenience of the soldiers.

Headquarters and the 1st and 2d Battalions hiked from Wizernes to Broxeele, and the 3d Battalion from St. Omer to Buysscheure. It was a memorable jaunt for each of these detachments, probably totaling in either case close to 20 kilometers. It was a hot, stifling march and the roads traversed led through flat country that in some places was swampish and unpleasant in odor.

Billets were scarce in both Broxeele and Buysscheure, and most of the companies of all the battalions pitched shelter tents in fields in the outer fringes of each village.

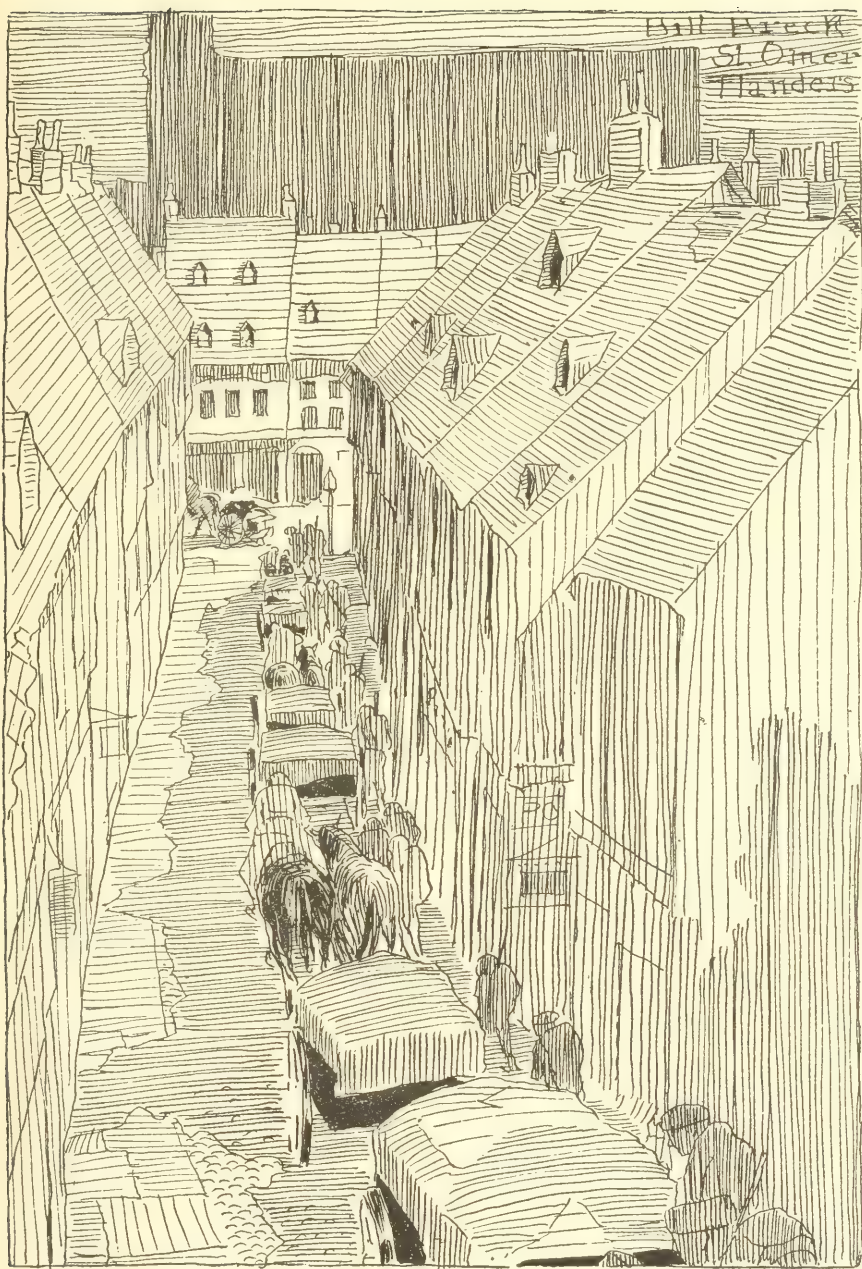
On July 4 the regiment passed in review at Buysscheure before Brigadier General Pierce, and in the afternoon the holiday was observed by an athletic meet and patriotic exercises. Addressing the men from the tailboard of a peasant's farm wagon, Brigadier General Pierce was in the middle of a fervent outburst of oratory when high overhead were sighted the glinting wings of a German air squadron. The men immediately scattered to the four winds, and sought cover under trees, for it was desired at that time to keep the enemy in ignorance as to the presence of Americans in that area.

The following day the regiment took to the road again. At the end of the day's hike Regimental Headquarters and the 1st and 2d Battalions established themselves in the town of Arneke, and the 3d Battalion continued on a short distance farther to the neighboring village of Ledringhem.

The next move took the regiment to St. Laurent and Winnezele, both towns near the city of Steenvoorde—that is to say, what had been the city of Steenvoorde. It had long since been deserted, and had for months been subjected to the almost daily shelling of the Germans. It was out of bounds for all troops except those who were obliged to go there on duty. Oddly enough, in view of the destruction of Steenvoorde so close by, not a single German shell had up to that time been dropped into the villages of St. Laurent and Winnezele.

Here again a large part of the regiment camped in the open under shelter tents. Before pitching their tents, however, the men were ordered to dig in sufficiently deep to afford them all possible protection in the event that enemy shells should perchance stray into camp.

Both of these villages were in the shadow, so to speak, of the important hill city of Cassel. This town was built around the crest of a hill which, overlooking miles of flat country, was considered by



107TH INFANTRY TRANSPORT PASSING THROUGH ST. OMER

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

military strategists as one of the principal keys to Calais. The Boche had been keeping a hungry eye on Cassel for many months; and although on fair days it was entirely possible to view the front line trenches from the heights of Cassel, the Germans for some unexplainable reason never attempted a bombardment of that vital Allied vantage-point.

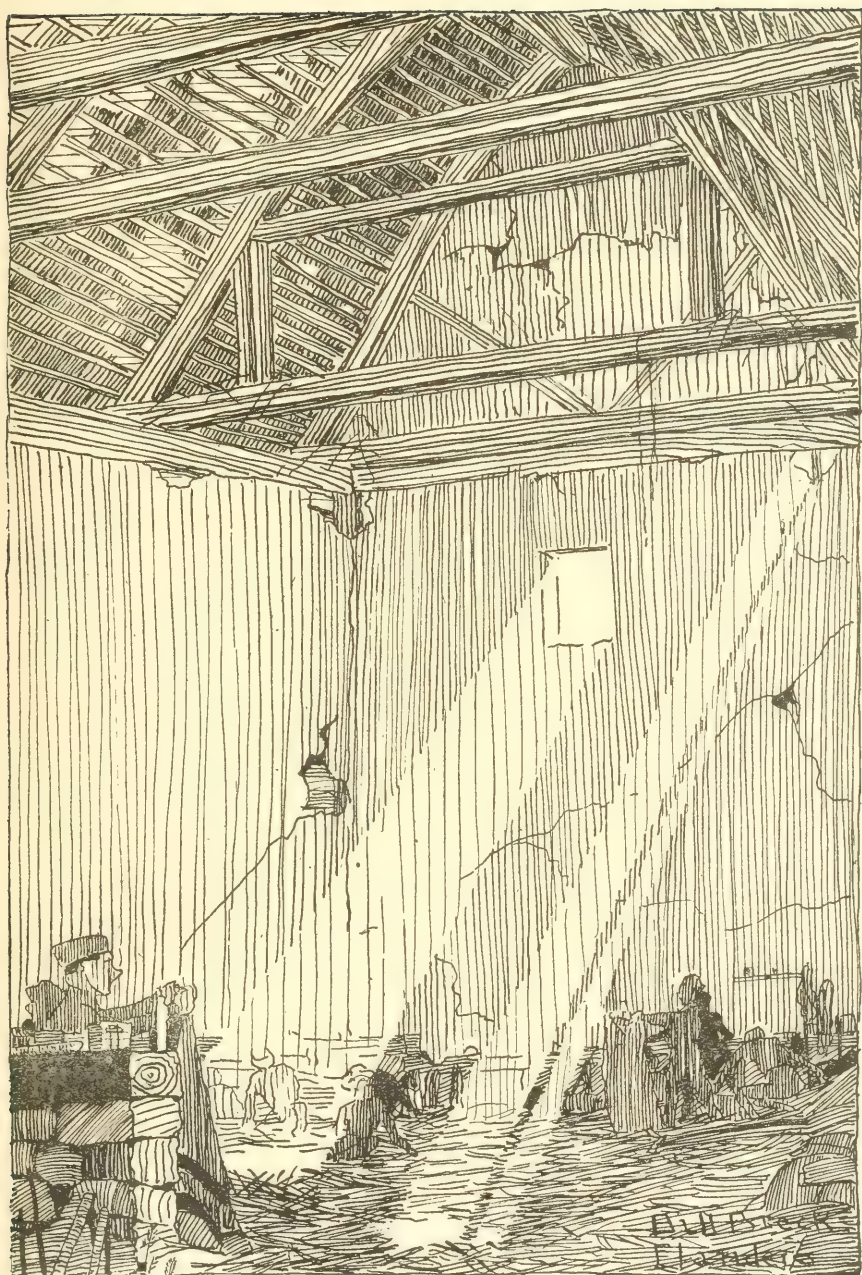
It was often said that the Huns spared Cassel from gunfire because it probably offered a haven for German spies. Had it been shelled, the military would have ordered all civilians to leave, and if there were German spies there they were probably masquerading as civilians.

On July 13 Major Robert Mazet, who had left the United States with the regimental advance party, reported back to the regiment, and by virtue of seniority assumed command, relieving Major Engel. Major Engel reassumed command, however, on July 22, when Major Mazet was ordered to return to the United States because of physical disability incurred in the line of duty. Captain Richard W. Colman, of Company M, who had also preceded the regiment to France, was not so fortunate as Major Mazet in getting back to the regiment. Much to the disappointment of his men, he was assigned to duty elsewhere.

The regiment was now assigned, along with the rest of the 27th Division, to the Second British Army under General Plumer. British intelligence reports showed every indication that the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria were concentrated on the Flanders front, and all primed for an imminent grand offensive by which the Boche hoped to seize the Channel ports. Once again it was the part of the 27th Division, and also the 30th Division, to take up reserve positions behind that part of the front extending from Ypres to Scherpenberg. This reserve system was known as the East Poperinghe line.

While at St. Laurent and Winnezele various groups of officers and enlisted men of the regiment made daily tours of reconnaissance along the East Poperinghe line to determine upon the best fortified positions to take up should the German attack be launched. Incidentally other groups of non-commissioned officers were sent to the British front line system for purposes of observation and instruction.

Corporal William A. Leonard, of Company I, a newspaperman of Flushing, L.I., was the first member of the 107th Infantry to be killed in action. Corporal Leonard was one of a party detailed for observation with a British unit in the Scherpenberg line, and on July 14, 1918, he was killed when the enemy delivered an intense artillery "strafing" fire on the unit to which he was attached.



A FLANDERS BILLET

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

During this period in the vicinity of the East Poperinghe line some thirty men of the regiment who had been graduated from the Officers' Training School at Camp Wadsworth received their commissions and assignments to duty as officers, many of them leaving to join outfits in other divisions.

On July 23 the regiment moved up closer to the front, establishing headquarters at an aerodrome near the city of Abeelee, Belgium. This aerodrome was the headquarters of a large number of British bombing planes which were wont to fly over Jerry's line every night with cargoes of high explosive bombs. In this same vicinity were a number of observation balloons, which were kept aloft from early morning until the approach of darkness rendered them useless. These big balloons resembled nothing so much as the heads of elephants, and they were, by the way, favorite targets of Jerry's artillery sharpshooters. Several times each day a battery of Boche guns would concentrate on one of these British balloons, but immediately the shells began bursting too close for the comfort of the observers the motor trucks to which the balloons were anchored would tow them to one side and out of range.

Near by the aerodrome was a British military cemetery in which were interred scores of bodies every day. One corner of that cemetery was destined to be charted off and assigned to the Americans, and there thirty-four heroes of the 107th Regiment were to find their resting place.

This entire territory was subjected to constant shelling by the enemy during the time the regiment occupied it.

On July 30 Captain Thomas J. Brady was assigned as Operations Officer of the regiment, in which capacity he continued to function throughout the remainder of the active campaign. The illuminating story of the tactical operations of the regiment is told in detail by Captain Brady (later promoted to Major) elsewhere in this book.

About this time the regiment selected its first candidates for one of the numerous Officers' Training Schools which had been established in France. On July 31 twenty-five picked men of the regiment departed for the Army Candidates' School at Langres, and were later commissioned. Subsequently in the active campaign two more detachments of twenty-five men each were detailed to attend these schools, and virtually all of them had either received their commissions or had been recommended for their commissions when hostilities ceased.



DUG-IN AT BEAUVOORDE WOODS

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

Once more, on August 1, the regiment rolled packs and moved. Headquarters proceeded to Boisdingham, and the battalion headquarters to the near-by towns of Acquin and Zudausques. All of these towns lay near the city of St. Omer, and for ten days the regiment was put through an intensive course of training at a rifle range about five kilometers northeast of Boisdingham, near Nortleulinghem. Lieutenant William G. LeCompte directed the shooting as the Regimental Range Officer. And while some of the companies were busy on the range other companies were kept equally busy carrying out simulated attacks on imaginary machine gun nests. Both the thoroughness of the rifle practice and the peculiar character of the sham manœuvres convinced the men of the regiment that real action was not far in the offing. As a matter of fact, many bucks with sport-blood were laying wagers by this time that the regiment was to receive its front line début within a fortnight. They won.

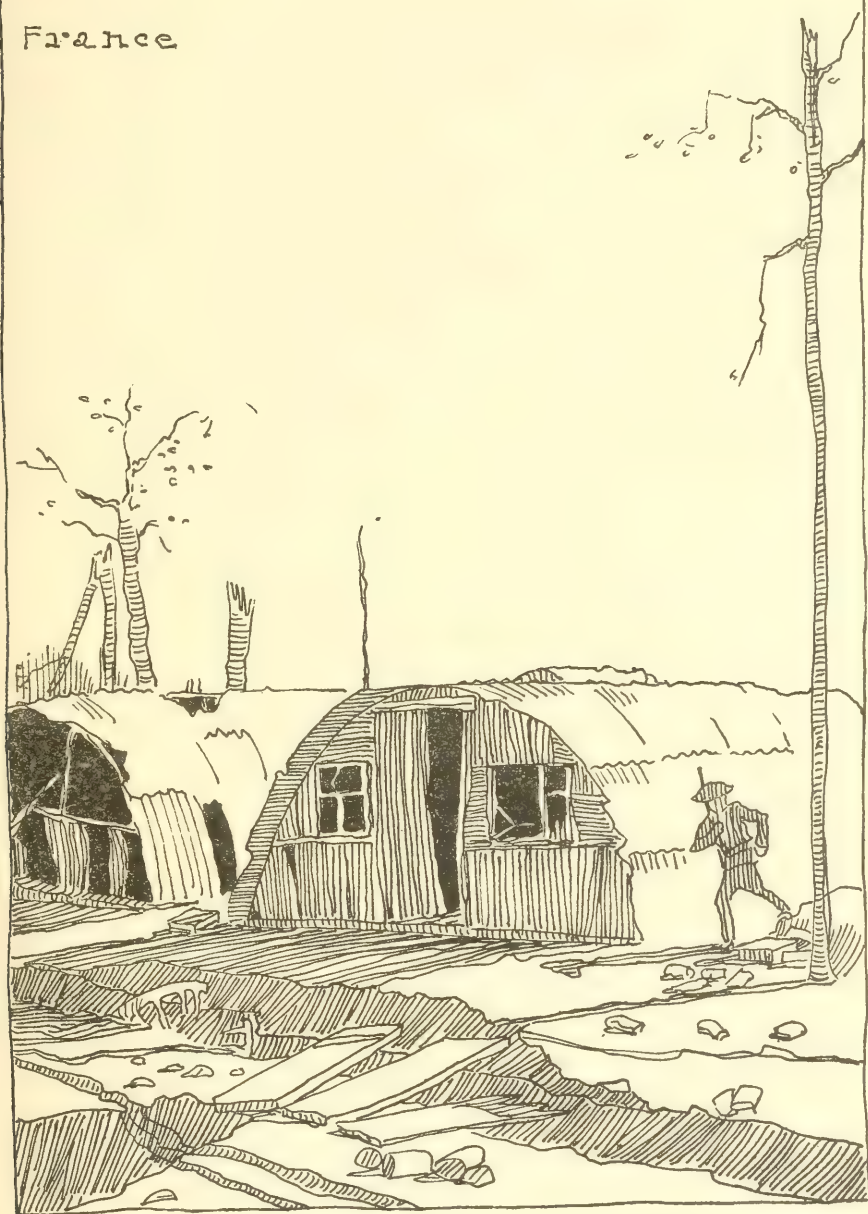
Near the Regimental Headquarters at Boisdingham was a large British flying field with three huge canvas hangars. Great activity was noticeable there every day. Just before dusk each evening six or eight large bombing planes would wing their way aloft and cruise toward the enemy lines, bent on giving old Jerry "bally 'ell." Twice during the ten days one of these hangars became the playhouse for the divisional show troupe. Two lively performances were given for the men of the 107th. The British in charge of this flying field also treated the 107th to several motion picture shows.

On August 2 the regiment came under the command of Colonel Charles I. DeBevoise, relieving Major Engel, who left a few days later to attend a school of the line at Langres. Colonel (later Brigadier General) DeBevoise came to the regiment with a splendid record dating back to the Spanish American War, at which time he was a sergeant in Troop C of the New York Volunteer Cavalry. He had been the Colonel commanding the First New York Cavalry during its service on the Mexican border in 1916-1917, which regiment he had commanded since December 19, 1912. Colonel DeBevoise was to lead the regiment through the hardest and bloodiest battles in which the 107th participated, and in doing so he was destined to display such rare ability of leadership that his promotion to Brigadier General was to follow as a matter of course. The men throughout the regiment soon learned to feel a genuine affection for Colonel DeBevoise, for he was in everything a man's man among men, a firm commander, and a kindly friend.

The rifle practice and manœuvres ended on August 8. Immediately

Bill Breck

France



CORRUGATED IRON NISSEN HUTS, CALLED "ELEPHANT" HUTS

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

the 2d Battalion left the area and preceded the regiment back to Winnezele. Two days later headquarters and the other two battalions followed. Upon arrival the 2d Battalion made ready for battle, and, the men carrying light battle kits, it moved into the front line in that part of the Ypres salient in front of Mont Kemmel. The 2d Battalion was closely followed into the front line by the 1st and 3d Battalions. The 27th Division had relieved the British in that sector. Our 1st Battalion relieved the Buffs; the 2d Battalion relieved the 108th Infantry and a part of the 23d Middlesex (British), while the 3d Battalion relieved the 105th Infantry and the Sherwood Foresters.

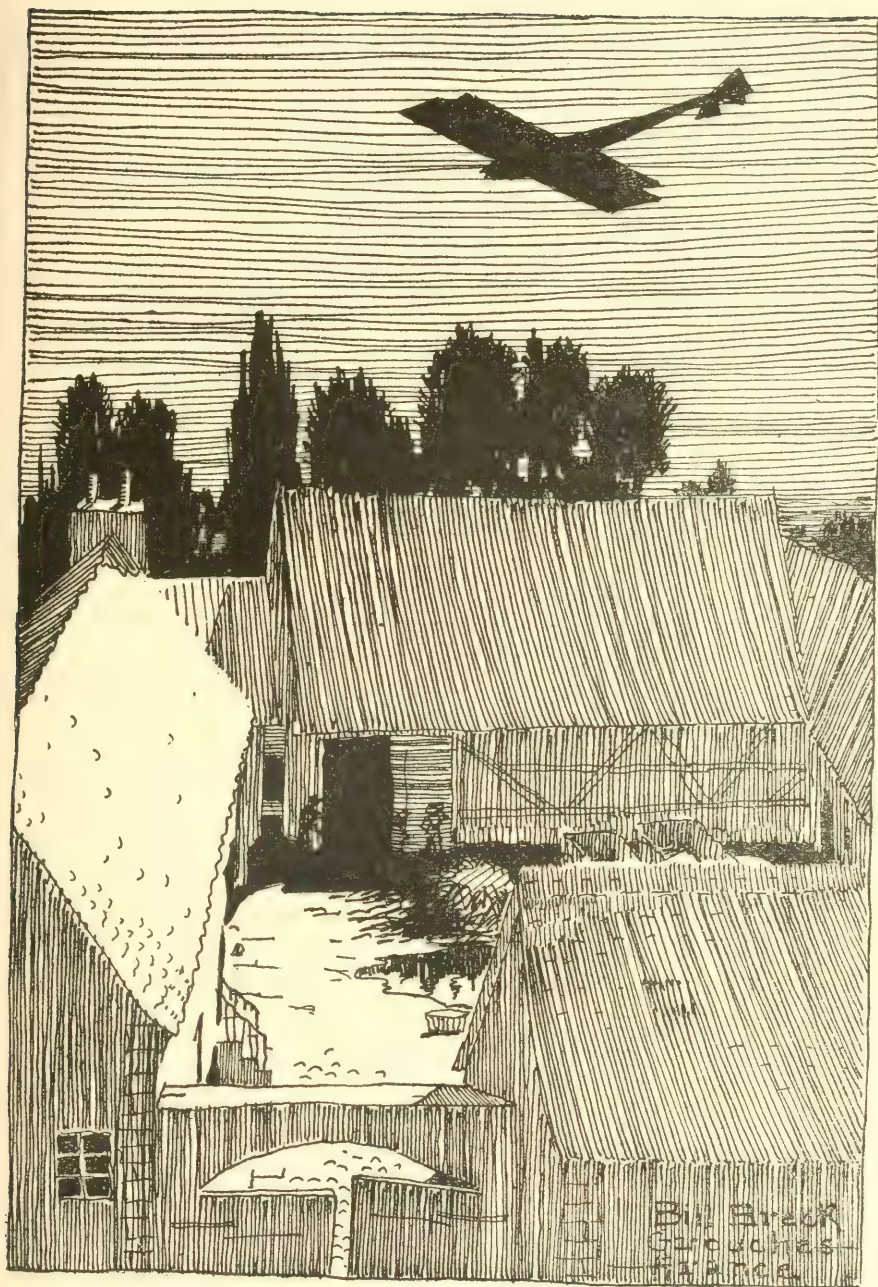
That first trip to the front line trenches will ever remain graven upon the memories of the men of the 107th. The journey was made under cover of darkness, and along shell-torn roads that were fringed in many places by hidden batteries of British guns. Demolition, debris—all the horrible havoc of brutal warfare—lay in the path that led to the outermost posts of civilization. Enemy shells shrieked and exploded ahead and behind and on either side of the advancing groups of each battalion. The march forward, of course, was made in small detachments so that loss of life would be minimized should enemy shells find their targets along the road.

The men talked but little as they trudged forward, and that little was usually in low whispers. On the surface, at least, there were few signs of nervousness, it apparently being the aim of every man to assume the cool, matter-of-fact demeanor of a fire-seasoned veteran.

As these little groups drew nearer and nearer to their objective places in the front line there came to their ears the sharp, hateful staccato of machine guns sounding amidst the louder, more ferocious barks of the opposing artillery. It seemed ever so dark and ghostly up in that region of death and destruction. The sky was constantly stabbed and streaked by the vivid flashes of the heavy guns, and now just ahead could be seen the rocket-like flares of the Véry lights.

On a night such as this every man, so to speak, lived within himself—that is to say, he seldom gave tongue to his innermost thoughts; and at times indeed he was apt to seem entirely oblivious of those around him. Even the comforting presence of his comrades could not keep him from thinking certain thoughts. On a night such as this every man learned to appreciate the grim, forbidding meaning of war.

Once the front lines were reached, the men of the regiment were quick to realize that their initial period of close grips with the enemy was destined to afford every bit of excitement any one might desire.



A TYPICAL FRENCH BARN-YARD

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

The Dickebusch and Kemmel sectors proved anything but quiet. Old Jerry's artillery was restlessly active day and night, and likewise his machine guns and trench mortars. Moreover, his patrols prowled about No Man's Land and attempted a raid or two every bloomin' night, and of course such tactics had always to be met with similar tactics.

The regiment began to suffer casualties immediately, and never a day or a night passed, from the time of occupation until the final relief was effected, that did not inflict a further toll of dead and wounded. It may be said with absolute assurance, however, that the Hun troops opposite the regiment experienced during the same period a far greater percentage of men killed and wounded.

All told, the regiment defended the front and support line systems of the Dickebusch and Kemmel sectors for from ten days to two weeks, some detachments remaining in the lines longer than others. The last units moved back out of the forward area on August 23.

In the meantime, on August 15, Captain J. Augustus Barnard, of Company K, was ordered to return to the United States for assignment to another division, and the regiment afterward learned that he had won his promotion to Major. Captain Barnard had been acting commander of the 3d Battalion, and upon his departure Captain Egan of Company I assumed that post.

In moving back to the reserve area, the regiment again took up headquarters near the Abeele aerodrome, with the battalions scattered throughout the near vicinity. Then began a program of cleaning up. Daily inspections were ordered to see that the men removed from their equipment and clothing every vestige of trench grime. Besides these inspections the men were put through a daily course of manœuvres and practices mostly of an offensive character so that they might be ready in a week or so to take up again a position in the front line system.

But in the middle of this training for another period at grips with the enemy came the joyful news that the Germans had evacuated Mont Kemmel, and that the 53d Brigade of the 27th Division was in hot pursuit. For a day or so the regiment was held in readiness to join in this follow-up movement, but eventually word came that the Germans had made a second stand, and that the line had readjusted itself. Incidentally it was rumored throughout the regiment that the division would soon be off to another part of the front—that it was no longer needed in Belgium. On September 1 the regiment moved, taking to the road and hiking to the vicinity of Oude-

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zeele, which had been the headquarters of the 27th Division during nearly all of the activity in Belgium. Here the regiment lingered but four days, living in shelter tents. On September 4 we took to the trail again, and marched to a railhead at Proven via Abeele, and entrained for we knew not where.

The regiment was a-tingle with expectation, for most of the men believed that we were now on our way to join the American armies further south. The men were by no means tired of fighting by the side of the British, but a great many of them had a most natural desire to fight side by side with their own countrymen.

Their guess, however, that they were now headed in that direction was wrong.

The four trains bearing the regiment headed west instead of east, chugging straight into Calais and then swerving southward along the English Channel coast, through Boulogne and swinging back to Doullens, which town we had left on July 2.

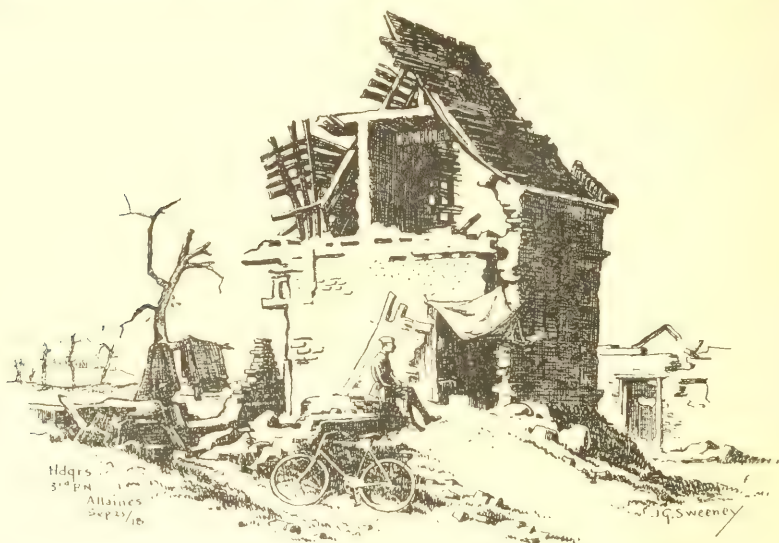
The trip to Doullens was unusually interesting in view of the route taken. Just outside of Calais were mountainous piles of quartermaster's supplies, also a great number of British remount depots, many hospitals, and several extensive kennels housing dogs which the British had trained for important war service.

The hospitals visible from the trains were of every description imaginable. Some were merely clusters of large and small tents, and others groups of crude frame buildings or shacks. And painted on the roofs of all these hospitals or etched out on the ground with whitewashed stone or brick were huge white crosses that were intended to serve as a protection against German bombing planes. But at least one hospital camp proved that these crosses were of little avail when the Hun flew aloft with a cargo of bombs. Several of the frame buildings were reduced almost to splinters by enemy bombs dropped during air raids.

Upon their arrival in Doullens the battalions marched about 10 kilometers to billets in the villages of Terramesnil and Beauquesne. Here the men settled down for a spell of "rest"—the "resting" comprising mostly daily manœuvres, machine gun practice, and practising, with the aid of tanks, the latest methods of wiping out enemy machine gun nests. The 3d Battalion was singled out by General O'Ryan to demonstrate before all the officers of the Division the proper methods of attacking strong enemy machine gun positions. And among the spectators of this odd kind of show were General Read, commanding the Second American Corps, and his staff.

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On September 10, Captain A. M. Smith, Regimental Supply Officer, was assigned to duty as assistant to the Division Quartermaster, and 1st Lieutenant Hiram W. Taylor, of the Supply Company, was assigned as acting Supply Officer of the regiment, in which capacity



HEADQUARTERS 3D BATTALION, ALLAINES

he continued throughout the active campaign until the return of Captain Smith on January 1, 1919. Also, Captain M. B. Nesbitt, of Company G, was ordered from the regiment on other duty, and left on September 24. Upon his return to the regiment in December he was again transferred, this time to the Provost Marshal General's Department, G.H.Q., A.E.F.

We were now attached to the British Fourth Army, General Herbert Rawlinson commanding. And in view of the peculiar nature of the training that was carried on in this area, the men soon began to suspect that they were about to take part in an offensive movement of some kind. For once their deductions proved to be correct. On September 24, the regiment entrained at Beauquesne and Rosel and box-carred through Amiens to the demolished town of Tincourt. Almost all of this journey was through a region that had not long been freed of the Hun, and the trail of Jerry was hideous indeed to behold.

From Tincourt the regiment marched to Allaines, encamping on what had been but ten days or two weeks before the scene of a gallant



REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS AT
CONNERRE, FRANCE, NOVEMBER,
1918, TO FEBRUARY, 1919



RAILROAD STATION
AT CONNERRE



THE SQUARE AT LE MANS



ROAD FROM CONNERRE
TO DUNEAU



RIVER AT CONNERRE,
SHOWING NATIVE LAUNDRY
HOUSES



LA CHAPELLE, FRANCE



LA CHAPELLE, FRANCE



COLONEL BRYANT AND STAFF
INSPECTION AND REVIEW NEAR CONNERRE, FRANCE, DECEMBER 30, 1918



LA CHAPELLE, FRANCE



STABLE SERGEANT BENJAMIN F. O'BRIEN



SECOND LINE TRANSPORT



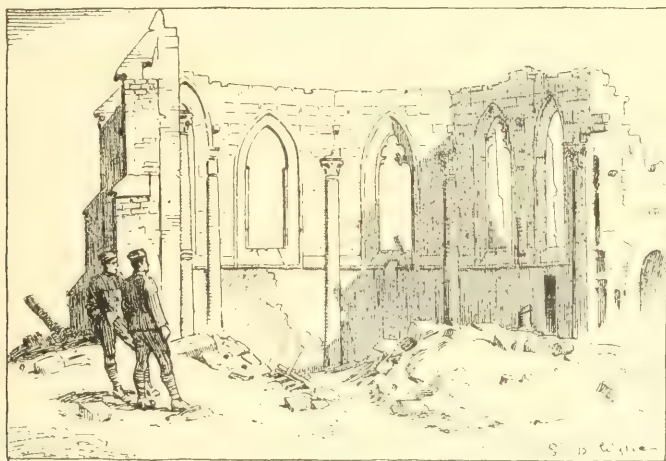
WATER CARTS

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

advance on the part of the Australians. It was a rolling plain criss-crossed and scarred by old German trenches, and as numerous almost as the shell holes round about were the fresh white crosses marking the graves of the Australians who had fallen such a short time before.

Scores of dead Germans lay unburied not far from the regimental bivouac. The men were warned against touching these bodies because of the fact that the Germans had been found at the time to be indulging in the ghoulish practice of mining some of their own dead. Consequently the British issued rigid orders against any one touching a German body until it had been prepared for burial by the Royal Engineers.

Scattered over these same shell-scarred fields were many captured German ammunition dumps together with great piles of clothing and equipment which had been salvaged from the German trenches. Among these stores were many German machine guns, and during the several days the regiment encamped there the men were taught



RUINED CHURCH AT ALLAINES

the use and operation of these enemy guns. This instruction, by the way, was of great value later when opportunities arose for some of the men of the regiment to turn on the Germans the fire of their own guns.

Near Allaines was a deep valley honeycombed with old German dugouts. This valley was, in fact, a veritable series of catacombs, and was an ideal place where the men were permitted to experiment with all the types of hand grenades the Germans had left behind.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

A number of Australian officers and N.C.O.'s were now assigned to the regiment, and word was officially passed to the men that the regiment was on the eve of one of the biggest offensive actions of the war. The Australians assigned to the regiment were to serve in a liaison capacity when the time came for the regiment to assume its place in the attacking forces.

On September 26 each company commander lined up his men and explained in more or less detail the task ahead of the Division. The men learned that the 107th was assigned to attack the Hindenburg Line at a point bounded on the south by Guillemont Road, and on the north by the Lempire-Vendhuile Road. This sector included such German strongholds as Sart Farm, Duncan Post, Doleful Post, Egg Post, Guillemont Farm, the Knoll, and continued east up Macquincourt Valley to the St. Quentin Canal tunnel, and thence on to Le Catelet. This area is clearly shown on the map, and the tactical movements of the units are fully covered in a special chapter dealing with the battle of the Hindenburg Line printed elsewhere in the book.

The men learned from their company commanders that they would go into the line carrying nothing but the most necessary articles, such as emergency rations, a few toilet necessities, and with the light slickers instead of overcoats. They were to leave behind all other property that would, if they were to take it with them, only serve to wear down their fighting stamina.

On this same day one officer and one non-commissioned officer were sent from every company to the front line to learn the exact location of the units to be relieved.

Incidental to being told of their own part in the approaching conflict, the men also learned that a local attack had been planned for the following morning in which the 106th Infantry was assigned to take and hold the Knoll, one of the principal outposts of the main Hindenburg Line.

And so when the men were suddenly awakened the following morning, jarred from their sleep by a terrific volume of cannonading to the north, they knew that the 106th Infantry had begun its battle. It was just dawn, and as the men lay in their blankets and realized what their comrades of the 106th were going through they joined together in a series of lusty cheers.

That same morning camp was broken, and the men with their lightened packs began the march up to the line about noon. During mid-afternoon a halt of about an hour was made to give the battalion

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

commanders a chance to impart to company and platoon commanders some newly arrived information that necessitated a few minor changes in the attacking plans.

As the men tramped on toward the front the roads became more and more filled with reminders of the recent fighting of the 106th Infantry. As a matter of truth, there seemed to be one endless stream of ambulances filled with wounded working toward the rear. It was an impressive contrast—on one side of the road a moving column of robust, normal fighting men in the pink of condition, and on the other side of the road an apparently interminable train of ambulances moving slowly to the rear with men who only a few hours before had been as these men now advancing toward the front—strong, virile, hopeful.

Eventide brought the regiment to the line of observation balloons, which were about due to descend when a squadron of Boche planes swooped into view and focused an attack on two or three of these gas bags, and not without success. One of the balloons burst into flames, and from the burning mass could be seen the tiny figures of two observers leaping into space and dangling from the tails of their parachutes. Instantly the near calm of desultory artillery fire became a veritable pandemonium of barking anti-aircraft guns. Flashing searchlights burned into the thickening dusk, and phosphorescent tracer bullets streaked across the sky like tiny meteors. And the Boche airmen soon turned tail and sped toward the Fatherland.

The battalions had by this time turned off the road and were now stacking arms and preparing to make short shrift of whatever the cooks had to offer for evening mess. The "pot wrestlers" of the various companies got busy with their rolling kitchens, and soon produced a meal that was at least hot if not sumptuous. It was not yet entirely dark, and shortly following the hasty meal, Father Hoey, one of the regimental chaplains, took advantage of the time and conducted an impressive religious service attended by several hundred men. Then began the last leg of the journey.

The march from now on might well be termed spectacular. With every step, it seemed, the artillery fire from both sides grew more and more intense until soon it was literally one long drawn out roar like the roll of countless supernal drums. The guns of both sides seemed to spit hate that night with a vengeance. The road the troops were moving along was lit up intermittently but often by the vivid flashes of carefully concealed batteries, often so close at hand that the flare of the guns temporarily blinded the plodding doughboys.

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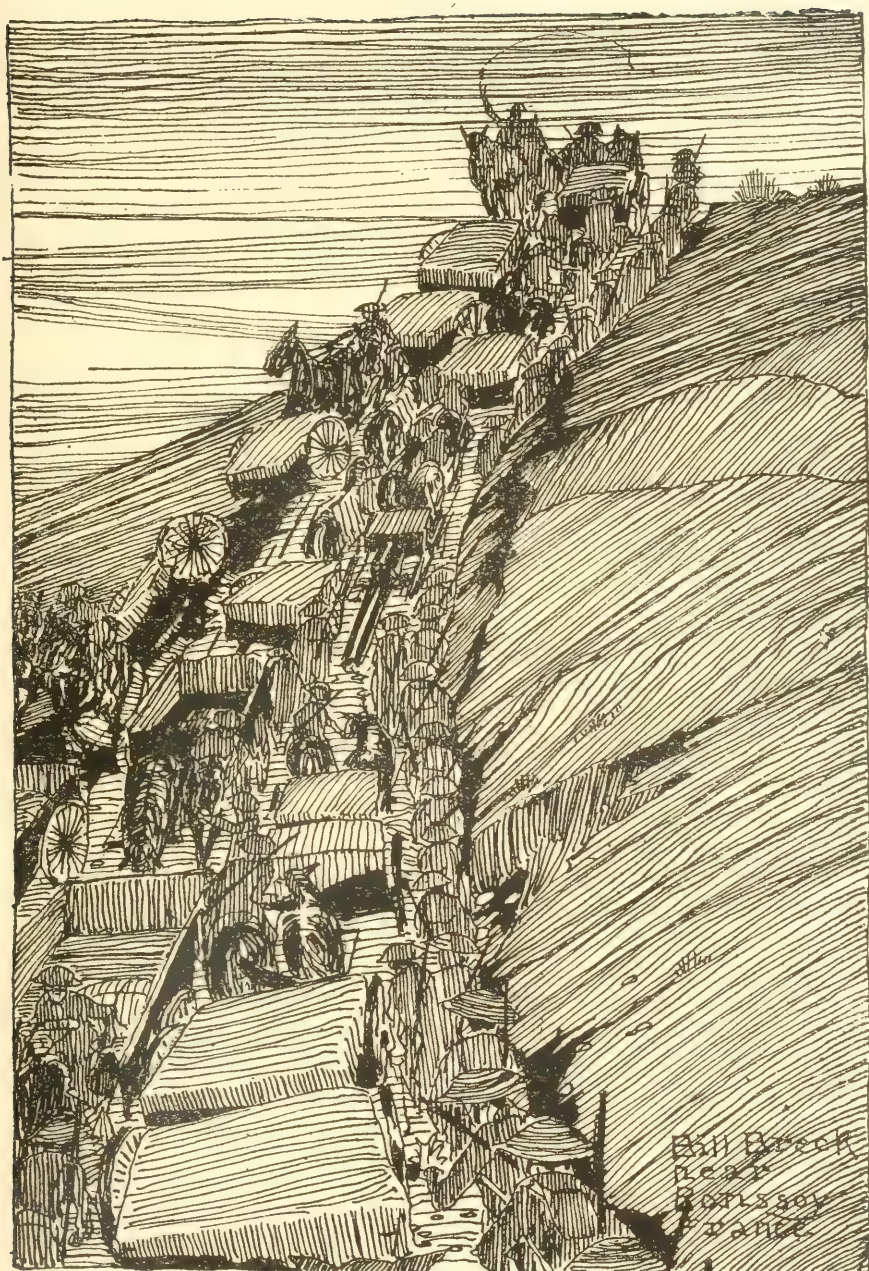
To make matters worse, almost as soon as it became fully dark the roads swarmed with wheeled transport and this rolling traffic eventually became so dense that it was necessary for the regiment to march in single file, Indian fashion, on both sides of the road. In the weird light of flashing cannon, that crowded road presented a strange spectacle. The center of the road was jammed with motor trucks, limbers, combat wagons, artillery, ambulances—every wheeled vehicle, in fact, known to the army. British soldiers from the world over—Hindu Gurkhas in their picturesque turbans, New Zealanders, Australians, and English Tommies—leaned forward in their seats and shouted at their horses, and at times turned to exchange banter and good cheer with their friends the Yanks, whom they knew to be on the eve of action.

The regiment passed through the crumpled town of St. Emilie. Just outside the ruined village came a halt, and the tired troops threw themselves down by the roadside to snatch a welcome few moments of rest. But those anticipated few moments dragged into minutes. A hasty conference of the battalion and company commanders was called up at the head of the column somewhere, and almost an hour went by while the men lay against their packs, wondering what had happened. German shells were bursting in the fields on either side of the road, and the crackling sputter of machine guns told the men that they were not far distant from the front lines. In fact, the leading groups of the regiment were at this time halted in the wreckage-strewn remains of what had been the village of Ronssoy, which was only several hundred yards from No Man's Land.

Eventually word was passed back through the ranks that the delay was caused by the uncertainty that existed as to the whereabouts of the various units of the 106th Infantry we were to relieve. Even aeroplanes had been unable late that afternoon to locate any definite new line established by the 106th Infantry following its attack early that morning. That conference of officers, then, was to decide upon the disposition of the 107th, now that the plans of relieving the 106th had gone awry.

Presently the regiment began to move again, and, with guides assigned to each company, the battalions proceeded to their respective positions in what had been virtually the same line held by the 106th prior to that regiment's early morning assault against the Knoll.

Meantime the transport and kitchens had been left behind in a deep valley where they were sheltered from enemy balloon observation. Here the cooks toiled during the day preparing the food that



CROWDED ROAD NEAR RONSSOY, FRANCE

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was sent forward after darkness to the men in the trenches. These rations came up to the trenches in big metal containers constructed after the fashion of thermos bottles, so that the food was kept hot until served. The bringing forward of food and water at this particular part of the front was extremely hazardous. The roads were so congested with traffic that no speed could be made with the limbers, and the Germans kept these roads under constant heavy shell fire. Although many men and animals of other regiments lost their lives in this way, the 107th was most fortunate. It lost but few animals. None of its transport men was killed on the road.

With the coming of daylight the men of the regiment began cautiously to look around and get their bearings. Perhaps ordinarily they might not have been so curious to view their surroundings, which of course meant risking their heads above the top of the trenches, but they seemed one and all eager and anxious to get a peek at the famous Hindenburg Line which they knew lay just ahead of them. There was little to see, however, but the usual shell-torn waste and desolation, with the one exception that the German barbed wire was unusually high and deep.

All that day the German artillerists kept up a harassing fire on the regimental positions, and a number of the companies sustained casualties. But old Jerry wasn't the only one tugging at his gun strings that day. The British and Australian batteries behind the regiment tossed back two or three shells to every one hurled their way by the Hun. And this was at least comforting to the ground-hugging, shell-pummeled doughboys.

On the night of September 28 the regimental trenches were astir with preparations for the attack, which, the men learned, would be launched the next morning. Extra ammunition, water, and reserve rations were brought forward and distributed among the men, together with a supply of shovels which the men were to carry over the top with them, and to use in "digging in" at the end of the advance. The N.C.O.'s then checked up the companies to see that every man had received his extra ammunition, his reserve rations and water, and that he was not minus his first aid packet. Once these details had been attended to, the men settled down to await the crucial moment. They were quiet now for the most part. They were gathered in little groups in the trenches, saying little, thinking much, and smoking cigarettes.

Meantime, a considerable distance out in front of the trenches, the intelligence sections of the three battalions were busy laying out a

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

tape line that was to mark the starting-point of the attack. Inasmuch as the various units of the regiment were scattered in positions along a very irregular front, it was necessary that a tape line be laid so that these separated groups might at the last moment line up to start the attack in an even line.



TRENCH AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1918

At about four o'clock in the morning of September 29 the orders came to the company commanders to distribute their men along this tape line, and forthwith began the lining up for what proved to be one of the most momentous battles of the whole war. The 107th was but a mere element in what was taking place about that time along a front of forty miles. To the right of the Second American Corps the entire Tenth French Army was preparing to attack simulta-

neously, and to our left the Fourth British Army likewise maneuvered into positions for a general push forward.

It may have been that the wily Boche had with his aeroplanes and balloons sighted some of the preparations behind the Allied lines for this attack. It may have been that intuition told him that we were about to set upon him in a veritable avalanche. At any rate, he seemed to know that the attack was imminent, for his guns were pounding ferociously about the time we started forward to assume our positions along the "jumping-off" line. Shells shrieked and droned and crashed everywhere, and scores of men went down, killed or wounded, even before the actual attack was precipitated.

The only men in the regiment who were aware of the exact "zero hour" were the officers and sergeants. The battle was scheduled to start at 5.50 o'clock, and every unit was in readiness at least fifteen or twenty minutes before that time. As the men lay waiting in shell holes for the signal to start the sky grew lighter and lighter, and the darkness all about thinned into a misty dawn.

The prearranged signal that was to start the Allied troops in this memorable assault against the Hindenburg Line, the Hun's one last redoubt, was the starting of the barrage that was to creep like a curtain in front of the foremost wave of attacking infantrymen. That barrage, however, when it did come, served as little protection to the waves of storming doughboys. Because of the fact that it was believed that certain small groups of the 106th Infantry still remained out in front of us, partly cut off by the enemy, the barrage was dropped fully 1200 yards in front of the first attacking wave. And there were countless Germans within that distance and left perfectly free, without danger from the barrage, to operate their machine guns at will.

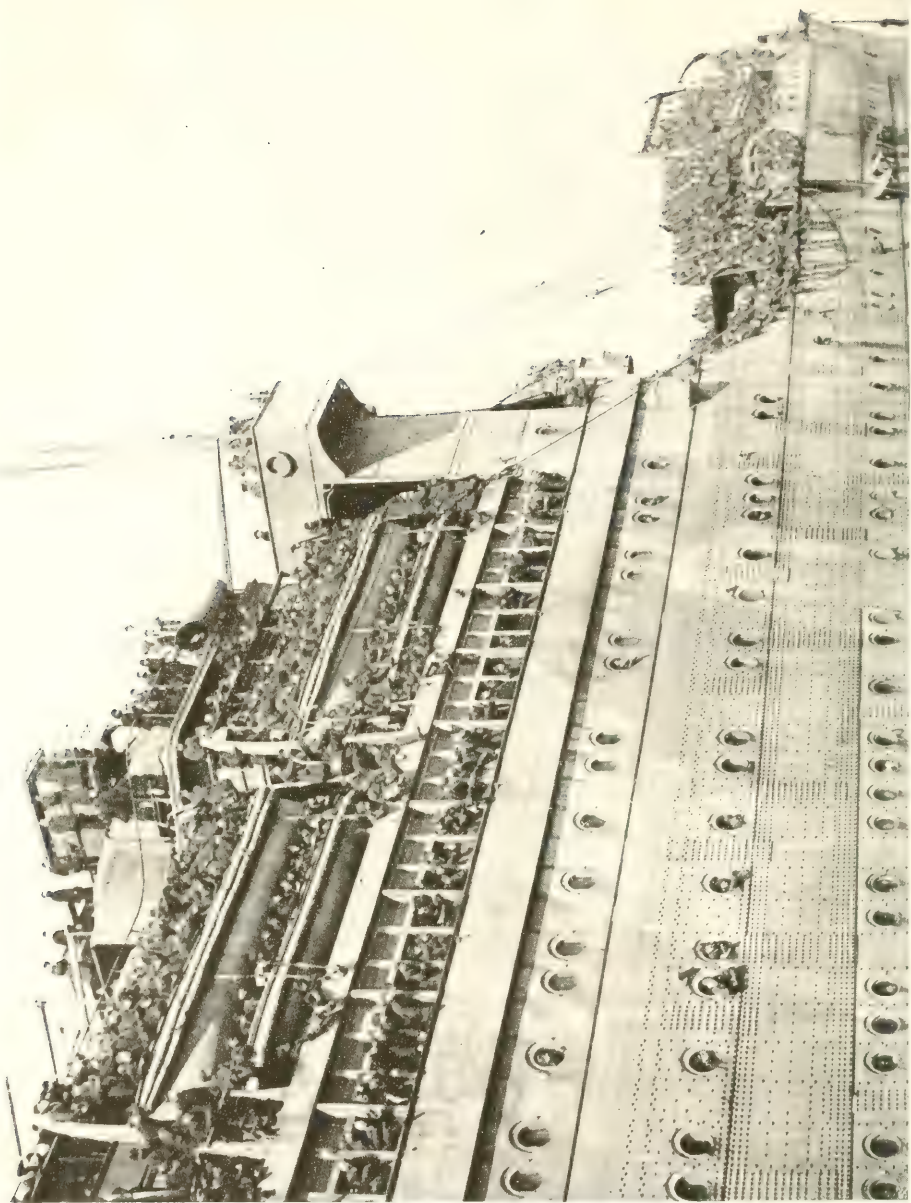
The barrage opened with a sudden, unearthly roar, thousands of cannon that were massed behind the infantry to a depth of several miles bursting into action simultaneously. Up rose the doughboys, glad to be free of the strain of waiting, with a chorus of impetuous yells. And quickly, like a veritable echo, all the reserve artillery of the enemy, together with his vast array of machine guns, flamed into action, and flung death and destruction squarely into the faces of these men who meant to sweep through Jerry's impregnable defense before the guns were stilled.

Elsewhere in this volume is told in detail the valiant record of the regiment made in this mighty struggle that hastened the German capitulation.



AEROPLANE VIEW OF THE LEVIATHAN COMING UP NEW YORK BAY, MARCH 6, 1919.
WITH THE 107TH INFANTRY ABOARD

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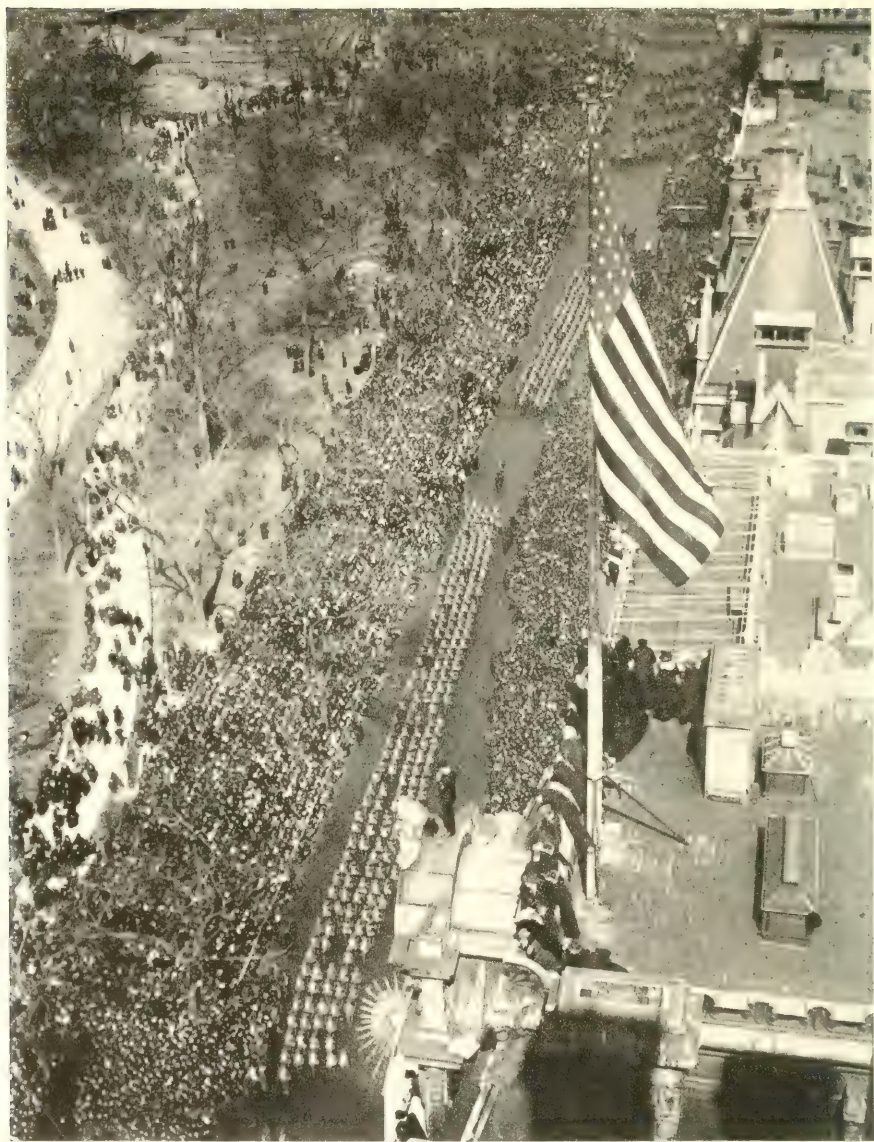
U. S. S. LEVIATHAN UPON ARRIVAL AT HOBOKEN



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VICTORY ARCH OVER FIFTH AVENUE AT 25TH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Photographed during the 27th Division parade March 25, 1919
Showing the crowd which broke through the police lines



© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

27TH DIVISION PARADE, MARCH 25, 1919, NEW YORK CITY

Bird's-eye view taken on upper Fifth Avenue, showing Municipal Grandstand and Central Park, as well as the crowd which surged into the street

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

From the very beginning of the attack the many dressing stations slightly to the rear of the attacking forces began to receive a steady flow of shot-torn wounded. And all the roads leading to the rear soon were choked with slowly moving ambulances and motor lorries that were pressed into use to help us convey men back to the railroad centers where hospital trains stood waiting. Incidentally hundreds of captured Germans were soon marching back over these same roads, guarded by doughboy M.P.'s.

These scenes continued all that day, throughout the night, and all the next day. And on October 1 the decimated ranks of the 107th



ROAD OPPOSITE REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS AT RONSSOY

were relieved by the Australians and removed from the line where they had been clinging with grim tenacity to the ground that they had captured.

During the attack which they had just gone through these weary men of the regiment had witnessed many phases of warfare which they had rarely seen in all their experiences in Belgium. For example, they had seen warfare in the air far more spectacular than any furious combats which they had viewed in Belgium. The heavens on that morning of September 29 were literally flecked with combating squadrons of planes, large and small. Moreover, they had beheld the

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

stirring scene of many monster tanks lumbering like juggernauts toward an enemy frantic and wavering. And of the tanks that had started out ahead of the men nearly all had been blown up by forgotten English mines at the very height of the battle.

The relieving of the regiment began shortly after midnight on October 1, and by four o'clock that afternoon the little groups of



ON THE TAPE BEFORE ZERO HOUR

men representing the various companies—a pitiable remnant of a regiment once proud and strong—reached the town of St. Emilie. The cooks had waiting for the survivors a splendid hot meal, and some of these hardy fellows actually wept when they beheld the devastation wrought in the ranks of their companies. Of the entire regiment only about six hundred officers and men were now well and sound, and soon after they had arrived in St. Emilie the regimental colors were

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

brought out and the band struck up that old familiar march, "Gray Jackets." It was touching.

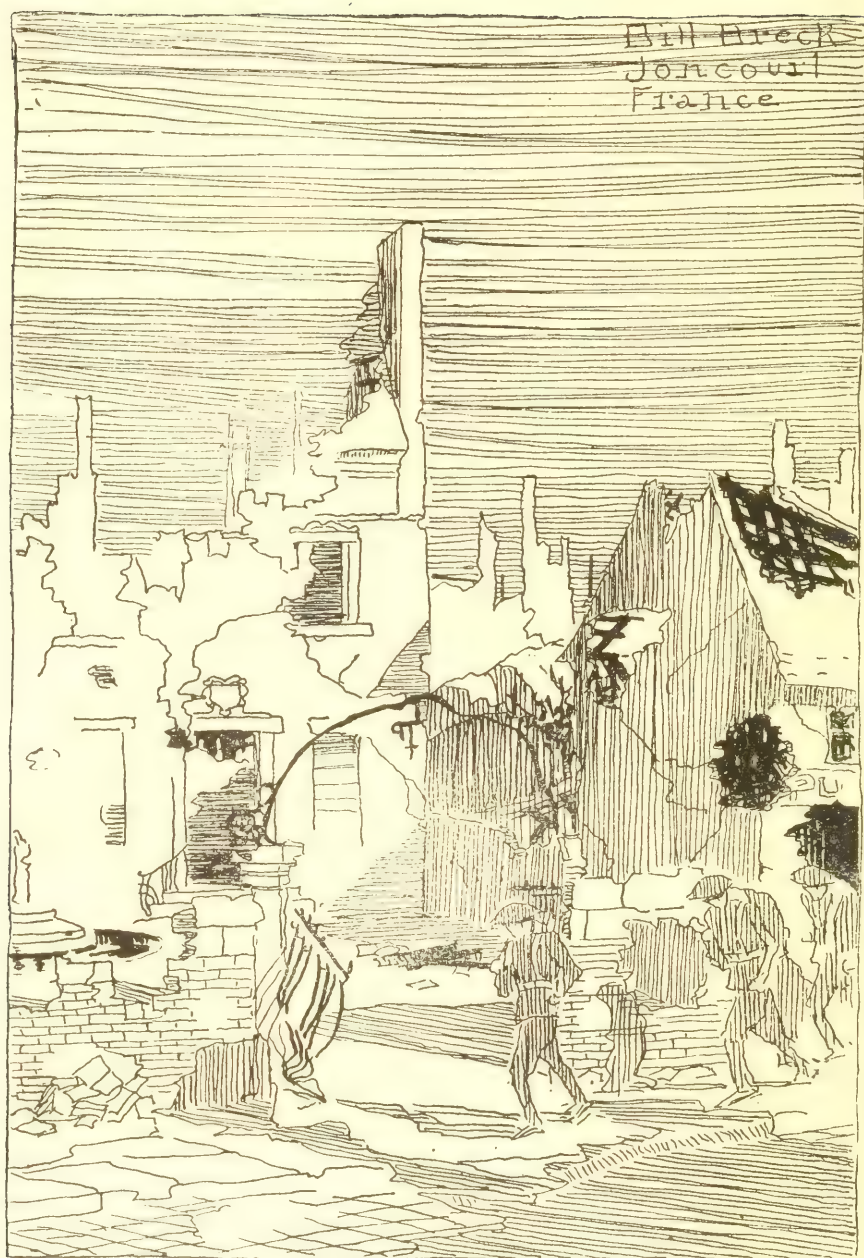
Once this simple reception was ended, the men walked about among the other companies, inquiring for relatives and friends, and meeting with many disappointments.

Following about an hour in St. Emilie, the regiment moved on and camped that night at Saulcourt. The following day, October 2, it proceeded to Doingt, where the men were billeted in Nissen huts until October 7. Here the regiment was re-outfitted with new uniforms and other clothing, for most of the men were in rags. The huts now housing the men had, by the way, sheltered Germans but a few days before, and all around were visible many signs of recent Boche occupation. From this camp, too, could be seen the ruins of Peronne, and also visible was a large British casualty clearing station where many of our men had been brought for treatment, and where many had died and now lay buried in a large military cemetery close at hand.

Once more, on October 7, the regiment, now appearing more like a battalion than a regiment, moved up toward the lines, camping that night near Tincourt. Late the following day hurried orders were received to move. The men were soon under way, marching toward Bellicourt. The route taken struck straight across country over old abandoned trenches, through wire entanglements, and past many signs of recent hard-fought battles. A temporary military road had been built of thick planks, and it was filled with the usual mass of troops and transports, ambulances, artillery caissons, and all the paraphernalia of war.

Just west of Bellicourt the regiment came to a halt and bivouacked for the night, digging in for protection. Next day the men learned that they were following up the now rapidly retreating German armies, and all that day and for several days after that the dough-boys pressed onward on the heels of the fleeing Boche, proceeding through Brancourt and Montbrehain. That part of the Hindenburg Line which the regiment crossed near Bellicourt seemed to be almost entirely constructed of concrete, and lined with deep shell-proof dug-outs that connected up with underground tunnels to the St. Quentin Canal. Signs of fighting and victory grew more and more evident as more ground was covered. Huge P.O.W. cages were passed. These were merely enclosures of barbed wire filled with hundreds of German prisoners of war. All about lay hundreds of enemy dead.

Montbrehain, where the regiment camped for a night, had been



JONCOURT

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

particularly ravaged by the Germans before they gave it up. They destroyed practically all of the furniture and civilian property, which had not already been damaged by shell fire, and the streets in this village bore much evidence of hand-to-hand fighting with American troops of the 30th Division.

On October 10 the regiment had progressed to the outskirts of Premont, and on the following day it again moved on to Sabliere Wood in the vicinity of Busigny. Soon after nightfall the regiment received orders to relieve the 118th Infantry of the 30th Division, which was in the line in the general neighborhood of Vaux-Andigny. And while the regiment was on the way to this point the orders were changed so that it was to relieve not only the 118th Infantry but the 120th Infantry as well; and inasmuch as the 107th was then only some 500 rifles strong, the commanding officer dispatched word to Division Headquarters requesting reinforcements. In response to this request, the regiment was joined by a battalion of the 105th Infantry.

From October 11 until October 22 the regiment was constantly in action, and it was during the operations of this period that Colonel DeBevoise was notified of his promotion to Brigadier General. He did not, however, relinquish command of the regiment immediately. The official notification of his rise in rank came through October 16, but he "carried on" with the men, and led them through the subsequent battles of La Selle River, Jonc de Mer Ridge, and St. Maurice River.

The campaign in which these three battles and several lesser engagements were fought was a gruelling one, taxing the strength and fortitude of every man in the regiment. Not only was the fighting strenuous, but the weather during the entire eleven days was wet and cold and generally disagreeable. Only the men themselves will ever know the hardships through which they passed during those bleak, trying days.

The regiment held the line in the vicinity of Vaux-Andigny from October 11 until October 16, suffering a number of casualties. Then, beginning October 17 and lasting until October 22, came the series of three battles already mentioned, during which the thin ranks of the regiment sustained a further 246 casualties, including 40 killed in action.

The morning of October 17 witnessed the regiment going over the top in the vicinity of Busigny to drive the Boche out of his position along that part of La Selle River. The attack was entirely successful.

That night Regimental Headquarters at Busigny, and a part of

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE

TIME FILED	NO.	SENT BY	TIME	RECEIVED BY	TIME	CHECK
THESE SPACES FOR SIGNAL OPERATORS ONLY						
From <u>C.O. Co. K</u>						
At <u>F18 to 3.8 to F18 to 4.5</u>						
Date <u>28/Sept/18</u> Hour <u>4:40 PM</u> No. <u>2</u> HOW SENT <u>1st messenger</u>						
To <u>Palm.</u>						
<p><i>Held up here by M.G. fire. Unable to proceed without help of other arms. Ammunition very low. Have had 4 casualties in this platoon. Will wait here till dark and stay one more, if you do not order otherwise.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>47213</i></p> <p><i>Receiving artillery getting over range</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>47213</i></p> <p><i>I have seen a Brigade order to 10 8th withdrawing all advance posts to this line. Have not heard from Br 1st G. Advise your withdrawal.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>47213</i></p>						

U. S. ARMY FIELD MESSAGE

TIME FILED	NO.	SENT BY	TIME	RECEIVED BY	TIME	CHECK
THESE SPACES FOR SIGNAL OPERATORS ONLY						
From <u>C.O. Co. K</u>						
At <u>Millane Trench - F18 to 4.5</u>						
Date <u>28/Sept/18</u> Hour <u>6:26 PM</u> No. <u>3</u> HOW SENT <u>1st messenger</u>						
To <u>C.O. Bn. B</u>						
<p><i>Have fallen back to this trench. Two companies of other regiment here also. Have had 13 casualties as far reported 3 or 4 dead, and 1000 lying in shell holes which dark. Enclosed message could not find you. Awaiting orders.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>47213</i></p>						

BATTLE MESSAGES

From Captain Bradish, commanding Company K, to Captain Daniell, commanding 3d Battalion, and the latter's answer on top message

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

the regiment holding the town, passed an uncomfortable several hours of intense enemy shell fire. The Boche was very obviously wreaking his revenge. During this Hun bombardment one of Jerry's guns scored a direct hit on a house occupied by a number of men from Company K and the Sanitary Detachment, killing one member of the latter outfit and four men of Company K, and also wounding five other Company K men. The house was demolished.

The regiment continued to push on and eventually battled its way to the vicinity of St. Souplet, capturing many German prisoners and large stores of enemy supplies. The enemy by this time was in full flight, and the British and Australian artillery all along the line experienced difficulty in keeping pace with the fighting footsloggers. The men quite naturally were dog-tired, but they struggled on nevertheless, fighting with all their old-time spirit, and apparently convinced in their own minds that there was no end to it all. But at length came that happy day of October 21, when relief orders came and the regiment withdrew from the line for a spell of rest in the quieter back area.

Once more the regiment surveyed itself to ascertain what further losses it had sustained. It was pathetic to see those tiny companies, mere specters of their former strength, line up on the following day back in the vicinity of Bellicourt for the post-action roll call. The checking revealed that there remained in the regiment, in round numbers, only 700 men. Of this number many were suffering severely from exposure, and thenceforth for several weeks long lines of men answered sick call each morning to be treated for fevers.

Marching on October 23 to the village of Hamlet, just east of Tincourt, the regiment bivouacked for the night, and on the following day entrained at Tincourt and was carried by rail back to war-wrecked Villers-Bretonneux, near Amiens.

Shortly before entraining at Tincourt our men had a narrow escape when an enemy delayed mine exploded on one of the roads over which they had marched less than half an hour before.

The mine had been planted more than thirty days prior to its being automatically released by an arrangement of wire and acid. German time mines were regulated by the thickness of the wire used, or, in other words, by the length of time taken for a certain acid solution to eat through the wire, which, upon snapping, released the intricate mechanism of the mine.

Villers-Bretonneux was in such a state of demolition that the regiment next day moved to the village of Glisy, which, although but a

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

short march from Villers-Bretonneux, bore few evidences of having felt the searing touch of war. In Glisy the 1st and 3d Battalions and Regimental Headquarters abided for a solid month of peace and quiet while the 2d Battalion likewise enjoyed itself in the village of Blangy-Tronville, about three kilometers distant.

One feature of Glisy and Blangy-Tronville, agreeable to all of the men, was the proximity of these villages to Amiens. In times of peace Amiens had been a large, flourishing city, but when the wave of war washed in its direction most of its inhabitants fled for their lives. By the time the regiment reached this area, however, thousands of these refugees were streaming back to their old homes. The men were wont to visit Amiens at every opportunity, and on these trips to town nearly all would avail themselves of the chance to enjoy a really hot bath. Baths could be had in Amiens for two francs.

Lieutenant Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant was now in command of the 107th, he having assumed that post when Colonel DeBevoise departed on October 22 and took command of the 53d Infantry Brigade as Brigadier General.

The regiment quickly learned that Colonel Bryant was a worthy successor to Colonels Fisk and DeBevoise. He was a soldier through and through, having begun his military career as a private in Troop C of the 1st New York Cavalry, N.G., November 1, 1897. He saw service in the Spanish American War from May 2 to November 25, 1898, and was first commissioned February 9, 1908, as 1st Lieutenant, Troop C, 1st New York Cavalry, N.G. He served as a Major with the First Cavalry along the Mexican border in 1916, and upon the conversion of the cavalry regiment into a machine gun battalion Major Bryant was assigned to command the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, and he led that organization throughout the active campaign. On October 16, 1918, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. His appointment as a full Colonel came through November 2, 1918. Colonel Bryant was slightly wounded in action October 18, but after having his wound dressed he declined to go to the hospital, and four days later took command of the 107th.

During the latter part of October a great many men of the regiment contracted influenza and pneumonia as a result of the exposure they had gone through in the lines. There were later many deaths among these men reported to the regiment.

Rigorous drill schedules were adhered to by the regiment during its stay at Glisy and Blangy-Tronville, and for the first few weeks the men were momentarily expecting to be ordered back into action.

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But events so shaped themselves that the regiment was not again called upon to face the enemy.

Beginning on November 6, the regiment passed through a series of reviews and parades. The reviewing officer of the first was Brigadier General DeBevoise. Two days later Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, of the 54th Infantry Brigade, officiated. Two days after that, on a Sunday, the regiment participated in a parade of the entire division which was held in memory of the men who had given their lives in battle.

It is in no wise necessary to dwell here on the joy that surged in every soldier's breast on November 11, 1918, when the Boche leaders signed the historic document which ended hostilities. Many of the men of the regiment were, on that day, in Amiens, and not soon will they forget the wild scenes that accompanied the reception of the wonderful news in that city. Soldierly and citizenry alike joined in a mad revel of lifting joy—French, Americans, English, Australians, and Canadians marching arm in arm up and down the streets of ancient Amiens, shouting and singing themselves hoarse.

On November 24 the regiment marched to the village of Corbie and entrained there for an over-night ride southward to Connerre-Beille, in the area of Le Mans. There was rejoicing among the men. Since the moment the Germans had put pen to paper the ranks had been buzzing with all manner of rumors of an early start for home. Many now thought they were on their way.

As a matter of fact, it was the first step toward home. But though we did not know it then, three months of tedium and waiting were to intervene before the next step.

Just before leaving Glisy about 150 men from a replacement depot were received into the regiment, and again on December 6 the regiment was further strengthened by receiving about 800 more men from the same source.

During the first part of the three months spent in the vicinity of Le Mans, which came to be the regular pre-embarkation area for the A.E.F., the 1st and 2d Battalions were quartered in the village of Tuffé, with the exception of Company C. Companies C, I, and K were billeted at La Chapelle, while Companies L and M occupied billets in St. Celerin. The Machine Gun Company was stationed at Duneau.

Although merely waiting now for orders to start for home, the regiment was by no means twiddling its thumbs in idleness. Drills and manœuvres were conducted just as intensively as they had been

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in the days of training, and there began, too, a seemingly endless series of reviews and inspections.

On December 30 Major General O'Ryan and his staff reviewed the 107th in a competitive inspection of the Infantry regiments of the 27th Division. The four regiments were to be judged on the basis of their appearance and discipline. The 107th won the contest with a score of 90.9. The next regiment's score was 89.4, while the lowest score of the four was 84.8. Meantime many of the men who had been wounded in the actions of September and October began to rejoin the regiment, following their discharge from various hospitals in France and England. That many of the men were enabled to get back to their old unit was due almost entirely to the efforts of Major General O'Ryan, who made a personal tour of all the hospitals wherein were patients of the 27th Division.

A big day in the history of the regiment came on January 22 when the 27th Division was reviewed by General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. A composite battalion of the 107th comprising Companies B, D, F, and G, commanded by Major Brady, met General Pershing's train at Connerre and acted as guard of honor. General Pershing inspected this battalion, and complimented Major Brady on the splendid appearance and discipline of the men.

At this time about thirty-five men, who had been designated to attend an Officers' Training School just prior to the signing of the Armistice, were returned to the regiment. Almost without exception, they were graduated at the completion of their course, but were denied commissions because of an order transmitted from the War Department that commissions would not be granted following the termination of hostilities. The regiment at that time being virtually filled up, many of these men found it necessary to accept a reduction in rank or be transferred to some other regiment. Nearly all of them showed the true 107th spirit by gladly relinquishing their sergeants' chevrons for the lower grades rather than to be sent to other regiments. It may be said here, however, that upon the return of the regiment to the United States it was found possible to restore all of these men to their original rank before they were mustered out of the service.

It was also during the stay of the regiment near Le Mans that several hundred of the men received furloughs and trekked off for ten days of good times sightseeing either in the area of St. Malo, France, which was an official A.E.F. leave area, or to various parts of Great Britain.

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New Year's Day 1919 came—passed—more weeks fled by, weeks of weary waiting for some move to be made toward home. January passed, the regiment began checking off the dragging days of February. At last came the long expected orders. On February 21 the 1st and 2d Battalions were packed into box-cars and shipped toward Brest, with the 3d Battalion and Regimental Headquarters following on other trains the next day. The trip to Brest was unlike other trips in France only because of the fact that now the regiment

U. S. S. LEVIATHAN	
U. S. NAVY ARMED TRANSPORT	
Compartment	G-20 Located on G deck Aft
TROOP (RED) BILLET	Bunk N^o 152
	Deck Space D-Deck aft, Starboard side
Latrines and Wash-room in Compartment	G-20
Abandon Ship Muster- ing Station	No. 7 located D-Deck Aft Starboard Side
(Read orders on otherside)	

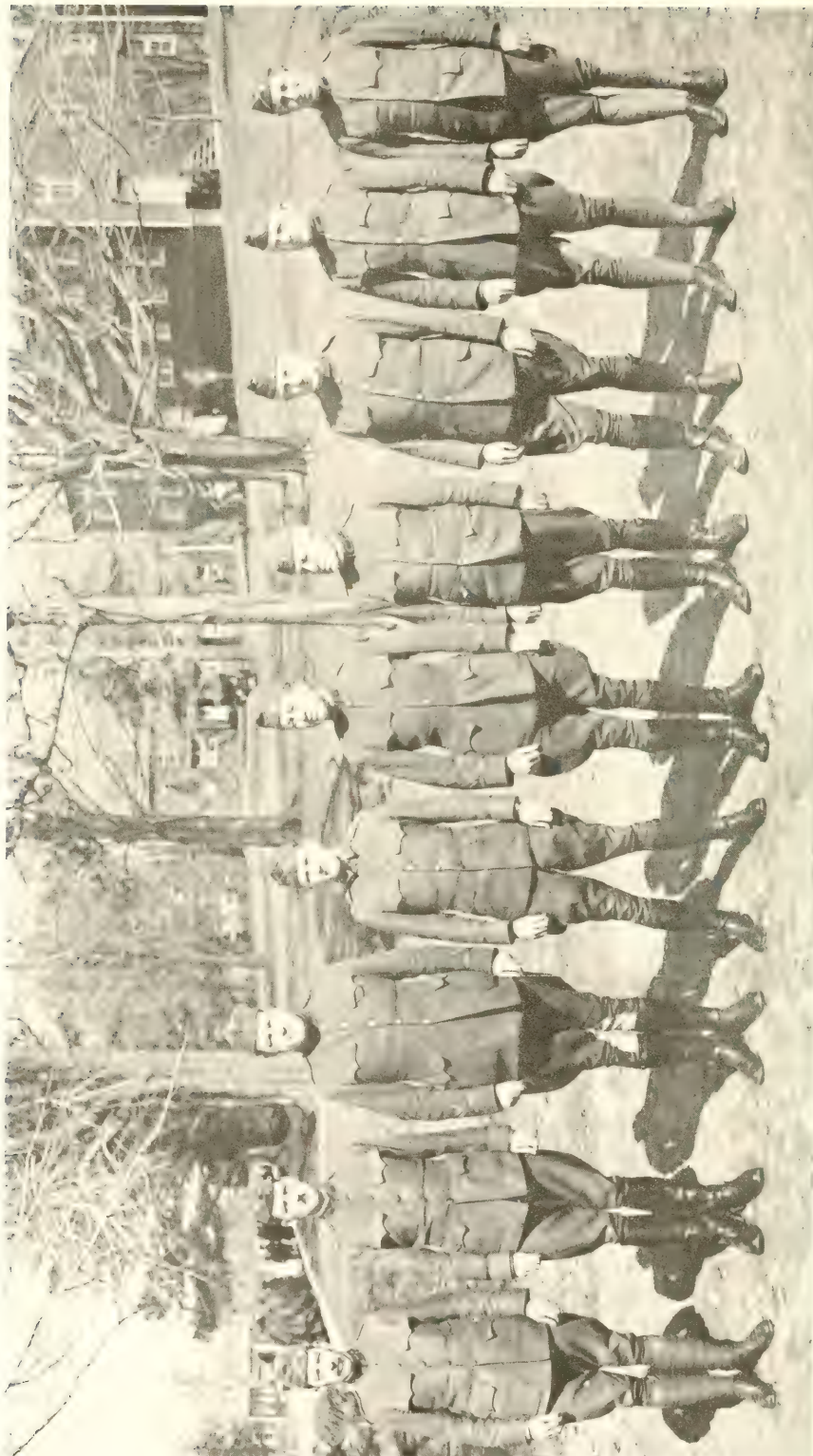
TROOP BILLET CARD GIVEN EVERY MAN ON BOARD U.S.S. LEVIATHAN

traveled in American-made box-cars instead of the tiny French type. Each car carried fifty-six men and their equipment, and coupled to each train were several regular kitchen-cars which served up hot meals at certain designated stops.

The ride to Brest took about twenty-four hours, and upon their arrival the men of the regiment found it to be a far different Brest than it had been when they landed there almost ten months before. Once more the troops marched through the outskirts of the city beyond Pontanezen barracks, to find a great camp reared on the fields where they had bivouacked their first night in France. It was a veritable city of tents and wooden barracks, with miles of wide planking serving as sidewalks, and with every road swimming with mud and water. It was raining dismally as the regiment slopped into



JEWELLED ARCH, 60TH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Erected for the 27th Division Parade



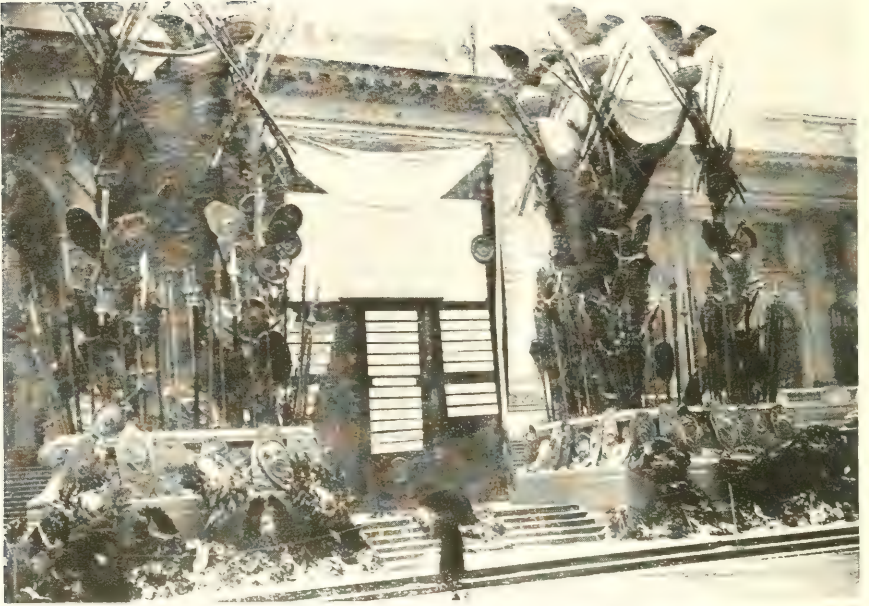
MAJOR ARTHUR M. SMITH	MAJOR HOWLAND J. J. SMITH	MAJOR G. A. POAN	MAJOR THOMAS L. BRADY	COLONEL MORTIMER D. BRYANT	LIEUT. COLONEL NICHOLAS ENGEL	MAJOR R. A. TURNER	MAJOR L. L. FLYNN	MAJOR WALTER G. ANDREWS
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COLONEL BRYANT AND STAFF AT CAMP MERRITT, N. J., MARCH, 1919



PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO 107th INFANTRY

To be erected in bronze of heroic size at the edge of Central Park facing East 60th Street, New York City



Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY DECORATED FOR THE
27TH DIVISION PARADE, MARCH 25, 1910

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this dreary camp—in fact, judging from the testimony of old-timers there, rain in Brest was perennial.

Fortunately, the stay of the regiment in Brest was brief. On February 25 the 1st and 2d Battalions and Regimental Headquarters marched back to the water-front and went aboard the U.S.S. *Leviathan*, formerly the German ship *Vaterland*, aboard which were already many other troops.

Three days later the 3d Battalion sailed from Brest on the Dutch passenger liner *Nieuw Amsterdam*. The presence of a number of Red Cross nurses aboard both the *Leviathan* and the *Nieuw Amsterdam* inspired nightly dancing parties on the various decks, and on both vessels former writing men of the regiment issued tiny souvenir newspapers. The one that was circulated aboard the *Leviathan* sported the name "Near Over"; while that produced for the amusement and edification of the men aboard the *Nieuw Amsterdam* was called "Home Going Splashes."

With the arrival in New York Harbor of these two ships, several days apart, it seemed to the men just returning that all New York had come down to the water's edge to see them arrive. And many a man as he gazed once more at Liberty and his home shores, swallowed hard, and dabbed furtively at eyes that just would fill up in spite of him.

Disembarking at one of the government piers in Hoboken, the men were ferried to Weehawken, where they marched immediately to trains and were carried to Camp Merritt, at Tenaflly, N. J.

Although long before the regiment had departed from France the men had been able to free themselves of the pestiferous "cooties" they had acquired in the trenches, further precautionary measures were taken at Camp Merritt to preclude any possibility of the men carrying any of their "cootie" friends into civilian haunts. Almost immediately after their arrival at Camp Merritt the clothing of every man was commandeered and passed through huge boilers of steam, while each man was treated to a medical bath calculated to cleanse his body of all traces of the vermin.

The very next day witnessed a huge influx of relatives and friends into the confines of Camp Merritt, and then began many touching reunions. Incidentally that same day hundreds of the men proceeded on passes to New York, and thence for a brief twenty-four-hour stay at their homes.

On March 23, 1919, the 2d Battalion of the 107th was selected to act as a guard of honor at the awarding of many decorations to men in

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the division who were lined up for that impressive ceremony in Central Park.

The next day the entire regiment left Camp Merritt, and was ferried to the foot of West 23d street, New York. The regiment was assembled in a public playground at 30th street and Tenth avenue, where Red Cross workers served hot coffee and buns. Then began the march up Fifth avenue and across 67th street to the Seventh Regiment armory in Park avenue, where the regiment was to spend the night and to prepare for the official parade of the division the following day.

Hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic friends of the regiment lined Fifth avenue and accorded the men a tremendous ovation along the entire line of march. Heading the men of the regiment and acting as an escort of honor were hundreds of the older veterans of the Seventh Regiment, together with the Seventh Regiment, New York Guard, that had been organized following the departure of the Seventh New York Infantry for Camp Wadsworth back in September, 1917.

At the Union League Club the regiment was reviewed by Brigadier General DeBevoise and Major General Daniel Appleton, "the Grand Old Man of the Seventh Regiment," its former commander.

That night the 1st Battalion and the Headquarters, Machine Gun, Supply, and Sanitary Companies rolled up in blankets on the Seventh Regiment armory drill floor. The 2d and 3d Battalions spent the night in the old 12th Regiment armory at 62d street and Columbus avenue.

March 25, 1919, will always remain fresh in the memories of the men who that day witnessed the official welcome home by a grateful city and State. Early in the morning the regiment marched to Washington Square, where it formed up in a side street to await the start of the divisional parade at 10 o'clock. The men wore light packs, carried fixed bayonets, and bore their gas masks fastened on their chests.

Never in all New York's history were so many millions of people crowded into Fifth avenue. As the division swung by these vast crowds kept up a constant roar of cheering, and at 25th street, where the troops passed under the great Victory Arch, the police lost all control of the multitude, and the parading soldiers were obliged to march four abreast up the swarming avenue. Several blocks further on, however, it was possible for them to resume their original formation in a column of platoons.

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Following the parade and the return of the regiment to the two armories, all the men who so desired were given leave for the night. Incidentally, all who wanted them were presented with tickets to welcome-home dinners which were given that night at nearly all of the large hotels and in many restaurants for men of all units of the division.

The following morning, March 26, about 1300 of the men who came to the regiment as replacements, and who lived in other parts of the country, were returned to Camp Merritt, and thence forwarded in thirteen detachments to the various camps nearest their homes, where they were to be demobilized. The remainder of the regiment marched to the foot of East 34th street, and were ferried across the river to board waiting trains on the Long Island Railroad in Long Island City. These trains after several hours landed the troops in Camp Upton, at Yaphank, L.I., where preparations began immediately for demobilization.

Final payrolls were made up and discharge papers prepared, and eventually on April 2 the regiment was lined up and each man handed his last army pay and the precious document that declared him a civilian once more. Waiting trains carried the men back to New York, where, with final handshakes, they dispersed and hurried to their homes.

And so it came to be that on April 2, 1919, the 107th U. S. Infantry ceased to be, except in the hearts and minds of the men who had served in it.

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LETTER OF COLONEL BRYANT UPON DEMOBILIZATION

HEADQUARTERS, 107TH INFANTRY,

April 1st, 1919.

To the Officers and Men of the 107th Infantry:

1. In the passing of the 107th Infantry I desire to express personally to each Officer and enlisted man in the Regiment my great appreciation of the co-operation given by all ranks at all times.

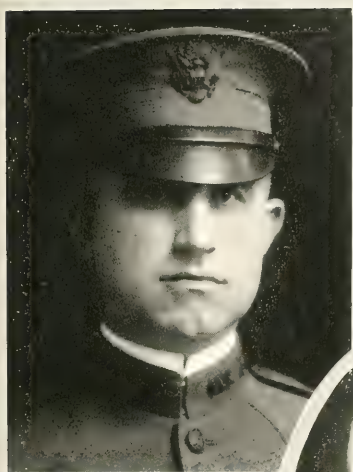
2. The splendid fighting ability of the Regiment is something that has been passed on by experts of the British Army, while its fine spirit brought the Regiment through the great adventure with a remarkable record for efficiency.

3. As the physical body of the 107th Infantry ceases to exist, I know that the spirit will continue to live and the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice in France, and the splendid record in all things of this regiment, will be an inspiration to us and a cherished possession of us all.

4. Words cannot express my pride in having command of such an excellent organization. I wish to extend to each one my congratulations on the part played in obtaining this big result, and extend my best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity.

MORTIMER D. BRYANT, Colonel.

HONOR ROLL OF
OFFICERS



CAPTAIN
CLINTON E. FISK



CAPTAIN
HARRY W. HAYWARD



CAPTAIN
LANCHER
NICOLL



1ST LIEUT.
MURRAY F. CRAMER



1ST LIEUT.
SAMUEL CRUMP, JR.



1ST LIEUT.
KENNETH GOW, D.S.C.



1ST LIEUT.
PERCY M. HALL, D.S.C.



1ST LIEUT.
BENJAMIN
T. HAMMOND



1ST LIEUT.
RICHARD M. RAVEN



1ST LIEUT.
STEPHEN M. SCHWAB



1ST LIEUT.
CAREY J. WALRATH



1ST LIEUT.
EDWARD WILLIS, D.S.C.



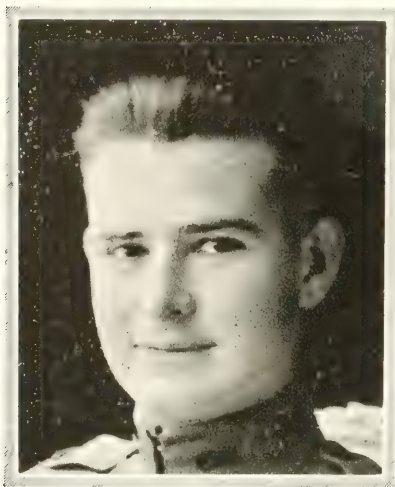
2D LIEUT.
OSCAR E.
HELLQUIST



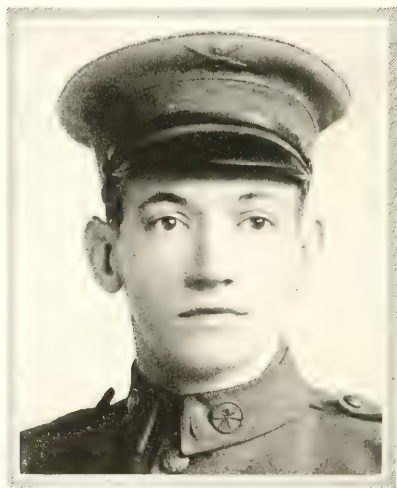
2D LIEUT.
MARSH S. LOCKYEAR



2D LIEUT.
BEN. M. RAMBO



2D LIEUT.
CARL J. STOCK



2D LIEUT.
HARRY W. ROBINSON



MONUMENT ERECTED NEAR
BONY, FRANCE



Cutler. France - 19.

BATTLE GLARE AT NIGHT

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 107TH U. S. INFANTRY WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WAR

1st Lieut. Murray E. Cramer. *Co. M.*
1st Lieut. Samuel J. Crump, Jr. *Co. B.*
Capt. Clinton Earle Fisk. *Co. D.*
(Commanding 1st Bn. when killed.)
1st Lieut. Kenneth Gow. *M. G. Co.*
1st Lieut. Percy M. Hall. *Co. I.*
1st Lieut. Benjamin T. Hammond. *Co. E.*
Capt. Harry W. Hayward. *Co. E.*
2d Lieut. Oscar E. Hellquist. 1st Bn. Intelligence Officer.
2d Lieut. Marsh S. Lockyear. 2d Bn. Intelligence Officer.
Capt. Fancher Nicoll. *Co. L.*
2d Lieut. Benjamin J. Potter. *Co. F.*
2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Rambo.
1st Lieut. Richard M. Raven. *Co. E.*
2d Lieut. Harry L. Roaller. *Co. M.*
2d Lieut. Harry W. Robinson. 3d Bn. Intelligence Officer.
1st Lieut. Stephen M. Schwab. *Co. E.*
2d Lieut. Carl J. Stock. *Co. H.*
1st Lieut. Carey J. Walrath. *Co. M.*
1st Lieut. Edward Willis. *M. G. Co.*

Pvt. Edward Abrams. *Hdq. Co.*
1st Sgt. Charles H. Adrean. *Co. A.*
Cpl. John L. Allen. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Walter D. Allison. *Co. E.*
• Mech. George F. Ammerman. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Edward J. Anderson. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Edwin P. Anderson. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Seymour Anderson. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Harry J. Andrews. *Co. M.*

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

Wag. George R. Argue. *Sup.*
Pvt. Aubrey Arnst. *Co. B.*
Sgt. Howard H. Aulick. *Co. F.*

Pvt. John J. Baird. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Everett W. Baker. *Co. E.*
Cpl. Morgan S. Baldwin. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Prescott E. Barker. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Joseph Barneck. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Guy H. Bateman. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Arthur C. Bates. *Co. F.*
Sgt. John F. Bauer. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Roy A. Beach. *Co. B.*
Sgt. Albert J. Behrendt. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Mitchell J. Behrman. *Co. B.*
Cpl. Frederick R. Belding. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Chester J. Bell. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Roy E. Bell. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Robert P. Benedict. *Co. C.*
Pvt. George Bergen. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Beverly E. Bicknell. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Mathew D. Bingham. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Thomas N. Blackman. *Co. L.*
Pvt. William Blake. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Samuel C. Blatt. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Raymond O. Blauvelt. *Co. H.*
Pvt. James M. Blundell. *Co. I.*
Pvt. George A. Boag. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Virgil H. Bogardus. *Co. H.*
Cpl. Anthony J. Bonanno. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Edward C. Bonnell. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Edward J. Borstleman. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. Charles W. Bowen. *Co. E.*
Sgt. Whitney Bowles. *Co. L.*
Cook Ira Leo Boyea. *Co. K.*
Cpl. Morris S. Boyer. *M. G. Co.*
Cpl. Frank Berte Brady. *Co. B.*
Cpl. Samuel Perry Breck. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Herman J. Britton. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Arthur N. Brooks. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Joseph P. Brophy. *Co. B.*
Pvt. William E. Brouillette. *Co. A.*
Sgt. Frederick H. Brown, Jr. *Co. I.*

107TH MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

Pvt. Harry A. Brown. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Godfrey E. Brugeon. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Edward J. Brundage. *Co. D.*
Sgt. Paul Montanye Brunig. *Co. B.*
Pvt. John F. Bump. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Maurice J. Burrick. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Adolphe L. Bush. *Co. K.*

Pvt. John A. Cadmus. *Co. F.*
Cpl. Arthur L. Calkins. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Luigi Capabianco. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Arthur E. Cargin. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Devillo A. Carr. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Edward J. Carr. *Co. C.*
Sgt. Edward C. Carrigan. *Co. K.*
Cpl. Thomas B. Carroll. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Chester W. Carter. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Floyd M. Carter. *Co. I.*
Cpl. James H. Cassidy. *Co. M.*
Pvt. George Castronova. *Co. E.*
Sgt. Thomas F. Chambers. *Co. H.*
Pvt. George C. Chard. *Co. F.*
Cook Basil Ward Charter. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Leo J. Chauvin. *Co. K.*
Mech. Benjamin Cheshire. *Co. B.*
Cpl. Archibald P. Christensen. *Hdq. Co.*
Cpl. Arthur B. Church. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Arthur Clayton. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Raymond Cleaves. *Hdq. Co.*
Pvt. Robert D. Clements. *Co. E.*
Pvt. John F. Closs. *Co. F.*
Corp. Robert G. Cobbett. *Co. G.*
Corp. Edward H. Coffey. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Jacob Cohen. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Carroll Coll. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Harlow Coller. *Co. C.*
Cpl. Peter Collins, Jr. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Arthur A. Conklin. *Co. E.*
Sgt. Kennedy Conklin. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Thomas W. Connor. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Walter T. Conrad. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Peter Coombs. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Thomas J. Cooney. *Co. E.*

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Cook Robert T. Cooper. *Co. F.*
Cpl. Arthur C. Corsen. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Bernard T. Cragan. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Walter L. Crandall. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. Joseph A. Craven. *Co. M.*
Pvt. George Crawford. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Earl F. Crim. *Co. M.*
Sgt. Samuel F. Crosbie. *Co. C.*
Sgt. John J. Crowley. *Co. M.*
Pvt. George J. Cuddy. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Frank W. Cummings. *Co. L.*
Pvt. John Beverly Cummings. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Jesse N. Curtis. *Co. G.*
Cpl. Joseph R. Cushman. *Co. K.*

Pvt. Gilbert M. Darling. *Co. H.*
Sgt. William Dausch. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Norman Davidson. *Co. H.*
Cpl. Fred H. Davis. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Nathan Davis. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Robert McC. Davis. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Laurie E. Davison. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Henry DeBaun. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Frank J. De Boe. *Co. E.*
Cpl. Leo B. Decker. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Ray De Graff. *M. G. Co.*
Cpl. George Delahay. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Samuel K. Delahunt. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Plato H. Demetriou. *Co. I.*
Pvt. George E. Deveson. *Co. E.*
1st Sgt. Gerold E. Dieterlen. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Vincent A. Dillon. *Co. I.*
Cpl. Dennis F. Donnelly. *M. G. Co.*
Cpl. John J. Donnelly. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Leo A. Donnelly. *Co. B.*
Cpl. Aaron W. Doolittle. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Raymond Douglas. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Jesse E. Douglass. *Co. K.*
Sgt. William W. Drabble. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Alexander Galt Duane. *Co. B.*
Cpl. Robert J. Duane. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Harry T. Dudley. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Felix G. Dunlap. *Co. I.*

107TH MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

Pvt. William C. Dunlap. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Milton E. Dye. *Co. H.*
Cpl. Gilbert B. Dymock. *Co. K.*

Pvt. Leon E. Eckler. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Robert R. Edwards. *Hdq. Co.*
Sgt. Frank M. Eells. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Peter E. Egan. *Co. D.*
Sgt. Carl J. Egerton. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Robert H. Elias, Jr. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Charles Elkin, Jr. *Co. E.*
Cpl. Forrest E. Elleman. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Henry W. Elworthy, Jr. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Cyril J. Englebride. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Frederick F. Eriksen. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Morton C. Evans. *Co. M.*
Cpl. Thomas H. Everett. *Co. L.*

Cpl. Harold Ferguson. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Arthur H. Ficke. *Co. C.*
Cpl. Charles McD. Fickeisen. *Co. F.*
Cpl. Norbert I. Filan. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Clarence A. Finn. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Stephen L. Finnegan. *San. Det.*
Pvt. Howard Fitchett. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Daniel J. Fitzgerald. *Co. B.*
Pvt. John J. Fitzgerald. *Co. C.*
Cpl. James O. Flaherty. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Leonard J. Foster. *Co. D.*
Cpl. Louis A. Frank. *Co. H.*
Cpl. William H. Frankenberg, Jr. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Clifford E. Freeman. *Co. M.*
Pvt. James C. French. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Franz O. Friedlaender. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Daniel Friedlander. *Co. I.*
Pvt. John P. Fromm. *Co. E.*
Pvt. James R. Fuhri. *Co. F.*

Pvt. Anthony Galgano. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Bryan L. Gallagher. *Co. I.*
Pvt. William Gallagher. *Co. C.*

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

Cpl. Thomas F. Galwey. *Co. A.*
Pvt. John Gardella. *Sup. Co.*
Pvt. Alexander M. Gardner. *San. Det.*
Cpl. Earl R. Gardner. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Frederick A. Garrison. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Thomas Garry. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Harold H. Gaskell. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Tony R. George. *Co. M.*
Pvt. David W. Gentle. *Hdq. Co.*
Mech. Jacob O. Gilcher. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Arthur Gill. *Co. I.*
Pvt. James F. Gleason. *Co. I.*
Cpl. Charles O. Goetz. *Co. A.*
Cpl. Richard R. Goldsmith. *Co. B.*
Pvt. John F. Goodwin. *Co. F.*
Cpl. Harold W. Gordon. *Hdq. Co.*
Pvt. John M. Goring, Jr. *Co. I.*
Cpl. George A. B. Goshen. *Co. G.*
Cpl. Charles P. Gould. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Herbert A. Gould. *Co. F.*
Pvt. William H. Grant. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. Roy D. Graves. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Joseph M. Grimes. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Cassius C. Gross. *Hdq. Co.*
Sgt. Frederick C. Gudebrod, Jr. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Duncan Q. Guiney. *Co. L.*
Cpl. John W. Gunther. *Co. B.*

Pvt. Daniel M. Hack. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Fred A. Hall. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Richard D. Hamilton, Jr. *M. G. Co.*
Sgt. Frank Hansa. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Frank A. Harlow. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Walter Harrington. *Co. G.*
Cpl. Erwin R. Harris. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Joseph P. Harrison. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Howard J. Hartness. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Bronson Hawley. *Co. L.*
Pvt. James F. Hayne. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Paul G. Hayner. *Co. C.*
Pvt. William W. Hayward. *Co. D.*
Cpl. Harold A. Hazlett. *Co. B.*
Sgt. Paul B. Heflin. *Co. B.*

107TH MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

Pvt. Joseph C. Hendy. *Co. L.*
Pvt. John M. Hennessey. *Co. C.*
Pvt. John P. Henry. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Charles C. Hermann. *Co. G.*
Pvt. John F. Hession. *Co. A.*
Pvt. George Francis Higgins, Jr. *Co. B.*
Pvt. August Hirsch. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Albert A. Hoffman. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Henry H. Holmes. *Co. B.*
Pvt. John Henry Holmes. *Co. I.*
Sgt. Harold B. Holt. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Jack I. Horowitz. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Clarence R. Houck. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Richard J. Hoyt. *Co. H.*
Sgt. Donald P. Hunnewell. *Co. L.*

Cpl. Henry I. Ingersoll. *Co. K.*
Pvt. John W. Isherwood, Jr. *Co. H.*

Sgt. Francis C. Jackson. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Michael J. Jackson. *Co. E.*
Mech. Charles L. Jacobi. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Robert Jarvie. *Co. F.*
Pvt. William D. Jenkins. *Co. F.*
Cpl. James H. Johnson. *Co. C.*
Pvt. George H. Johnston. *Co. L.*
Pvt. David J. Jones. *Co. M.*
Pvt. John H. L. Jones. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Joseph H. Jones. *Co. K.*
Pvt. John A. Joyce. *Co. M.*

Pvt. Andrew Kaas. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Henry H. Karkala. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Jack Karker. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Thomas F. Keenan. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Arthur O. Keiper. *Co. H.*
Cpl. Glenn Kelso. *Hdq. Co.*
Pvt. Edward Keller. *Co. M.*
Cpl. Edmund W. Kells. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Hugh B. Kelly, Jr. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Lynn E. Kelly. *Co. C.*

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Pvt. Michael J. Kelly. *Co. E.*
Cpl. Nicholas E. Kelly. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. Thomas Kelly. *Co. B.*
Pvt. William A. Kenna. *Co. C.*
Pvt. John T. Kenney. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Stewart Kent. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Joseph A. Kennedy. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Joseph M. Kennedy. *Co. H.*
Mech. William F. Kennedy. *Co. H.*
Pvt. William J. Kennedy. *Co. H.*
Cpl. Alexander A. Kin. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Donald King. *Hdq. Co.*
Cpl. James P. King. *Co. H.*
Cpl. Theodore B. Korony. *Co. H.*
Cpl. Maurice Krantz. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Casper Kulikowski. *Co. A.*
Cpl. Harold W. Kunkle. *Co. I.*

Pvt. Leon F. La Fay. *Co. D.*
Pvt. John W. Lagroix. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Stanley F. Lahm. *Co. C.*
Cpl. Frank C. Lamson. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Wilmer M. Lapine. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Robert Lavery. *Co. E.*
Wag. Frank S. Lawrence. *Sup. Co.*
Sgt. Arthur E. Lawson. *Co. C.*
Sgt. Herman T. Lawson. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Leo A. Leach. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Arthur L. B. Leader. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Morris Leaf. *Co. A.*
Pvt. George H. Leary. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Arthur Leghorn. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Henry Lehmann. *Co. H.*
Pvt. William Lemmon. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Francis L. Lenehan. *Co. D.*
Cpl. William A. Leonard. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Vincent Leone. *Co. G.*
Sgt. Peter Lewis. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Howard Lilienthal, Jr. *Co. E.*
Cpl. John L. Livingston. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Alfred J. Lobdell, Jr. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Edgar Baldwin Lowerre. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Scott Harrison Lytle. *Co. H.*

107TH MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

Pvt. John J. McBride. *Co. I.*
 Cpl. John C. McCabe. *Co. H.*
 Pvt. Stephen J. McCaul. *Co. E.*
 Cpl. Edward McCauley. *Co. B.*
 Pvt. Bion B. McClellan. *Co. A.*
 Cpl. Raymond A. McClure. *Co. B.*
 Pvt. John J. McCool. *Co. H.*
 Pvt. James J. McCormick. *Co. M.*
 Cpl. John K. McCormick. *Co. D.*
 Cpl. Austin J. McDonald, Jr. *Co. E.*
 Pvt. Thomas E. McDonald. *M. G. Co.*
 Pvt. John R. McGlue. *Co. B.*
 Pvt. William J. McGraw. *Co. L.*
 Cpl. Henry J. McKay. *Co. M.*
 Pvt. George C. McKenzie. *Co. H.*
 Pvt. William McKibbin. *M. G. Co.*
 Pvt. Joseph McLaughlin. *Co. C.*
 Cpl. Paul I. McLeod. *Co. I.*
 Pvt. Walter F. McMahon. *Co. L.*
 Cpl. Gerald P. McMurray. *Co. A.*
 Pvt. Alan M. McNaier. *Co. L.*
 Cpl. Richard J. McNally. *Co. M.*
 Pvt. Edward J. McNamara. *Co. M.*
 Pvt. Myles F. McPartland. *Co. L.*
 Pvt. Patrick McQuillan. *Co. G.*

Cpl. Harold V. Macintyre. *Co. M.*
 Pvt. Frederick A. Mackenzie. *M. G. Co.*
 Pvt. William H. MacLeod. *Co. A.*
 Pvt. Floyd F. Malette. *Co. K.*
 Pvt. John J. Mallay. *M. G. Co.*
 Cpl. Christopher C. Malone. *Co. K.*
 Cpl. Alexander Manard. *Co. K.*
 Pvt. Allen Russell Mann. *San. Det.*
 Pvt. Cornelius F. Mann. *Co. I.*
 Pvt. Harold E. Manners. *Co. H.*
 Pvt. John Markert, Jr. *Co. D.*
 Pvt. William Marron. *Co. B.*
 Pvt. Frank A. Martin. *Co. L.*
 Pvt. Vincent Martines. *Co. A.*
 Pvt. Charles R. Mason. *Co. F.*
 Pvt. Charles J. Mass. *Co. I.*
 Pvt. Eugene M. Masterson. *Co. H.*

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

Cpl. Harold E. Maxon. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Richard T. Maybury. *Co. D.*
Mech. William W. Meade. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Edward J. Meade. *Co. H.*
Cpl. John J. Meagher. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Amherst W. Meeker. *Co. L.*
Pvt. William E. Meibaum. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Jesse L. Merriott. *Co. I.*
Pvt. John A. Meyers. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Edward S. Miller. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Herbert J. Miller. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Russell D. Miller. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Chester C. Minard. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Joseph Minarik. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Philip K. Mindil. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Victor Mitchell. *Co. H.*
Pvt. William J. Mitchell. *Co. D.*
Cook Joseph J. Monferdini. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Roger A. Montgomery. *Co. K.*
Cpl. George N. Moore. *M. G. Co.*
Cpl. John H. Moran. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Theodore L. Morey. *Co. M.*
Pvt. McKee D. Morrison. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Thomas F. Morrissey. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Archibald L. Motz. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Horace Murtha. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. John F. Murtha. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Angelo A. Mustico. *Co. L.*

Pvt. Gustave W. Nadler. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Henry L. Nason. *Co. K.*
Cpl. John P. Neisel. *Co. C.*
Pvt. James J. Nelson. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Michael J. Nicholson. *Co. A.*
Pvt. William J. Nolan. *Co. I.*
Pvt. John E. Noonan. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Henry W. Norrell. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Fred E. Northup. *Co. D.*

Pvt. Daniel F. O'Brien. *Co. M.*
Sgt. George F. O'Connell. *Co. G.*
Pvt. John Joseph O'Dell. *Co. F.*

107TH MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

Pvt. Claude J. Oderkirk. *Co. C.*
Cpl. George J. O'Neill. *Co. F.*
Pvt. William J. O'Reilly. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Emory R. Osborn. *Co. I.*
Cpl. Thomas E. O'Shea. *M. G. Co.*
Cpl. Clarence J. Osterhoudt. *Hdq. Co.*
Pvt. Samuel DuBois Owings. *Co. C.*

Pvt. Gregores Padakos. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Charles C. Page. *Co. D.*
Cpl. Clemence N. Page. *Co. G.*
Pvt. James J. Page. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Cesidio Paglia. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Joseph P. Palmer. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Samuel D. Panasik. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Bennie Pardi. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Norman J. Paro. *Co. K.*
Cpl. Dutcher J. Parshall. *Co. G.*
Sgt. Elbert N. Patten. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Robert E. Patterson. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Edwin E. Paul. *Co. L.*
Pvt. William C. Pauw. *Co. D.*
Mech. Henry Payne. *Sup. Co.*
Pvt. Lawrence E. Perkins. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Edward R. Peterson. *Co. H.*
Mech. Albert C. Phillips. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Edward A. Pierce. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Charles A. Pike. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Harold J. Porter. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. Leo B. Pratt. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Daniel L. Pritchett. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Joseph F. Prokash. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Floyd Pudney. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. William D. Pullen. *Co. K.*
Pvt. John Pullis. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Thomas M. Purtell, Jr. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Frederick Pyron. *Co. A.*

Pvt. Archie S. Quinn. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Harry V. Quinn. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. Joseph P. Quinn. *Co. K.*

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

Pvt. Edmund L. Rapkin. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Robert S. Raven. *Co. K.*
Pvt. George T. Record. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Henry Reed. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Henry F. Reeves. *Co. L.*
Pvt. John J. Regan. *Co. I.*
Pvt. James J. Reilly. *Co. B.*
Pvt. John G. Reilly. *Co. B.*
Pvt. William Reynolds. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander 2d. *Co. K.*
Cpl. Jerold T. Rice. *Co. K.*
Pvt. John T. Ritzer. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Eliseo Rivas. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Arthur C. Robare. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Stanley L. Rockwell. *Co. H.*
Cpl. Carl E. Roedelsperger. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Edward G. Romaine. *Co. K.*
Cpl. Edwin Ronk. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Clifford L. Rorick. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Cornelius Rose. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Frank Rose. *Co. G.*
Wag. Lewis W. Ross. *Sup. Co.*
Sgt. Roscoe Roys. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Louis Ruoff. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. Antonio Russo. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Joseph Ryan. *Co. G.*

Pvt. Paul F. Sage. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Stephen C. Salisbury. *Co. D.*
Pvt. Charles L. Saxton. *Co. G.*
Cpl. Henry L. Scannell. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Daniel J. Schafer. *Co. A.*
Cpl. Fred Schaible. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Oscar Schmied, Jr. *Hdq. Co.*
Pvt. Charles H. Schneider, Jr. *Co. L.*
Mech. George J. Schneider. *Co. E.*
Cpl. Nicholas Schultes. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Frank Schumacher. *Co. L.*
1st Sgt. Edward Willis Scott. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Richard A. Scully. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. John W. Seery. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Edward Lloyd Sell. *Co. A.*
Cpl. Howard E. Shaffer. *Co. M.*

107TH MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

Pvt. Edward Shay, Jr. *Co. E.*
Cpl. George F. Short. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Samuel Silverberg. *Co. A.*
Sgt. Stanley C. Sinclair. *Co. L.*
Pvt. William H. Slater. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Andrew J. Smith. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Frank W. Smith. *Co. B.*
Pvt. George A. Smith. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Jesse E. Smith. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Melvin T. Smith. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. Ralph R. Smith. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Raymond C. Smith. *Co. A.*
1st Sgt. Robert H. Smith. *Co. F.*
Cpl. Roger A. Smith. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Vaughn E. Smith. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Warren J. Snyder. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Stanley Sofolo. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Raymond H. Spickerman. *M. G. Co.*
Pvt. James Spire. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Harry G. Spoelstra. *Co. I.*
Cpl. Edward J. Stack. *Co. I.*
Pvt. George W. Standish. *Co. H.*
Cpl. Edwin Standring. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Bernard A. Stegar. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Arthur P. Sterritt. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Alpheus E. Stewart. *Co. G.*
Sgt. John W. Stiles. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Weaver Storey. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Clinton Stoutenberg. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Edmund Mitchell Strauch. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Asa G. Strong. *Co. G.*
Wag. John F. Stumpf. *Sup. Co.*
Cpl. Maurice Sturges. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Jesse J. Sutton. *Co. G.*

Cpl. John G. Taylor. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Levi S. Tenney, Jr. *Co. L.*
Pvt. John E. Terwilliger. *Co. I.*
Pvt. John Elmore Terwilliger. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Stanley E. Thompson. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Edward Thornton. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Oliver V. Thuet. *Co. E.*
Cpl. Fred G. Thurber. *Co. K.*

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

Pvt. Frederick A. Tieman. *Co. H.*
Pvt. William J. Tierney. *Co. F.*
Cook Edward Tipson. *Co. B.*
Cpl. Truman C. Tobey. *Co. F.*
1st Sgt. Theodore W. Todd. *Co. L.*
Pvt. William J. Todd. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Ralph Tompkins. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Ezra Travis. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Clyde Trowbridge. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Leonard A. Trucheon. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Wilber J. Trucheon. *Co. K.*
Pvt. William J. Tully. *Co. H.*

Pvt. Frederick Ulrich. *Co. G.*
Cpl. Albert M. Usher. *Co. I.*

Pvt. Donald E. Vail. *Co. K.*
Sgt. Burtis W. Van Hennik. *Co. A.*
Pvt. John Vaughn. *Co. M.*
Sgt. Harmon B. Vedder. *Co. K.*
Pvt. James O. Vedder. *Co. K.*
Pvt. Peter C. Virtell. *Co. G.*
Pvt. Frank L. Vock. *Co. C.*
Cpl. Walter F. Volkert. *Co. I.*
Cpl. James T. Vought. *Co. K.*

Pvt. Clarence A. Wade. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Frank E. Wadkins. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Randolph St. G. Walker, Jr. *Co. K.*
Pvt. David H. Wall. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Ferdinand Wallenstein, Jr. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Carleton D. Walrath. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Albert Walters. *Co. I.*
Cpl. Rowland W. Waterbury. *Co. L.*
Sgt. Lionel G. Watkins. *Co. E.*
Pvt. William C. Weiss. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Alfred A. Welsh. *Co. C.*
Pvt. Bernard G. Wentker. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Louis Werner. *Co. K.*
Pvt. John H. Westcott, Jr. *Co. L.*
Cpl. Ray C. Whalen. *Co. C.*

107TH MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

Pvt. Francis M. White. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Kelley M. White. *Co. A.*
Pvt. John R. Whittle. *Co. C.*
Cpl. Russell Wilcox. *Co. I.*
Pvt. Rufus A. Williams. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Walter L. Williams. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Cecil St. L. Wilson. *Co. F.*
Pvt. Stafford Clay Wilson. *Co. L.*
Pvt. William J. Wilson. *Co. L.*
Pvt. Earl N. Winner. *Co. I.*
Cpl. George W. Winslow. *Co. I.*
Cpl. Herbert L. Winslow. *Co. L.*
Cook Clinton E. Winter. *Co. K.*
Cook Harry E. Witt. *Co. E.*
Pvt. Jerry Wolf. *Co. H.*
Pvt. Moe Wolff. *Co. M.*
Pvt. Robert J. Woodside. *Co. B.*
Pvt. Leonard F. Worley. *Co. A.*
Pvt. Harold Wright. *Co. M.*
Cpl. Grenville K. Wyatt. *Co. I.*

Cpl. Samuel H. Young, Jr. *Co. E.*

Pvt. Estanislao Zapata. *Co. I.*

Note.—This roster includes deaths from all causes, such as accident, disease, killed in action, and died of wounds.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

BY LIEUT.-COL. JOHN McCRAE
WHO DIED WHILE ON DUTY IN FLANDERS

IN Flanders Fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from falling hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Fields.

OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT



COLONEL
WILLARD C FISK



©
BRIGADIER GENERAL
CHARLES I. DEBEVOISE, D.S.M.
COLONEL 107TH INFANTRY



COLONEL
MORTIMER D. BRYANT



©
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
NICHOLAS ENGEL



© LIEUT. COLONEL
EDMUND P. FOWLER



© LIEUT. COLONEL
KENNETH GARDNER



© LIEUT. COLONEL
WADE H. HAYES



LIEUT. COLONEL
ROBERT MCLEAN



LIEUT. COLONEL
THOMAS M. SHERMAN



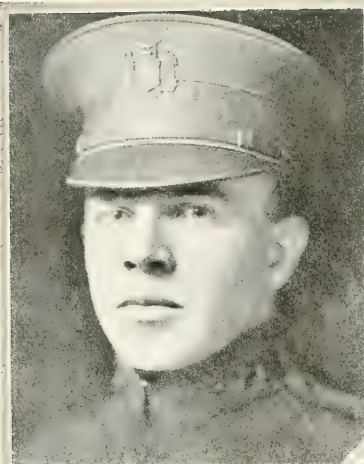
MAJOR
WALTER G. ANDREWS



MAJOR
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD



MAJOR
THOMAS J. BRADY



MAJOR
DOUGLAS C. DESPARD



MAJOR
RAPHAEL A. EGAN

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MAJOR
ROBERT MAZET



MAJOR
JAMES E. SCHUYLER



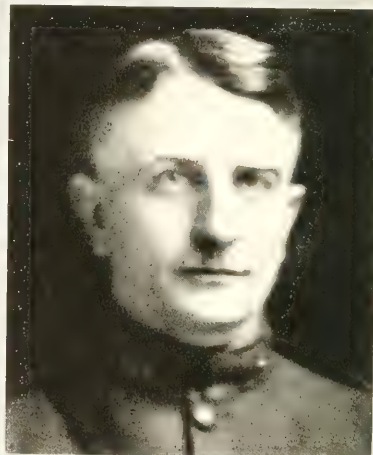
MAJOR
ARTHUR M. SMITH



MAJOR
HARRY L. STRATTON



MAJOR
ROWLAND TOMPKINS

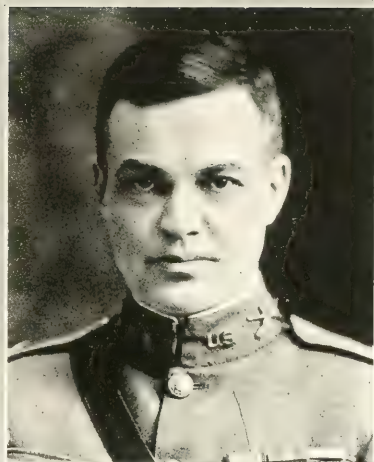


MAJOR, M.C.
RAYMOND A. TURNBULL



©

MAJOR
STANTON WHITNEY



CAPTAIN
HARRY ADSIT, D.S.C.



©

CAPTAIN
CLARENCE T. BALDWIN



CAPTAIN, M.C.
HENRY A. BANCEL



CAPTAIN
HARRY T. BLYTHE



CAPTAIN
GEORGE B. BRADISH

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CAPTAIN, M.C.
WILLIAM J. COOGAN



CAPTAIN
GRISWOLD B. DANHILL



CAPTAIN
THOMAS C. DEUELL



CAPTAIN
MARSTON E. DRAKE



CAPTAIN
GEORGE R. DUNSPAUGH



CAPTAIN
CHARLES H. E. FRANK



CAPTAIN, M.C.
CHARLES P. GRAY



CAPTAIN
HENRY B. HYELMAN



CAPTAIN
EDWIN L. HOLLOWAY



CAPTAIN, D.C.
DUDLEY C. HUGHES



CAPTAIN
ROYAL C. JOHNSON



CAPTAIN ADJUTANT
EDWARD H. KENT

107



CAPTAIN
LEO F. KNUST



CAPTAIN
JOHN A. KORSCHEN



CAPTAIN
CLAUDE G. ELLAND



CAPTAIN
GEORGE P. NICHOLS



CAPTAIN
LOUIS C. RAUCKE



CAPTAIN, D.C.
FRANCIS P. RIGGS



©

CAPTAIN
THOMAS G. SIMPSON, D.S.C.



©

CAPTAIN
WILLIAM STOLT



©

CAPTAIN
HARRY F. SULLIVAN



©

CAPTAIN
ARTHUR TALBOT, D.S.C.



CAPTAIN
HIRAM W. TAYLOR



CAPTAIN
CLEVELAND L. WATERBURY

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C
CAPTAIN
KENNETH C. WILSON



1C
1ST LIEUT.
FINWOOD P. AMLS



© CHAPLAIN
WILLIAM E. MCCORD



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HUGH W. STEWART



1ST LIEUT.
GEORGE D. BRAGDON



1ST LIEUT.
ARTHUR F. BRUNDAGE



1ST LIEUT.
RALPH P. BUELL, D.S.C.



1ST LIEUT.
BEVERLY T. BURNHAM



1ST LIEUT.
EDWARD M. BURTIS



1ST LIEUT.
ROBERT A. BYRNS, D.S.C., M.C.



1ST LIEUT.
FREDERICK D. CONKLIN



1ST LIEUT.
HARRY A. DARLING



1ST LIEUT.
ROE M. DENNIS



1ST LIEUT.
CHARLES H. LLOYD

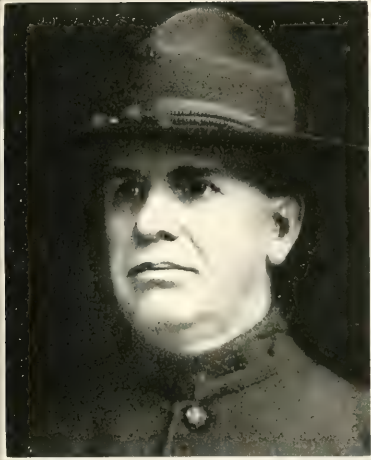
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1ST LIEUT.
JOHN C. FREEMAN



1ST LIEUT.
PAUL H. GADEBUSCH



1ST LIEUT.
HENRI D. GOODNOW



1ST LIEUT.
FRANCIS L. GOULD



1ST LIEUT.
CHARLES P. GRAHAM-ROGERS



1ST LIEUT.
JOHN F. GREANEY



1ST LIEUT.
EARL D. GRIMM



1ST LIEUT.
GAINES GWATHMEY



1ST LIEUT.
CHARLES W. HAGEN



1ST LIEUT.
ALFRED E. H. HARRY



1ST LIEUT.
WILLIAM S. HAWKINS, D.S.C.



1ST LIEUT.
FIELDING V. JACKSON

107



1ST LIEUT.
JOHN B. JESSUP



1ST LIEUT.
WILLIAM G. LE COMPTE



1ST LIEUT.
CHARLES P. TOESER



1ST LIEUT.
RICHARD H. MCINTYRE

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107
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1ST LIEUT.
EDWIN S. MUNSON



1ST LIEUT.
ALEXANDER F. OSTRANDER



1ST LIEUT.
EARL K. PALMER



1ST LIEUT.
WILLIAM B. PENOYAR



1ST LIEUT.
ALFRED I. SCHIMPF



1ST LIEUT.
HERBERT F. SHAVER



1ST LIEUT.
ANSON H. SMITH



1ST LIEUT.
JOSEPH L. SNYDER

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1ST LIEUT.
LORD M. TERRY



1ST LIEUT.
EDWIN L. THOMPSON



1ST LIEUT.
ROBERT G. VICKERY



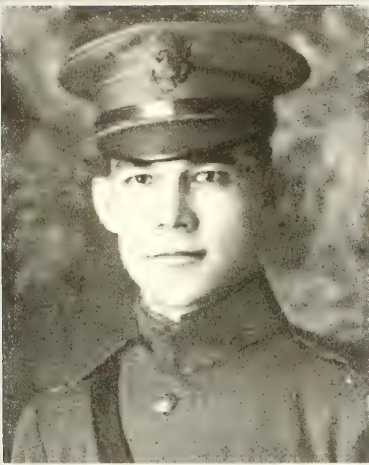
1ST LIEUT.
HARRY A. WILBUR



2D LIEUT.
GEORGE L. BAKER



2D LIEUT.
HERBERT G. M. FISCHER



2D LT. L.
HARRY B. HART



2D LT. L.
WILLIAM HEATH



2D LT. L.
JESSE M. HUGHES



2D LT. L.
PAUL E. MORGAN

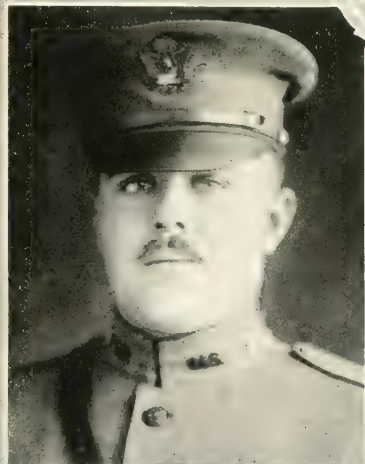


2D LIEUT.
ROBERT G. MUNROE



2D LIEUT.
FRANK S. ROWLEY

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2D LIEUT.
ELMER B. SHUPE



2D LIEUT.
WILLARD R. SMITH



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THEODORE A. KUNST, D.C.M.



REGTL. SUPPLY SGT.
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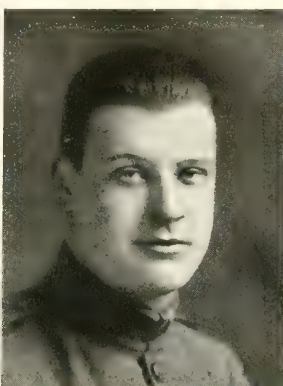
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THEY ALSO SERVED

BATTLES IN WHICH THE 107TH INFANTRY PARTICIPATED

MINOR ACTION, EAST POPERINGHE LINE

Belgium, July 9 to August 20, 1918

This action consisted of constructing and occupying the 2nd position opposite Mont Kemmel during a time when the enemy was expected to make heavy attacks. The position was under close observation from Mont Kemmel and was subjected to observed artillery fire by day and continued fire by night, inflicting daily casualties.

The position was occupied by 3 battalions and 1 machine gun battalion at a time with 6 battalions in reserve, regiments alternating. All the troops above mentioned also went into the front line by battalions for eight days at a time during this period.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th Division:

Divisions of Prince Rupprecht's Group of Armies.

MINOR ACTION, DICKEBUSCH SECTOR

Belgium, August 21 to 30, 1918

This action consisted of holding the Dickebusch sector (vicinity of Dickebusch Lake), front line, repelling raids, making raids and patrols, being under continual artillery and much machine gun fire with perfect observation from enemy position on Mont Kemmel.

Enemy opposite the front of this Division:

Divisions of Prince Rupprecht's Group of Armies.

BATTLE OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

Vicinity of Bony, France, September 29-30, 1918

The battle of the Hindenburg Line was a prepared attack; the Third British Corps on our left, the Second American Corps, the Australian Corps,

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the Ninth British Corps participating, in connection with other British troops to the left and the Tenth French Army to the right.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th Division:

2d Guard Division	185th Infantry Division
232d Infantry Division	121st Infantry Division
54th Infantry Division	75th Infantry Division

BATTLE OF LA SELLE RIVER

Vicinity of St. Souplet, France, October 17, 1918

The battle of La Selle River was a prepared attack, the enemy having made a determined stand, using the stream as a defense, the Third British Corps, the Second American Corps, Ninth British Corps participating, in connection with Tenth French Army to the right.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th Division:

204th Infantry Division	24th Infantry Division
243d Infantry Division	15th Rifle Division
3d Naval Division	

BATTLE OF JONC DE MER RIDGE

Vicinity of Arbre-Guernon, France, October 18, 1918

The battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge was a prepared attack, the Third British Corps, Second American Corps, Ninth British Corps, Tenth French Army participating.

Enemy opposite the front of the Division:

204th Infantry Division	24th Infantry Division
243d Infantry Division	15th Rifle Division
3d Naval Division	

ENGAGEMENT AT ST. MAURICE RIVER

Vicinity of Catillon, France, October 19-20, 1918

The engagement at St. Maurice River was an advance, including an attack of machine gun nests with enemy infantry and artillery resistance, to the line of the St. Maurice stream.

Enemy opposite the front line of the 27th Division:

Parts of 204th Infantry Division	Parts of 24th Infantry Division
Parts of 243d Infantry Division	Parts of 15th Rifle Division

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IN recording the experiences of the regiment in Belgium, memorable scene of the 107th Infantry's initial actual contact with the enemy, perhaps the best procedure would be to outline in detail the movements and actions of just one of the battalions. This should suffice for the simple reason that each of the battalions underwent virtually the same things under the same conditions, except on different dates. There were, of course, many minor variances of episode, but not to a degree warranting a special review of each individual battalion's record.

Hence we shall treat with the 2d Battalion. Its Belgian service was typical in most respects of that of the other two battalions, except that the 3d—or rather Company L—repulsed one enemy attack that was directed against it alone. But more will be said of that later.

On August 8 the 2d Battalion, commanded by Captain Maxwell B. Nesbitt, left a rifle range near St. Omer and moved by narrow gauge rail to Winnezele. Detraining, the men marched to the outskirts of Steenvoorde, a deserted and shell-ravaged Belgian town just over the border, and bivouacked for the night.

Early the next day the battalion and company commanders reported to the officer commanding the 11th (British) Queen's, stationed near Abeele, their mission being to complete the arrangements for the battalion's first tour of duty in the front line. The men of the battalion meanwhile broke camp and were marched to Beauvoorde Woods under the command of Lieutenant William G. Le Compte. There they awaited the orders that would bring them their first opportunity to show their mettle against the wily Hun.

On August 10 orders came for the battalion to move, and about two o'clock that afternoon the companies slung their battle equipment, and moved toward the front, accompanied by the men of the 11th Queen's.

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Once the units passed through Steenvoorde, the road leading to the trenches was screened on the enemy side by high fences of wire netting interwoven with strips of burlap. The enemy could, of course, see this screening any time during the day, and the Boche gunners knew perfectly well that it was there to obscure from their view an important highway. The only value of such camouflage was, therefore, that it hid troop movements, and prevented the Hun artillerists from knowing just when and where to drop their shells.

The tramp forward continued far into the night, and it was not until after midnight that the battalion, moving into the lines in small groups, had finished relieving part of the 108th Infantry in the front line and the 23d Middlesex (British) in support.

The sector occupied was directly opposite Mont Kemmel, and the men of the battalion were scattered on a front about 1200 yards wide. The front line was divided into four sections, or posts. There was an outpost line split into two sections. The right half, known as Butterfly Farm, covered about six hundred yards front, and the left half, Garden Farm, covered about the same frontage. Behind these two farms about three hundred yards was a formidable strong point known on the map as Fermoy Farm, and then still a bit farther to the rear was a line of resistance running irregularly behind Wedge and Shoe woods. This was known as Bermuda Trench.

One company occupied each post. The companies occupying the outpost line were stationed in a diamond formation—that is, a platoon at each point about two hundred yards apart. Three platoons formed the line, and one platoon remained in support of each company to act as a counter-attacking force in the event of any enemy attempt to capture the forward positions. The company that held the positions at Fermoy Farm had one platoon holding a post at Kimberly Farm, which served as a special support.

The men of the 2d Battalion and the 11th Queen's were formed into two provisional battalions known as Battalions A and B. The Britishers were to remain only for several days, being there merely to acquaint the men of the 107th Infantry in the heterogeneous detail of trench life. They found the Americans aptly swift in learning the numerous phases of modern warfare, and both Yank and Briton alike took every opportunity to fraternize, swapping yarns and cigarettes, and discussing the relative attractiveness of French mademoiselles and "the girls from home."

The distribution of the various companies was as follows:

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Company G, Lieutenant Marston E. Drake commanding, together with the men of Company A, 11th Queen's, occupied the right and left front line at Butterfly and Garden farms.

Company H, Captain Rowland Tompkins commanding, together with the men of Company B, 11th Queen's, occupied Fermoy Farm, with a smaller force stationed at Kimberly Farm, and still another detachment garrisoning the line of resistance in the rear of Wedge Wood and Shoe Wood—Bermuda Trench.

Company E, Captain Harry W. Hayward commanding, and Company F, Captain George P. Nichols commanding, occupied, jointly with Companies C and D of the 11th Queen's, the various support positions.

During the first night in these positions the British platoon commanders were in charge of the Americans as well as their own men. The location and disposition of the troops continued the same the next night, except that now the American platoon commanders were in complete charge.

On the night of August 13 the men of Company G were united and posted to hold Garden Farm, and at the same time the men of Company H were gathered together and stationed in the posts at Fermoy Farm and Kimberly Farm. Companies E and F remained in their original positions.

In accordance with orders received late on August 14, the units in the forward positions were relieved by those who had been occupying the support positions, the former retiring to the position of the latter.

Two nights later Company E assembled at Garden Farm, while Company F took up positions on Fermoy Farm with three platoons and at Kimberly Farm with one platoon. Before daylight on the morning of August 17 the British were withdrawn from the line, and the entire 2d Battalion took up positions in the front line under command of Captain Maxwell B. Nesbitt.

The battalion held these foremost positions until the night of August 18-19, when it was relieved by a battalion of British troops.

Needless to say, this entire tour of duty was fraught with episodes that the men will long remember. Mont Kemmel afforded the enemy every advantage. From its heights Boche observers could view the surrounding country for miles, and it was imperative that the troops occupying the Allied lines remain absolutely quiet during the hours of daylight. There were few, if any, complete communication

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trenches in this area, and with alert Huns scanning the topography from sun-up to sun-down, it was impossible even to move men wounded to the rear except under cover of darkness. The nights, by the way, were very short at that season, there being scarcely more than six hours of real darkness. True, there were but six hours of night as the clock recorded them, but to the men peering over the parapet into the weird shadows of No Man's Land each one of those hours naturally seemed interminable.

The men soon learned that front line trench duty entailed a great deal more activity than gazing over the top or blazing away toward the enemy. They found that they were obliged to be laborers as well as warriors, and that every night brought its round of laborious chores—digging, stretching barbed wire, carrying and laying duckboards in soggy strips of trench, bringing up water, rations and ammunition, and carrying back the dead and wounded.

Yes, soldiering in the front line was anything but a tea and macaroon party. Every night saw little bands of determined Yanks crawl over the parapet and wriggle on their bellies into the black of No Man's Land to examine or patrol the ground near the enemy's line of barbed wire. These nightly patrols were sent out sometimes to fulfil the mission of raiding parties, bombing out Hun machine gun posts that may have been particularly annoying during some part of the day or night.

All in all, the men discovered that warfare under these conditions contained none of the vainglorious romance they may have dreamed of months before. It was a sordid, smelly, sickening business. They quickly discovered the truth of the canny Scotch saying that the hardest lot a soldier in the front line had to endure was "keeping the head down and the heart up."

There were casualties, of course—there were always casualties in that sector. Old Jerry shelled incessantly.

And the only consolation the burrowing foot-sloggers had was the knowledge that the British artillery somewhere behind was flinging back Jerry's way crescendos of iron rations in much greater volume, and, the men hoped, with much greater accuracy. Furthermore, splendid news of Allied successes all along the front to the south had a tendency to depreciate in the minds of the men their own discomforts and losses.

In fact, advices of Allied victories came filtering up forward in such numbers that the members of the 2d Battalion Intelligence Section were prompted to advertise these German reverses to the Ger-

OPERATIONS IN BELGIUM

mans themselves. Behind the lines there was painted in sections a huge billboard affair, made of wood framework and canvas, screaming in large German lettering all the dire news that they knew the Huns would never receive otherwise.

The sections of this big sign were carried to within a few feet of Jerry's barbed wire by stealthful and determined groups of Yankee scouts toward midnight of August 17. Under the direction of Lieutenant Earle D. Grimm, 2d Battalion Intelligence Officer, these various component parts were assembled and erected so that every Hun in the opposite trenches could easily read it the following day.

It was an extremely hazardous undertaking, but it was finished without mishap. Word of it was passed along the trenches, and by morning probably every man of the 2d Battalion was chuckling over this unique coup of their comrades. The British on either side of the battalion likewise appreciated the daring and roguishness of this typical Yankee exploit.

Boche sentries discovered the sign through the first gray mist of early morning, and long before they could read its message. They must have had their reading "specs" trained on it, however, for the moment it was light enough for the lettering to be distinguishable the men of the 2d Battalion could hear the Huns jabbering their guttural curses. Old Jerry, however, was too cunning to attempt any other means of destroying the sign than that of training on it a number of his field-pieces. He sensed the fact that it probably was mined, and he, therefore, chose to tackle its destruction from a distance. It took several hours for his artillery to batter it down, but meantime every Hun in the area probably had read its message.

The 1st and 3d Battalions experienced their front line duty in Belgium of the sector held by the 2d, the 1st Battalion occupying positions in the vicinity of Ridge Wood and Scottish Wood, and the 3d Battalion holding a section of the line in advance of Dickebusch Lake.

The 3d Battalion—or rather Company L of that battalion—met with circumstances that were somewhat different than those confronting the other units. The Boche troops holding the trenches opposed by the men of the 3d Battalion were unusually and vindictively active, carrying out a number of vigorous raids on 3d Battalion positions.

The most noteworthy of these actions was precipitated against Company L early on the morning of August 22. Three platoons of Company L were boxed in by an enemy trench mortar barrage and a wave of German infantrymen swept across No Man's Land in an effort to surprise and learn something about the new troops who had

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displayed such exceptional activity on nights previous. Their ultimate object was to take prisoners from whom they expected to obtain information of military value.

The men of Company L, however, despite their newness to trench warfare, quickly proved themselves worthy adversaries. A platoon of Company L, which had been occupying a small strip of trench slightly to the rear in close support, charged over the top and into the front line to support the other three platoons. The men sprang to positions on the fire step of the trenches, and with machine guns, rifles, and hand grenades inflicted terrible punishment on the attacking forces.

The right of the line held by Company L projected at an angle toward the enemy, and here the Boche raiders almost gained a foothold. The little group of Americans holding that wing of the trench resolutely stood their ground, and although greatly outnumbered, were able in the end to fight off the attackers.

Among these men was Corporal Randall Henderson, who so distinguished himself that he was later awarded the D.S.C. and the British Military Medal. Mentioned in orders with him was Private George Delahay, who eventually received a Division citation. These two were the first men of the 27th Division to be decorated and cited for gallantry in action.

In the entire Belgian campaign Company L suffered the heaviest casualties of any company in the regiment, and its behavior in the face of the aforementioned enemy attack was given complimentary recognition by British G.H.Q.

THE BATTLE OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

ON September 24 the regiment left its billets in the rest area where it had been putting in several weeks of vigorous training in offensive tactics following its last engagement in the vicinity of Mont Kemmel, Belgium, and moved forward to re-enter action on a new front. Entraining at Rosel, the regiment proceeded to Tincourt, a village north of Amiens, which was as far as progress could be made by rail at that time.

From Tincourt the regiment marched over battle-torn roads to Allaines, bivouacking on an open plain near Allaines about five o'clock on the morning of September 25.

The regimental and battalion commanders entered into a conference with the division and brigade commanders at Allaines soon after the arrival there, for the purpose of discussing the plans of the impending operations. Following this conference the battalion commanders passed on to their company and platoon commanders the maps and details covering what proved to be the regiment's greatest action in the war. Subsequently, the company officers lined up their men and explained in detail the work that lay ahead.

The Allied advance all along the Western Front had brought the Fourth British Army to a position facing the Hindenburg Line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, probably the most formidable defense system the Boche had constructed during the entire war. And it was at a point midway between these cities that the Second American Corps was assigned to make a grand assault in a titanic endeavor to breach this one remaining obstacle to ultimate victory. The Second American Corps was now officially attached to the Fourth British Army.

The Hindenburg Line between Cambrai and St. Quentin was recognized by military strategists everywhere as one of the strongest fortified positions ever known in military history. As a matter of fact, the Boche had heralded far and near his confident boast that here at last was a defense that could not possibly be broken.

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The Canal de St. Quentin, which formed a natural barrier behind the Hindenburg Line, entered into, at the point where the 107th was destined to attack, a subterranean channel of pre-war construction, and this the Germans had ingeniously turned to their advantage. They had linked up this canal tunnel with their elaborate trench system by means of underground saps and passages. The tunnel itself afforded splendid shelter and protection for thousands of German reserve troops, and the labyrinth of connecting tunnels rendered all that part of the Hindenburg Line easily accessible to these fresh troops in the event of an emergency. In other words, should any part of the Hindenburg Line be threatened, reinforcements could be rushed to that point immediately, and all the while be shielded from the danger of Allied fire.

Nor was this all. Some of these tunnels ran to cleverly concealed openings beyond the foremost German positions, so that in the event of Allied troops capturing the German front line trenches, the Boche reserves could readily rise up in No Man's Land, and thus have the assaulting forces between two fires.

The Hindenburg trenches themselves were skilfully laid out and powerfully constructed, in many places being fortified with reinforced concrete and numerous so-called "pillboxes." Moreover, deep artillery-proof dugouts were unusually plentiful, affording the garrison troops complete protection against Allied shell fire.

As a further barrier, the entire Hindenburg Line system was hedged in front with extremely broad belts of barbed wire, probably the strongest and most extensive layout of entanglements ever established on the Western Front. This wire was at places eight to ten feet high. It, of itself, presented a tremendous problem.

The Hindenburg defenses commanded a clean sweep of a broad undulating valley beyond which, following the crest of a hill, was still another line of Boche trenches strongly fortified and protected by still another array of barbed wire. These outlying Boche positions occupied places known on the map as the Knoll and Guillemont Farm; and a short distance beyond these strong points was the final German outpost line strongly held by machine guns.

In order that the main assault might be launched against the Hindenburg Line itself, the plan was to attack from this outpost line. A part of this line to the south was already in Allied hands, and the task of capturing the remainder and straightening out the starting line of the 27th Division front was assigned to the 106th Infantry. Once the 106th Infantry had achieved its goal, the plan was that the

BATTLE OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

main attack would be delivered by the 107th Infantry on the left and the 108th Infantry on the right, in conjunction with the Fourth British Army to the north and the 30th American Division and the Tenth French Army to the south.

The 107th Infantry was to attack on an 1800-yard front facing the open canal on the left and the northern part of the canal tunnel on the right. As it was scheduled, the 1st Battalion would fight its way forward on the left toward the open part of the canal; the 3d Battalion would attack on the right toward the tunnel. The 1st Battalion was to halt when it reached the bank of the canal, but the 3d Battalion was to continue battling its way forward across the roofed-over part of the waterway. The 2d Battalion, following close behind, and followed in turn by the 105th Infantry, was to make a turning movement at this juncture and protect the flank of the 3d Battalion that would be left exposed when the latter should break contact with the 1st Battalion. Later on the Australians were to press forward and pass through the American front and continue on with the advance.

Such were the facts given to the men as they rested at Allaines.

On the morning of September 27 the regiment started the march to the front line, preceded by an advance party of intelligence officers and officers and non-commissioned officers representing each company, who were to reconnoiter the situation of the 106th Infantry preparatory to the relief by the 107th. At a halt during the march the plans were again carefully explained to the men, and upon arrival at a field west of St. Emilie, where a hot meal was served, the report of the advance party was received.

The 106th Infantry in its attack that morning had taken the out-post line; but in the face of an overwhelming counter-attack, the weakened force had been unable to consolidate and hold its objective, and the whole area of its advance was being contested in several isolated engagements. The only organized line on which a relief could be effected was the original start line.

Following receipt of this news, the regiment moved forward again under cover of night. It was a most difficult march thenceforward. The roads were so congested with all kinds of traffic—artillery, troops, horse and motor transport—that it was necessary for the regiment to move forward on and off the road between caissons and trucks, the men marching in single file.

After pressing through the maze of traffic and the jumbled ruins of Ronssoy with a few casualties, the relief was accomplished under most trying conditions. The darkness and the intermingling of units

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of the 106th with a battalion of the 105th Infantry supporting them during the attack, and their poorly defined positions, not to mention a harassing enemy fire, made locating all of them extremely difficult. But by 5 A.M. the relief was completed on substantially the original jumping-off line of the 106th Infantry.

During the relief Captain Nichols, commanding Company F, was wounded.

The 1st Battalion entered the line to the left immediately opposite Fleeceall and Egg Posts; the 3d Battalion occupied the right of this line as far south as Duncan Post, with the 2d Battalion in support. Throughout the night patrols from the regiment prowled about No Man's Land looking for detachments of the 106th, but they found only enemy troops at all points.

As originally planned, the artillery barrage for the attack on September 29 was to start on a line 1200 yards in advance of the position now held by the 107th. The regimental commander, Colonel DeBevoise, requested that the barrage start line be brought back to this position, but British Fourth Army Headquarters ruled that the barrage must remain as planned, presumably because some of the artillery was already placed for it, and because of the detached units of the 106th still believed to be on our front.

After conferring with the division and brigade commanders, the regimental commander decided to make every effort to push forward to a position near the barrage start line before zero hour. Colonel DeBevoise requested that two field-pieces be assigned to the 1st Battalion, but this request could not be granted, it was said.

On September 28 combat patrols were pushed forward. On the left a patrol sent out by Lieutenant Crump captured Egg Post and two machine guns after a sharp struggle. Lieutenant Buell and Lieutenant Hellquist each led patrols forward. On the right, patrols under Captain Bradish and Lieutenant Walrath met with formidable resistance.

Throughout the early part of the night other patrols were sent forward to dislodge the enemy, but all such attempts resulted only in desperate fighting and casualties without appreciable gain, and it became evident that it was impossible to win ground except by a general assault. Time was sought by the Division Commander to make a separate attack, but the operation of the whole army could not be delayed. Regimental and battalion dumps were established. "Iron" rations, grenades and extra ammunition, were distributed, and the tape marking the line of departure was laid by patrols, led by

BATTLE OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

the 1st and 3d Battalion Intelligence Officers. This was a most dangerous job. On the left, the tape was put down within 20 yards of the Boche positions.

One hour before zero the units were formed for the attack. According to plan, the 1st Battalion on the left and the 3d Battalion on the right lined up on the tape. The 2d Battalion was behind the 3d. Just before zero hour a composite battalion of the 106th Infantry, numbering about 300 men, reported and took up a position between the 3d and 2d Battalions of the 107th. They were attached to the 107th Infantry for the special duty of "mopping up" the trenches and dugouts captured by the assaulting waves of the 3d Battalion.

The Machine Gun Company supported the left flank of the 1st Battalion, and the Stokes mortars and 37 mm. guns were distributed to the 1st and 3d Battalions. Regimental Headquarters was at this time in a sunken road west of Lempire, where it remained until zero hour. When the barrage started headquarters moved forward to Kent Lane. The 105th Infantry formed behind the left of the 107th and in touch with a liaison company of the British.

A few minutes before zero hour the tanks, five to each battalion, rumbled up to the line. All was ready. The men waited quietly, jaws set.

At 5.50 A.M. our machine gun barrage came down, and every man in the regiment was on his feet, awaiting the cue to attack. A few seconds later the artillery barrage thundered down upon the enemy. The battle was on. The entire regiment promptly moved forward, some of the men cheering. The enemy all along the line sent up SOS signals of green-over-green rockets. Very lights illuminated the entire front line, and although it was still quite dark every man could plainly be seen silhouetted against these dazzling Hun flares.

The regiment made a most impressive appearance, viewed from the rear. The interval between the men was regular—the attacking waves straight and steady. All moved forward at a fast walk. At first few casualties were observed. The Boche was shelling the Lempire road. On the left Companies B and C, constituting the foremost assaulting wave of the 1st Battalion, met the Boche in force 25 yards from the tape in Fleeceall Post and the trenches around Tombois Farm. The line did not hesitate; the leading wave bent down and bayoneted all Huns offering resistance. Company D mopped up the captured trenches and sent sixty prisoners to the rear.

The enemy counter-barrage now came down—it was exactly 6 o'clock. The ten-minute interval was sufficient to permit the entire

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regiment to escape this heavy shelling, but enemy machine guns were exacting a sad toll. The tanks, which were preceding or going along with the infantry, now began to have trouble. One after another, they were blown up by enemy land mines—but the men kept moving forward. The Hun opened up a murderous fire with his machine guns on our left flank. Our men were being cut down rapidly, but still they pressed ahead.

According to the Army plan, the British on our left were to advance 44 minutes after us. In the meantime we had to protect this left flank. Our machine gun company retaliated and tried to silence the Boche, but the fire from the left became more and more intense. Our men were falling fast. Lieutenant Crump, commanding Company B, was killed just as he charged up the Knoll. The men moved forward with greater speed, killing in the trenches the enemy who opposed the advance and sending the few who surrendered to the rear as prisoners.

The enemy fire upon the exposed flank was now fearful, but the leading waves of the 107th rushed forward to take the Knoll and its trench system. A number of trenches not shown on the map were crossed, and "Nameless Trench" reached. There a terrible hand-to-hand fight took place. Lieutenant Buell, commanding Company C, was severely wounded and the 1st sergeant led the men up to Lion and Knoll trenches. In the meantime, Company B had crossed the latter trench and was moving up Macquincourt Valley with Company A following. The men of B and C were now subjected to a fire from three sides and Lieutenant McAnerney was severely wounded. Lieutenant Terry of the same company, who had been acting as right guide of the battalion, was also wounded; but he remained in the fight.

It was now necessary to give more protection to the left flank. For some unexplained reason the British, except the liaison company following the battalion, had not advanced on the left and the Boche had started down in force from Vendhuile. Captain Andrews arrived with the Machine Gun Company, and both he and Lieutenant Adsit were wounded, but refused to go to the rear. Lieutenant Willis was killed and Lieutenant Gadebusch badly wounded. All were with the Machine Gun Company.

The fighting for the possession of the Knoll was most costly, but the men hammered on until the Boche was driven out. The place was promptly mopped up. Prisoners were few, as hand-to-hand conflicts were necessary before the trenches were finally cleared.

The line reformed and the attack continued, but the unprotected

BATTLE OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

flank now became a mark for every kind of hostile fire, particularly intense up the Macquincourt Valley. The line hesitated for a moment, attempted to go forward, and then, from sheer weakness of numbers, stopped. Then men dropped into shell holes under the German wire, and then attempted to struggle forward by crawling. At this moment a thick black cloud of smoke from our flank barrage blew up through the Macquincourt Valley and obscured the whole situation.

The Boche wire became an indeterminable maze, but the Yanks staggered blindly forward in small groups toward Hidden Trench.

Meantime the main attack on the left had been stopped. At this time Lieutenant McIntyre, commanding the Stokes Mortar Platoon, and later reported missing, was last seen beyond our positions as the smoke lifted. The enemy immediately counter-attacked, but the men had paid too dearly for the ground won to budge so much as an inch, and the counter-attack was defeated with heavy casualties among the Huns. Two battalions of the 105th Infantry were now coming up on the left. The enemy again counter-attacked and was again driven off. The British were seen moving forward on the left at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, 9 hours late.

While the left had attacked the Knoll, the right had charged Guillemont Farm. The enemy contested the advance and were killed as each trench was reached. Few surrendered. In the ruins, in hedges, in every copse were concealed Boche machine guns, and as the men charged up the slope they received this murderous fire full in their faces. Officers at the head of their men rushed forward. Captain Drake, commanding Company G; Lieutenant McKenna, commanding Company H; Lieutenant Robinson, 3d Battalion, Intelligence officer; and Lieutenant Dennis, commanding Company F, were wounded. By this time the 3d Battalion had been so decimated in numbers that the 2d Battalion and the composite battalion of the 106th Infantry had come up into the blank places in the assault wave.

More than a third of the regiment were now casualties. Captain Hayward and Lieutenant Hammond were killed at this point, and Lieutenant Schwab mortally wounded, all with Company E. It was rifles, bayonets, and bombs against machine guns. Captain Egan, commanding the 3d Battalion, was wounded just as the combined units hurled themselves in one last assault upon Guillemont Farm and its network of defenses and were met by an increased intensity of fire from the desperate Hun garrison. Captain Nicoll, commanding Company L; Lieutenant Hall, commanding Company I; Lieutenant

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Cramer, commanding Company M; Lieutenants Walrath, Company M, and Rambo, Company K, were killed, and Lieutenant Floyd, 3d Battalion Adjutant, was wounded.

But the line could not be stopped. Non-commissioned officers and privates took command when officers had fallen and led the advance bravely and skilfully. Through the smoking ruins of the Farm, over machine guns spitting death to the last, bombing "pillboxes" and dugouts, they went. As they emerged from a hedge on the other side, they felt the full fury of the enemy fire from the southeast and from the front, which further reduced their depleted ranks. Lieutenant Byrns, who had assumed command of Company L, was severely wounded, but kept on until wounded again.

The thin line struggled forward until it struck the unbroken wire in front of Guillemont Crescent Trench. There it stopped. Further progress was impossible. Hurricanes of fire were hurled on them as they vainly but valiantly tried to cut their way through the wire. Then the survivors dropped into shell holes and established a defense line in the enemy wire.

A number of men in the 3d Battalion made an opening in the wire and pushed forward through the smoke, penetrating the support trenches of the Hindenburg Line, crossing the canal, and moving forward until they reached Gouy. Airplane observers later verified the presence of these men in Gouy.

To the left Guillemont Farm had been taken. In the center the troops had advanced to occupy the trenches between Guillemont Farm and the Knoll, and Willow Trench was successfully occupied after strong resistance and in spite of heavy fire. Then the men rushed forward to take Lone Tree Trench. As they approached its protective wire, the heavy smoke heretofore referred to enveloped them. They thrust around, vainly looking for an opening through which to advance. The wire, however, was intact, and their entire line held by flanking fire from Vendhuile and from Bony. In spite of its intensity, however, small groups advanced to Lone Tree Trench and passed over it, reaching the Hindenburg support line. Their bodies, found later, gave mute but glorious evidence of their heroic determination.

The line which was established in the wire was withdrawn to Willow Trench to form a better defensive position, as a counter-attack was expected momentarily. Outposts were maintained in Lone Tree Trench to hold it against the enemy. Later in the day Guillemont Crescent Trench was successfully occupied by troops of the 2d and

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3d Battalions, who bombed their way foot by foot up the trench until the last of the enemy had been captured or killed.

At this time there were no company officers in the 2d Battalion. In fact, the entire regiment had but five company officers left. More than fifty per cent. of the assaulting troops were casualties. Major Gillette, commanding the composite battalion of the 106th, and Captain McDermott and Lieutenant Brandt, two of his company commanders, were badly wounded, and Captain Blaisdell was killed. There were no officers left with this battalion, and the men in it joined our 2d Battalion.

The positions gained during the battle were maintained throughout the day under gruelling artillery and machine gun fire and constant rifle sniping. All positions were organized for defense when the Australians came up later and took up a secondary defensive position. Later in the day the center surged forward again, reinforced by tanks, but this movement was stopped by heavy fire of enemy artillery and machine guns; and the tanks, which were relied upon to pierce the wire, were all destroyed. Every tank that started with us in the morning was now out of action, nearly all due to old British mines.

No further advances could be made. Defensive positions were held that night, every available man being used in the line. During this time the wounded were evacuated under heavy fire and at times with great difficulty.

All day September 30 and the morning of October 1 the Americans and Australians subjected the enemy support position in the Hindenburg Line to heavy fire and worked their way forward. Trench after trench was cleaned up and enemy machine guns put out of action. The Hindenburg Line was lost forever to the Boche. So heavy were his casualties and so demoralized his forces that he was unable to make another determined stand until he reached La Selle River, ten miles beyond the Hindenburg Line, where we again met him and drove him beyond the Canal de la Sambre.

The regiment was relieved in the afternoon of October 1. The Headquarters Company remained on the field to assist in collecting and burying the dead, work presided over by the chaplains.

More than sixty machine guns, some heavy trench mortars, several anti-tank guns, and an enemy airplane which had been shot down within our lines, were taken and collected before we left the battlefield. Many other enemy spoils were salvaged later.

The regiment entered the action with an average of 150 men and slightly less than 2 officers to a company. There were lost during the

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fight 11 officers killed, 10 wounded (8 seriously), 1 missing; and 324 men killed and 874 wounded.

There were captured by the 27th Division in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, 17 Hun officers and 1782 ordinary Huns.

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION		Name of Port	
Class		PASSENGER LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS	
INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THIS FORM			
<p>Separate lists of TWELVE COPIES EACH will be filled out by each company or detachment commander as follows:</p> <p>1st Class: Officers arranged according to rank, Army Field Clerks, Field Clerks Q. M. C., Nurses and Civilian Employees. Names to be numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 1.</p> <p>2d Class: Non-commissioned Officers down to and including Color Sergeant (see A. R., Par. 9).</p> <p>3d Class: All Enlisted men below Color Sergeant (Par. 9, A. R.), arranged according to usual formation of the Company, that is, BY SQUADS</p>			
To be filled in by Organization	Give full name of organization, including company and regimental designation	Item Number	Phase
To be filled in by Embarkation Personnel Adjutant	Name of Transport or Commercial Steamer	Date of Sailing	Port
No.	NAME AND SERIAL NUMBER Example HENDERSON, HARRIS F. 1,234,567	Rank & Arm or Staff Corps Example Capt QMC	Organization
		NOTIFY IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (Give name in full, for example Mrs. Mary A. Smith)	Relationship
		ADDRESS Number, Street, City and State Do not abbreviate	
Leave double space between entries. All typewriting must be in CAPITAL LETTERS			

HEADING OF PASSENGER LIST WRITTEN FOR ALL ORGANIZATIONS
BEFORE EMBARKATION

OPERATIONS REPORT OF HINDENBURG BATTLE

HEADQUARTERS, 107TH INFANTRY

October 4, 1918.

THE following report, covering the period from September 25 to October 2, inclusive, is submitted pursuant to memorandum dated October 2, Headquarters 27th Division:

This regiment, having entrained at Rosel and Authieule on September 24, arrived and detrained at Tincourt at 2 A.M. September 25, and proceeded by marching to Allaines, arriving at 5 A.M.

Orders No. 93, Appendix a, b, c and d, Orders Nos. 94, 95, and 96, Field Orders Nos. 49 and 50, Hqrs. 27th Div., supplemented by Field Orders Nos. 19 and 20, Hqrs. 54th Brigade, were received during the above-mentioned period.

Five conferences were held: one on September 25, 2 P.M., at Div. Hqrs. at which were present: Maj. Gen. O'Ryan; Brig. Gen. Pierce; Col. Jennings and Battalion Commanders of 108th Inf.; Australian Corps Commander; Brig. Gen. Brand of Australian Brigade; Tank Officers; Col. Chas. I. DeBevoise, commanding regiment; Maj. Nicholas Engel, second in command; Maj. Raymond A. Turnbull, medical officer; Capts. Clinton E. Fisk, Rowland Tompkins, and Raphael A. Egan, commanding 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions respectively; Capt. Thomas J. Brady, Operations Officer; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Kent, Acting Adjutant; 2d Lieut. Eugene L. Mullaney, Regimental Intelligence Officer. All details of the attack on the Hindenburg Line were discussed.

8 P.M., September 25, a regimental conference was held at which were present: Col. DeBevoise; Maj. Engel; Capt. Brady; Lieut. Mullaney; Lieut. Wilson, commanding Hdqrs. Co. and 1-Pounder Cannon Platoon; Lieut. McIntyre, commanding Stokes Mortar Platoon; Lieut. Freeman, commanding Signal Platoon; Capt. Andrews,

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commanding Machine Gun Co.; Lieut. Taylor, Regimental Supply Officer; and Australian officers attached to regiment. Capt. Brady read his notes of division conferences and Col. DeBevoise went over the entire situation.

Conference at 9 A.M., September 26, at which were present: Col. DeBevoise; Maj. Engel and all battalion commanders; Capt. Brady; Lieut. Kent; Capt. Henry B. Heylman, liaison officer to brigade; Lieut. Edwin L. Holloway, liaison officer to 108th Infantry Regiment (right flank); and attached Australian officers. General situation discussed and plans made.

Conference at 6 P.M., September 26, at which were present: Maj. Gen. O'Ryan; Brig. Gen. Brand, Australian Brigade; Brig. Gen. Pierce; Col. Jennings, Commanding Officer, and Capt. Ziegler, Operations Officer of 108th Infantry; Col. DeBevoise; Maj. Engel; Capt. Brady; and battalion commanders. New developments were discussed and plans formulated.

Conference at 9 P.M., September 26, at which were present: Col. DeBevoise; Capt. Brady; Lieut. Kent; Lieut. Holloway; Maj. Turnbull; Lieuts. Taylor and LeCompte of Supply Co.; and Capt. Twining, Australian Brigade. Discussion of supplies, ammunition, and medical arrangements.

At these conferences all preliminary arrangements were made and orders issued to all unit commanders. Attached Field Order No. 28 dictated.

On September 28 attached Field Order No. 29 was dictated, practically all the information contained therein having been discussed at the conferences held on September 26 and 27.

Maps were distributed down to platoons and the information gained at the various conferences was conveyed to the company officers and by them to the enlisted personnel. Maps were shaded with colored pencils so as to give the men an idea of the conformation of the terrain. Under the supervision of the Australian intelligence officers a ground map was started showing the ridges and valleys, trenches and canal over which the regiment would attack. This map was viewed by a limited number of men because the regiment moved out before it was completed. Compasses were checked, officers and non-commissioned officers were told off as guides and watches synchronized, all small arms thoroughly cleansed, gas masks inspected, and ammunition checked up. Advance parties under regimental and battalion intelligence officers proceeded to the front line to arrange for the relief of the 106th Infantry.

REPORT OF HINDENBURG BATTLE

The regiment left Allaines at 11 A.M., September 27, 1918, and proceeded to Ronssoy by marching. A stop was made for one hour on the dry weather track to Longavesnes, where battalion commanders assembled their officers and platoon leaders and gave final instructions relative to the relief and attack, and another stop was made in a field one half mile west of St. Emilie for supper. Due to the heavy traffic and numerous blocks on the road from St. Emilie to Ronssoy and shelling of said road, the regiment at times had to proceed in single file on and off the road and did not reach Ronssoy until almost 11 P.M.

A conference was held at the headquarters of the 106th Infantry, F 21 b 2.1. Present: Brig. Gen. Pierce, 54th Brigade; Col. Taylor, 106th Infantry; Col. DeBevoise, Maj. Engel, Capt. Egan, C.O. 3d Bn.; and Capt. Brady. Col. Taylor frankly confessed that he was unable to give us the location of the units as most of his officers had been killed or wounded in the attack carried out that morning, and no reports had been received by him. His operations officer, Capt. McDermott, was called in and stated that the regiment occupied substantially the same line as it had formed on in the morning, with isolated detachments out in front perhaps as far forward as Willow Trench. Toward the end of the conference Capts. Fisk and Tompkins, commanding 1st and 2d Battalions respectively, arrived and were informed of the situation, as were also Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Wilson, commanding Machine Gun and Headquarters Companies respectively. The battalion and separate units took up their position in line. The relief was completed about 5 A.M.

During the night patrols were pushed forward by front line units to gain contact with enemy and endeavor to locate detachments of 106th Infantry. These patrols remained out until daylight, although subjected to heavy machine gun fire. They gained contact with the enemy as shown in battalion reports but not with any of 106th Infantry.

Regimental Headquarters remained in the post of command of 54th Brigade for the night (F 21 b 2.1), and moved to F 10 c 1.0, the post occupied by 1st and 2d Battalions, at 11 A.M., September 28. The regimental commander called his battalion and separate unit commanders together at 12 noon for a conference, but was directed to report to Brigade Headquarters immediately, where a conference was held. Present: Maj. Gen. O'Ryan; Brig. Gen. Brand; Brig. Gen. Pierce; Col. Ford, Chief of Staff; Col. Jennings, 108th Infantry; Col.

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DeBevoise, 107th Infantry and Capt. Brady. At this conference we were informed that the barrage would be carried out as originally planned and as set down on the barrage map, except that it would remain four minutes at the initial line and move in the lifts of 100 yards every 4 minutes, halting for a period of 15 minutes on a line 500 yards east of the canal and parallel thereto. This ruling had been made by the Army Headquarters in spite of the fact that the troops now occupied a line 1000 to 1200 yards west of where the barrage would start.

After Gen. O'Ryan, Gen. Brand, and Col. Ford had left it was decided to make every effort to push the line forward as far as possible during the night of September 28-29 and to form up as close to the barrage as the enemy would permit. This information was conveyed to battalion and separate unit commanders and patrols were sent out during the night, one of them capturing Egg Post and an enemy machine gun therein. It was, however, impossible to advance the line at Fleeceall Post and parts of the line and the forming up line were therefore established substantially on the same line as the 106th Infantry had formed on the previous morning. In accordance with the suggestion of Gen. Brand, concurred in by the brigade and two regimental commanders, the troops moved forward with the tanks at zero hour and not before. The work of the battalion commanders and their subordinates in pegging down the tape and getting their units in place was admirably done, considering that a vigilant enemy confronted us. We suffered few casualties in forming up.

Maj. Gillett of the 106th Infantry reported late in the evening of September 28 and stated that a composite battalion of that regiment comprising about 350 men would be ready to start at zero hour following our 3d Battalion. This battalion, or at least some of the detachments that composed it, lost its way and did not get into position until a few minutes before zero hour. It is therefore impossible to state whether or not the entire battalion finally carried out its orders. All units of the 107th Infantry were in position one hour before zero hour. Tanks were conducted to the line by company guides. The advance of the regiment as observed by the operations officer was steady and well regulated, all units keeping in touch with each other. A determined effort was made to catch the barrage. The enemy counter-barrage was not as effective as expected, but the fire of his machine guns immediately caused some casualties. The attack went smoothly, although there was considerable machine gun opposition,

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until the front line battalions reached Willow Trench. The men seemed to be confused by the smoke and apparently were having difficulty in keeping their direction. When the leading wave approached Lone Tree Trench, the enemy launched a counter-attack and it was necessary for the leading wave to seek security in Willow Trench. During this period the regiment, although going into the line with an average of one to two officers to a company, lost 11 officers killed, 8 seriously wounded, 2 slightly wounded, and 1 missing. The battalion reports show that all the line officers of the 2d Battalion were killed or wounded, that the commanding officer, intelligence officer and adjutant, 3d Battalion, were killed or wounded, and that the commanding officers of Companies I, K, and M were killed, leaving 3 officers in the battalion. In the 1st Battalion the commanding officer of Company B was killed and the commanding officer of Company C seriously wounded. A great many of the non-commissioned officers were also killed or wounded, and the enlisted men acted with initiative and courage in spite of constant enemy machine gun fire and heavy shelling. The Knoll, Willow Trench, and Guillemont Farm, with a few men in Lone Tree Trench, were the furthest points reached by us, and this ground was held. A few men undoubtedly went forward to the Hindenburg Line and over the canal.

The regimental commanding officer moved to Kent Lane, F 17 a 4.0, one hour after zero, reaching there at about 7.30 A.M., and a personal reconnaissance of the battlefield was made by the operations officer and Corp. Porter. It was apparent that the regiment could not advance any further, and that contact could not be maintained with the few men advancing through Hindenburg Line.

In accordance with orders from Gen. Blanding, Commanding 53d Brigade, and Col. Andrews, his representative, received at 11.30 P.M., September 29, our regimental sector was subdivided into three sectors: The right sub-sector, Duncan Post to Doleful Post (both inclusive), under command of Lieut. Col. Berry. Center sub-sector, Doleful Post to Egg Post (inclusive), under command of Col. DeBevoise. Left sub-sector, Egg Post to Fleeceall Post (inclusive), under command of Maj. Engel. A defensive position was taken up on a line of these posts, with strong outposts on the Knoll and at Guillemont Farm. The three sectors were reorganized with all available men, irrespective of the units to which they belonged. This arrangement existed for a period of about 12 hours, when the entire sector again came under the command of the regimental commander.

Telephone and buzzer phone and runners were the only means of

communication used. Visual wireless and earth telegraphy proved a failure. Pigeons arrived too late to be of use. Details are given in full in report of the signal officer.

Supplies were sufficient; but the assault rations and extra ammunition should have been issued before the troops arrived in the trenches. The supply officer made requisition for iron rations on September 22 and again on September 27 for iron rations, assault rations, and all extra ammunition. There was some delay in distributing the reserve hand and rifle grenades on account of the fact that they had to be detonated and the requisitioned smoke bombs also had to be detonated.

The casualties were so numerous that it was impossible for the first aid to function smoothly. The wounded were evacuated as speedily as the military situation permitted. Details of this subject are taken up in the medical officers' and other reports.

The entire Headquarters Company and other details were left behind at the time of the relief of the regiment for the purpose of salvaging captured enemy machine guns and other trophies, our Lewis guns, rifles, and other equipment, and for the purpose of collecting and burying the dead.

On October 2 the entire Machine Gun Company returned from the vicinity of Saulcourt to the trenches, accompanied by details from every line company, for the sole purpose of collecting and burying the dead. The three regimental chaplains reported on the morning of October 1 and spent that day and the following day in burying our dead in spite of enemy shell fire.

During the day of September 30 everything was done to hold the ground we had gained and to exploit the ground to the front. All available men were used for this purpose.

The regiment was relieved October 1 at 2 P.M. and proceeded to the vicinity of Saulcourt, where it bivouacked for the night. Next day, October 2, it proceeded by marching to vicinity of Doingt and bivouacked for the night.

It is apparent that the officers and men did not have sufficient time thoroughly to study the maps and acquaint themselves with the terrain and the difficulties to be encountered. It is also apparent that iron rations, ammunition, rockets, and flares must be issued before the morning of the attack, and that no company should go into action without at least two and perhaps three officers.

THE following aeroplane photographs show the territory over which the 107th Infantry fought September 29 to October 21, 1918. Shell holes and trenches appear raised. The white spots in some shell holes indicate water in them. Clouds are clearly shown in some of these photographs.

The first photograph, "Bony," shows three lines of trenches and connecting traverses. The large dugouts in the nearest trench are strong points. What appears to be a hill straight across the picture near the bottom is a sunken road. The dark strips in front of the trenches are barbed wire. More wire is clearly shown in the photos of "Macquincourt Farm" and "South of Vendhuile."

In the photograph "East St. Souplet" the irregular quadrangles are fields in various stages of cultivation. Some have hedges surrounding them.

The road "St. Souplet to Arbre-Guernon" is shown in the large scale maps of the vicinity of St. Souplet elsewhere in the book.



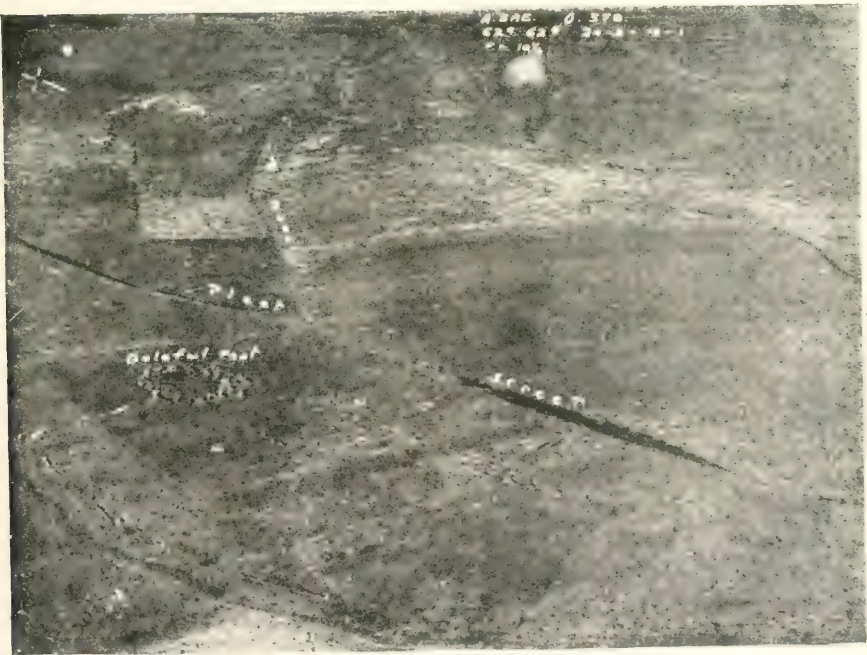
BONY



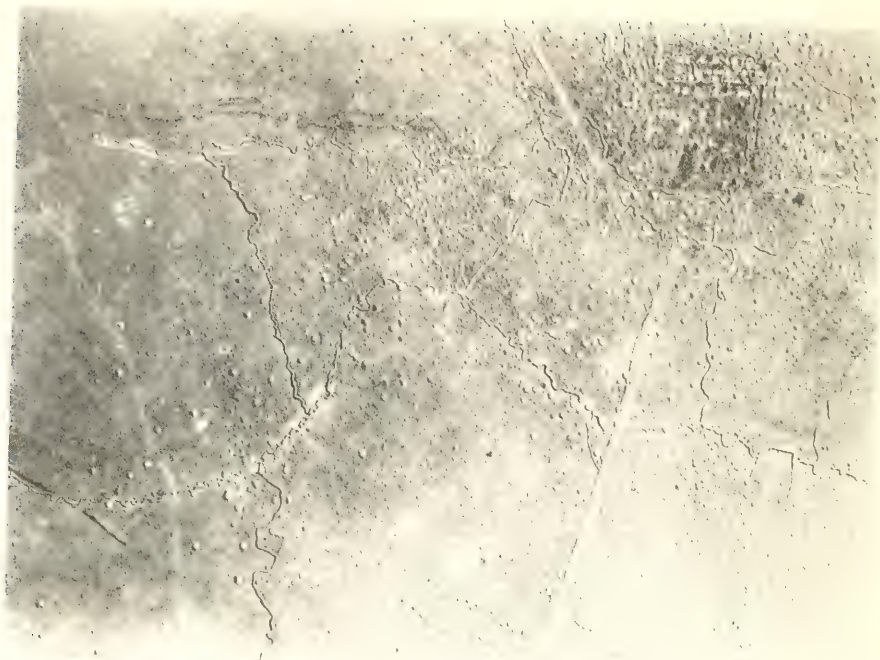
BONY



TOMBOIS FARM



DOLEFUL POST



GUILLEMONT FARM



SOUTH OF GUILLEMONT FARM



SOUTH OF VENDHUILE



MACQUINCOURT FARM



VAUX-ANDIGNY



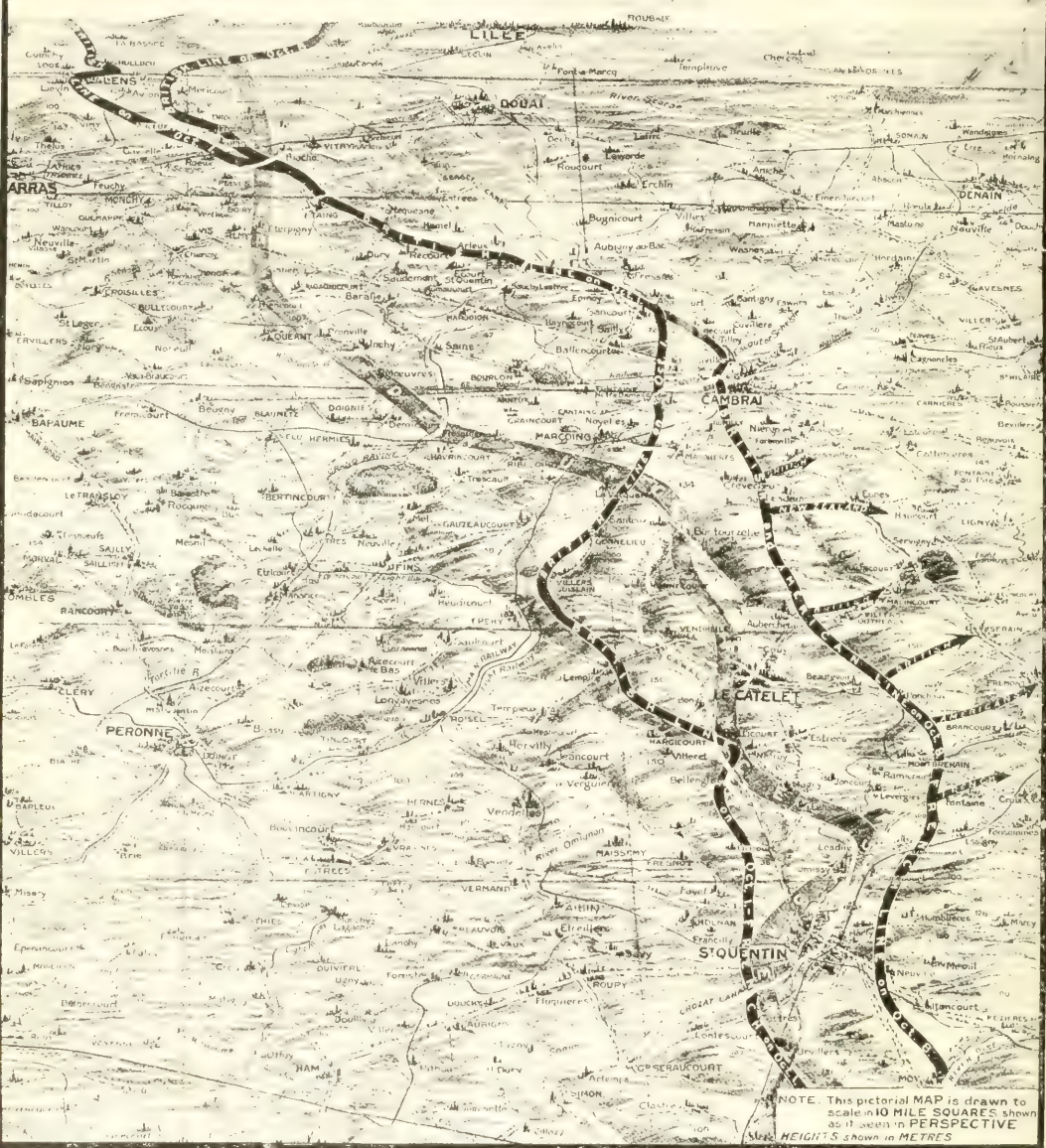
EAST ST. SOUPLET



ST. SOUPLET TO ARBRE-GUERNON



BANDIVAL FARM



BIRD'S-EYE MAP OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

Courtesy London Geography

REPORT TO G. H. Q. ON OPERATIONS DURING THE BATTLE OF THE HINDENBURG LINE

October 15, 1918.

1. This report is based upon an extensive personal reconnaissance of the ground over which these operations were conducted and in substance is a compilation of the statements of fact and opinion made to me during personal interviews with:

C.G. and C. of S., Second American Corps,
C.G. and C. of S., 27th and 30th American Divisions,
C.G., Australian Corps,
C. of S., Fourth British Army,
Brigade and Regimental Commanders of units engaged,
Various other officers.

2. The Second Corps, which was being held in British G.H.Q. Reserve, was on September 21 transferred to the Fourth British Army. The divisions were moved on September 22 to 24 into the Australian Corps area and relieved that corps on the front opposite the tunnel of the St. Quentin-Cambrai Canal. The divisions were side by side—the 30th on the right and the 27th on the left.

3. An order from the Fourth British Army announced on September 23 that the Second American Corps would participate in the next series of operations then being planned, the purposes of these operations being:

(a) To complete the demoralization of the enemy;

(b) The destruction of enemy defenses and intrenched positions known as the main Hindenburg Line, thereby enabling the British Corps on the right and left of the tunnel to effect a crossing of the canal.

4. The two American divisions took over their new line on the night of September 25-26, relieving a part of the Australian Corps and a part of the Third British Corps. The order of battle from right to

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left in the Fourth British Army was then: British Ninth Corps, Second American Corps, British Third Corps.

5. The attack was scheduled for September 29. For several days prior to this date and prior to the taking over of the sector by the Second American Corps, the Australian Corps and the Third British Corps made vigorous efforts to force an enemy retirement in order to obtain a favorable jumping-off place for the contemplated attack. The Australian Corps succeeded in accomplishing their part of the mission, and when the 30th American Division relieved them they found themselves on the predetermined jumping-off line. On the left, however, the Third British Corps had failed to accomplish their mission, though they had engaged in three determined efforts to push back the Boche an average depth of about 1700 yards. Each effort succeeded in penetrating the enemy's position, but the British were unable to hold the ground gained by them, and, in consequence, on three successive occasions were thrown back to their original starting line. Under these circumstances, when the 27th Division took over their part of the line it was necessary for them to undertake an important operation to attain their proper jumping-off position. This preliminary operation was ordered by the Fourth Army, and was carried out on the morning of September 27.

6. The part of the advance defense system of the Hindenburg Line against which this preliminary operation was made was strongly held and organized to an exceptionally high degree. It was known that this part of the line could be and was being fed by reinforcements through an elaborate system of galleries and tunnels leading from the main canal tunnel. This tunnel is 5.7 kilometers long and is filled with barges transformed into barracks in sufficient numbers to house personnel equivalent to two Boche divisions. Many galleries and subterranean passages were known to exist, but the numerous intelligence reports on that subject had not disclosed more than a small percentage of such exits as were subsequently discovered.

7. This preliminary operation was conducted in accordance with Army orders by one regiment of the 27th Division on a front of approximately 4000 yards. The regiment succeeded in attaining all of its objectives. After having been repeatedly mopped up in holes, dugouts, and tunnels, the Boche continued to reappear in new places in the rear of the front lines held by this one regiment. As a result the whole day of September 27 was devoted to a continuous mopping up process, which developed into ceaseless fighting during the 24 hours in an effort to hang on to the objectives that had been gained.

REPORT OF HINDENBURG BATTLE

This effort was successful only to the degree that severe losses in killed and wounded were inflicted on the Boche.

8. The one regiment holding the front line in each division of the Second American Corps was relieved in each instance on the night of September 27 by the brigade that was to make the attack on the morning of the 29th. This relief in the 30th Division was accomplished without incident, but in the 27th Division the relieving troops were continuously engaged in severe combat up to the zero hour.

9. Several hours before zero it became apparent that the jumping-off line in front of the 27th Division was not cleanly held in all of its parts. As a result the question of altering the prearranged barrage line arose and was considered. It appeared that the hope was entertained that the 27th would succeed in reaching the jumping-off line prior to zero hour. This, however, was not accomplished, and at zero hour when the barrage fell most of the elements of the 27th Division were at distances varying from 1200 to 1000 yards in the rear of their barrage.

10. The ground over which the 54th Infantry Brigade had to attack without artillery assistance was literally seething with machine gun nests, and almost every square foot of ground was completely enfiladed with machine gun fire. Three highly organized strong points, known as the Knoll, Guillemont Farm, and Quennemont Farm, were the basis of the Boche defense system on this immediate front. From them the machine gun nests in advance of this position were supplied with men and ammunition.

11. The preliminary operation, an effort to gain the proposed jumping-off line, had clearly indicated to the Boche the intentions and methods of the attack to be launched against his position at this point. As a result exceptional reinforcements of enemy troops were concentrated here and the supreme effort to stop the attack was made at this point.

12. Two days were spent by me in making an extensive reconnaissance of the ground over which this advance was made, and it is my opinion that the uncanny cunning with which the Boche had organized this position made it one of the strongest points in the entire Hindenburg system. Three days after the fight the dead Boche lying in and about the numerous machine gun positions showed, almost without exception, that they had been killed by the bayonet. Very few of the enemy dead appeared to have been killed by rifle or shell fire.

13. The general plan of the main attack contemplated that after the Second Corps had forced the Hindenburg Line and crossed the

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tunnel it was to send a regiment of each division, one on the right flank of the corps, the other on the left flank, for the purpose of exploitation of the flanks and uncovering the canal, thereby assisting the Ninth British Corps on the right and the Third on the left in their crossing of the canal. In the meantime the Ninth Corps was to attempt to construct bridges across the canal and effect a crossing without this assistance. The Third Corps on the left was to make no attempt at crossing the canal until the crossings were covered by our troops. The ultimate objective of the Second American Corps was a line about 2000 yards east of the tunnel. After reaching this objective the Australian Corps was to leapfrog the Second American Corps and pass on.

14. At zero hour the attack started. The 30th Division advanced straight to their objective and reached it on schedule time. The Ninth British Corps on their right surprised the enemy's outposts along the canal and succeeded in getting their bridges across and got their troops over early in the attack, thus obviating the necessity of the 30th American Division clearing their front for them. That part of the operation covered by the 30th American Division and the Ninth British Corps was successful to a high degree and was accomplished according to schedule.

15. When the barrage was put down the 27th Division on the left was fighting to hold its position. The advance elements of this division jumped off as per schedule, and some of them succeeded, despite the lack of barrage protection, in crossing the machine gun swept space and eventually reached their final objective. There had been attached to the left of the 27th Division—the 107th Infantry—a battalion from the 106th Infantry for the special purpose of mopping up. This mopping up battalion and the support battalion of the regiment soon became involved in severe fighting with large parties of the enemy who, after the first wave had advanced beyond them, poured through the underground passages and manned the machine gun positions in the rear of the advancing line.

16. Realizing the exceptionally difficult task assigned to the 27th Division owing to its inability to reach the jumping-off line, 20 large British tanks manned by American personnel were assigned to the front of the division for the purpose of cutting wire and assisting in the advance. Seventeen of these tanks were destroyed by mines planted several months before by the British, the presence of which had not been made known to the tanks. This practically eliminated the tanks from the advance before they had progressed more than about 100

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yards from the jump-off tape. The three remaining tanks were destroyed almost immediately after by direct artillery fire.

17. During the first morning of the attack reports were received from airplanes, artillery observers and other sources to the effect that the advance along the entire front was going as per schedule. The advance elements of the 27th Division, having fought their way across and through the strong points, crossed the canal tunnel in line with the 30th Division and on schedule time. Later in the day reports were no longer received from these advance elements, excepting from the airplanes that reported them as being in about their proper positions. The maze of tunnels and underground galleries permitted the Boche to continue conveying troops to positions well in rear of these advanced elements in such great numbers that they were enabled to supply sufficient machine gunners and infantry to the west of the canal to hold up not only the support elements of the 27th Division, but also the Australian troops following in their rear.

18. About noon reports were received from these Australian troops to the effect that their advance had been stopped. An extraordinary situation was presented: reports from the air indicated that the advance was going on as scheduled, yet at the same time reports were being received to the effect that the enemy was still holding out in great force in positions only a short distance to the east of the original jumping-off line. Much to the mystification of all concerned, this situation continued through the entire afternoon. An artillery liaison officer who had gone forward with the advance elements of the left regiment of the 27th Division worked his way back late in the afternoon from Catelet and verified the information that these troops had reached their objective. He explained that he had experienced great difficulty in returning to his own lines, owing to the numerous groups of enemy machine gunners that continued to appear between the attacking wave and the supporting troops following it. After reaching their objective the advance elements of the 27th Division held to their positions during the night of September 29-30, notwithstanding the fact that there was sufficient force between them and their rear supports to check the advance of the Australians. After two days of the severest fighting the Australians and the rear elements of the 27th Division succeeded in reaching the green line which had been attained and held by parts of the assaulting waves of the division in their first rush. During their progress those advance troops captured numerous prisoners, and upon reaching their objective they had in their possession 144 Boche. Though completely

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surrounded for two days, they held all of these prisoners, and when relieved by the Australians brought all but two of the prisoners back with them. The two prisoners left behind had made an unsuccessful attempt to escape, during which they were killed.

19. And in the meanwhile the Third British Corps on the left of the 27th Division had failed completely to mop up their part of the ground west of the canal. Troops of the Fifth British Corps which were supposed to cross the canal after it had been uncovered by the regiment of the 27th Division that was assigned for the purpose of exploiting that flank, were unable to cross because this exploiting regiment had been checked and did not itself get across. The effect of this caused the left flank of that part of the 27th Division to be left without protection except that furnished by local dispositions of the few troops that were available from the advanced elements. The Commanding General of the 30th Division, on learning of the unsettled and obscure situation on his left, immediately took steps to protect his flank by using two battalions for that purpose. In this manner he succeeded in connecting up, not with that part of the 27th which had gone ahead, but with that part which was still fighting in the Hindenburg Line, and by that time was more or less mixed up with the Australians who had come up in the rear. This was approximately the situation on the morning of September 30.

20. The proposition then became one of mopping up on a large scale. Numbers of Boche continued to come out of the galleries from the main tunnel, and, as has been expressed by officers who were interviewed: "The Boche just seemed to ooze out of the ground." Mopping up parties would go over the ground and capture or kill everything in sight, exploring dugouts, shell holes, and places that appeared to afford concealment, yet from other places other machine gun detachments would appear and get into action.

21. In the meanwhile, the Ninth British Corps and the 30th American Division had obtained a secure footing west of the canal and the Ninth Corps was able to send forces in considerable numbers across. This resulted in a complete breach in a strong part of the Hindenburg Line; a considerable salient was established and the subsequent successful operations made possible.

22. The Australians and troops of the 27th Division continued throughout September 30 and October 1 to mop up the ground in their immediate front and extend the salient to the north, thereby eventually permitting the Fifth British Corps of the Third British Army to cross the canal on their front. The Australians, who had

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now replaced the supporting elements of the 27th Division, connected up with the Fifth British Corps on their left. The Australians having thus accomplished that part of their mission in passing through the Second American Corps and having established themselves, the Second American Corps was withdrawn a short distance to the rear to refit and reorganize preparatory to their participation in operations now in progress. The Thirteenth British Corps was put in on the left of the Australians and the right of the Third British Army.

23. In viewing this operation in the light of information now at hand it appears that the 30th Division accomplished their mission exactly as planned. It is to be remembered that the accomplishing of the mission of the 30th Division was rendered somewhat easier by the fact that the Boche appeared to be taken by surprise by the Ninth British Corps when they crossed the canal on bridges constructed by themselves. The 30th American Division was, therefore, relieved of the necessity of rendering assistance in this direction.

24. The problem confronting the 27th Division was infinitely more difficult. They were put in the line on the night of September 25, and had to conduct a preliminary operation on the morning of the 27th in which the Third British Corps had repeatedly failed. It is hardly proper to class this as a minor operation, as it was in reality a battle of great severity in itself. It is a significant fact that some of the advanced elements of the 27th Division succeeded in reaching Gouy, their ultimate objective, despite the seemingly insuperable opposition and obstacles over and through which they had to pass.

25. Early reports indicated that the 27th Division had failed to mop up properly in rear of the leading waves. Since the organization of the defense system which they attacked has become better known, it is apparent that to mop up this ground properly would have required all the troops that were in the attack. This is borne out by the fact that it required an Australian Division and a part of the 27th Division most of two days to complete this mopping up.

26. It appeared at first that the impetuous advance of the leading elements of this division was a waste of men and caused undue casualties. It is now demonstrated that this was not the case, and the fact is that these men rushed through and by keeping the enemy continuously engaged in violent combat throughout the entire depth of this highly organized position he was prevented from taking any means to hold up the advance of the 30th Division and the Ninth British Corps further to the right.

27. Second Corps Headquarters was naturally placed in a quandary

by the reports coming in to the effect that advanced elements had reached their objective while violent fighting continued to their rear. It appears, however, from statements of German officers captured that the German command was equally mystified in finding American troops in Catelet and Gouy and throughout the depth of their defense system while reports from some of their units showed that the men being fed into the line through the tunnels and galleries were still holding their positions and checking the advance of the Australians.

28. The whole fight on this part of the front appears to have been a free-for-all, in which everybody was fighting everywhere throughout the width of the contested area without there being any well defined front.

29. The losses at first reported appeared to be extraordinarily large. Subsequent reports, however, have fixed them at a more reasonable rate. The Australians, in attempting to leapfrog this part of the line, necessarily became intermingled with our troops, whose willingness to fight impelled them to continue to advance with the Australians, with the result that many of them were not accounted for until several days later, when the situation began to be cleared up.

30. All evidence indicates that the men of this division put up a most determined fight, and while the organization of the advance was broken up, the detachments operating against the maze of the machine gun positions were handled with considerable success. Exceptional numbers of Boche machine gun crews with their supports were completely wiped out and the number of enemy dead on the ground was greatly in excess of those of the American troops.

31. The necessity of impressing upon platoon commanders the importance of constantly keeping their men in hand and sticking to the task to which they have been allotted was most clearly exemplified in this operation. In both the 30th and the 27th Divisions the mopping up parties failed to adhere sufficiently close to the rôle assigned to them. It is believed that some of the detachments detailed to do mopping up around the tunnel continued to advance with the leading elements. This is not advanced as an explanation of the situation on the 27th Division front because the system of defense there was so elaborate, what with its organization and numerous subterranean passages, that had all the troops in the attack devoted their attention to mopping up they never would have crossed the tunnel as they did, and the numerous enemy forces in support and reserve would have been free to operate at will elsewhere; whereas, as a

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matter of fact, they were kept constantly engaged on this immediate front in an effort to check American troops.

32. Liaison was imperfect, and organization commanders appeared not to be sufficiently impressed with the necessity of getting information back to higher units by the use of every available means. As a result of this, the situation was so obscure on the afternoon of the 29th that it was difficult to determine what use should be made of the troops that were still in hand.

33. It is evident that the training our troops have received in the past few months as to the methods of advancing against strong points and machine gun nests has been along correct lines. Reports received at Second Corps Headquarters from Staff Officers sent to the front and from Liaison Officers from the British and Australian units attached to American units indicate clearly that many of our Lewis gun squads and machine gun detachments which went forward with the infantry were handled with considerable skill. This is especially true of those detachments that remained to do mopping up work. There is much evidence that they cleaned up many of these nests with a minimum loss to themselves and the obliteration of the enemy.

34. Aside from the feeling of international amity that exists between our troops and the British Army in this sector, it would have been obvious to a most casual observer that the impression made upon the British by the men of the Second American Corps was exceptionally favorable. In fact, I was at times greatly surprised at the unrestrained enthusiasm displayed by numerous British officers when speaking of what they considered to be the splendid accomplishments of the two American divisions.

35. The casualties sustained, as corrected to October 9, are as follows:

	Officers	Men
30TH DIVISION:	54	1827

(Corps Headquarters did not have information as to how these casualties were divided, their request for a report having not been complied with at the time these figures were furnished.)

27TH DIVISION:	Officers	Men
Killed	42	900
Wounded	65	2300
Missing	13	600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	120	3800

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(It is believed that many of the officers and men shown as missing will be accounted for and found to be not casualties.)

36. Owing to the mixing of units, the number of prisoners actually captured by the Second Corps is still in dispute. Indications are that the minimum will be 1600.

W. H. HAYES, Lieut. Col. Inf., G-3.

Notice to Report of 1st Lieutenant W. O. Pasfield, 11th Australian Field Artillery Brigade, in regard to the operations of the 27th Division, September 29, 1918.

My orders were to report to Captain Bulkley, in command of the 3d Battalion, 105th Regiment, as Artillery Liaison Officer.

When I arrived I could not get a runner from this battalion, so I went ahead endeavoring to catch up with them. I caught up to the 107th Regiment and was told when passing Guillemont Farm that the 105th had gone straight ahead. I followed on and saw Americans advancing in A-9 (a little after 8 A.M.). I followed them on to about A-17-A, keeping well to the rear owing to the machine gun fire. The machine gun fire was so heavy that I was obliged to take shelter. The Americans I was watching (about 100 strong) were advancing in small groups in a northeastern direction. They had been charging several machine gun posts and groups of Boche with the bayonet. After taking shelter for some minutes, I looked for the advancing Americans but could not find them. I saw many Boche machine guns in action.

Most of the enemy machine gunners appeared to be well sheltered behind the tall weeds to the east of the canal, which afforded excellent cover. They could not be noticed unless when moving about. After the American forces had passed in the direction of A-11-d, I was forced to take shelter for some time. When I again looked out in the direction of the advancing Americans all I could see were enemy machine gunners, who appeared to be in the northeast corner of A-11-d.

I had already been told that these advancing troops had been ordered not to mop up, but to move forward toward their objective. My impression was that they were leaving behind too many machine gun nests and were in a dangerous situation on account of this. I consider that between one and two hundred Americans passed east, south of Le Catelet, towards Gouy.

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I saw several detachments of Americans charging with fixed bayonets what I considered to be machine gun nests. After these operations, the Americans seemed to go on, but I did not see any German prisoners coming back.

The fighting qualities of the American troops are excellent. They were subjected to a great deal of opposition and extremely heavy machine gun fire, and although they suffered very heavy casualties, these did not seem to delay the progress of those who were left to go forward. I saw more fighting on this day than I have seen during my experiences.

Forward of A-10-d I saw the American troops were between 500 to 800 yards behind the barrage. It seemed to me that between 9 and 10.30 A.M. hostile artillery fire on the forward area had practically ceased. Where I crossed the wire, it appeared to be well cut and offered little hindrance to attacking troops.

It took me about two hours to return from A-15-C and -a to Guillemont Farm. On my way back I saw many American dead and very few German dead. I met a few detachments of American troops—small bodies consisting of 5 or 10 men, taking shelter in shell holes, from the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 107th Regiment. One detachment of the 105th Regiment consisting of 10 men (just south of the Knoll) told me that they had been to their objective and were told to retire; that some of them obeyed this order and some did not. Further west two or three parties of the 2d and 3d Battalions said they had crossed the tunnel and were south of the Knoll at a-10. Coming further back in a trench in a-8-c, I met a detachment of 10 men from the 3d Battalion, 105th Regiment. They told me some of their battalion had gone off in different directions and they could not find any of them, and they were coming back to find them, as they had an idea they did not take their objective and the Boche were counter-attacking. They told me, as did other troops, that they had no orders to mop up. They said if they had had orders to mop up on the way they could have done so and gained their objectives. I saw one American Officer in a-9-D with two or three men who told me that he had lost most of his battalion. I think this officer was a Captain wearing two silver bars. I finally worked my way back under difficulties and reached the 3d Australian Division in about two and one-half hours. I think it was about 12.30 P.M.

The Boche were advancing as far as I could make out west of the canal, advancing south from the direction of Vendhuile. The machine gun fire was extremely heavy. The heavy machine gun fire also

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came from the south in the direction of Bony. I saw none of the enemy advancing from the direction of Bony. I think I saw about 150 of the enemy advancing from the north in groups of twos and threes, each group having a machine gun.

[*London "Times" Clipping*]

AMERICAN ATTACK NEAR LE CATELET

ADVANCE "INTO THE BLUE"

(*From C. E. W. Bean*)

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS,
September 30.

This morning Australian Infantry started from their positions astride the front and second systems of the Hindenburg Line, which they reached yesterday, and worked gradually along both systems. By midday a report was received that they had captured Bony, near the northern end of the front system. They also worked well up the second system towards Gouy.

There is not the slightest doubt that, in their first assault yesterday, the Americans reached Gouy. Farther south, where the American attack seized Bellicourt and Nauroy, the Australians passed through yesterday afternoon and reached Joncourt exactly according to programme. They found here a certain number of American troops, who carried their first magnificent assault far beyond their objectives. As the left flank was here in the air, the Australians brought in these Americans in order to get in touch with the troops in the second system on the Hindenburg Line before Nauroy, where they spent the night. These Australians brought back with them eight German field guns and 250 prisoners.

Some day, when the full story of the American attack yesterday can be told, the American people will have every reason to thrill with pride at those magnificent troops upon whom the tremendous task of yesterday fell. Never in this war have I seen keener or braver soldiers or more intelligent and high-minded men. These two divisions, young in experience, were faced with the formidable task of breaking through two double systems of the greatest defense line the Germans ever constructed at the end where the enemy knew it was certain that the attack must come within a few days. The tunnels, dugouts, and every nook and cranny of that system were gar-

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risoned. Uncertainty in regard to the position of their own front line on the left of the attack made the task still more difficult. Yet these troops carried through this formidable assault, and penetrated deeper even than was intended, and delivered to the Germans a blow which attracted the greater part of the enemy opposition, and which, beyond all question, enabled the great defense to be broken in a position which was of the utmost importance to the Allied advance.

The Australians to-day are attacking up the trenches, fearing that pockets of wounded and living Americans are still there. The fact that the northern portion of the attack is hampered through the Germans reappearing behind the Americans does not detract from the grand spirit of these young troops and the magnificent self-sacrifice with which they have carried out what they believed to be their task. Every Australian soldier is proud to be the comrade of the British and Americans in the fight.

STRENGTH OF 107TH INFANTRY

	Total Present and Absent		Present		Present for Duty.		3 Battalions N.C.O.'s and Privs. only		M. G. Co. N.C.O.'s and Privs. present for duty		Hq. Co. N.C.O.'s and Privs. present for duty		Total Fighting Strength Regt. N.C.O.'s and Privs. present	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
July 23, 1918.	108.	2090.	99.	2040.	61.	2400.	35.	2121.	*		7.	287.	42.	2408.
Aug. 11, 1918,	108.	3054.	98.	2986.	75.	2538.	47.	2300.	†		4.	197.	51.	2497.
Dickebusch Sector.	108.	3122.	86.	2865.	54.	2330.	21.	1834.	5.	148.	4.	251.	30.	2233.
Sept. 28, 1918,	87.	2018.	63.	1629.	34.	1185.	6.	775.	2.	86.	3.	225.	11.	1086.
Hindenburg Line	97.	2861.	72.	1599.	50.	1146.	28.	766.	3.	84.	5.	207.	36.	1057.
Oct. 3, 1918	78.	1715.	50.	1104.	38.	715.	11.	424.	1.	47.	5.	165.	17.	636.
Oct. 11, 1918,														
Vaux-Andigny														
Oct. 23, 1918														

* M. G. Co. absent

† M. G. Co. absent; rejoined Aug. 14; 4 officers, 150 men.

HOW THE 27TH AND 30TH DIVISIONS PIERCED THE HINDENBURG LINE

IT was the fortune of the 27th and 30th United States Divisions, permanently linked together under the Second United States Army Corps, to spend their entire period of active service on the British front and under British army command. During this service, in number of great battles fought and vital successes thereby gained, in casualties suffered, and losses inflicted upon the enemy, the 27th and 30th Divisions made a record for themselves worthy to stand beside that of the best American fighting units wherever engaged.

The 27th Division arrived in France on May 10, 1918, and went at once to a training area behind the British lines. Composed of National Guard troops of New York, the division then was and continued to be commanded by Major General John F. O'Ryan.

The 30th Division, composed of National Guard troops from North and South Carolina and Tennessee, arrived in France May 24. It was commanded through its active operations by Major General E. M. Lewis.

The Second United States Army Corps, under which the 27th and 30th Divisions operated after the early part of September, was organized on February 22, 1918, and was commanded throughout by Major General George W. Reed.

IN SUPPORT OF BRITISH LINE

Before the completion of even the brief training period which they had expected to enjoy in France, the two American divisions were transferred to the Second British Army, under General Plumer, the 27th being attached to the Nineteenth Corps and the 30th to the Second Corps, and both assigned to the support positions known as the East and West Poperinghe Defense Systems, immediately in rear

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of the Ypres and Dickebusch sectors in Belgium. The situation on this part of the front at the time, early in July, was still extremely critical, as the powerful forces of the Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, which had already in April driven deeply through the British lines about Armentieres and captured the commanding eminence of Mont Kemmel, were daily expected to begin another desperate drive for the capture of the Channel ports to the northwest, and the vitally important Bethune coal fields to the southwest. Should the Germans make a successful beginning of such a drive and get through the British front lines, the brunt of the attack would fall upon the partly trained American divisions. Fortunately the attack never came, the enemy electing instead to open an offensive east and west of Rheims and then, on July 18, at last definitely losing the initiative in the great counter-attack of Marshal Foch along the Marne.

But while lying under the observation of Mont Kemmel and the enemy's accurate artillery fire in July and early August, the American divisions rapidly became veteranized and ready for any work. After the middle of August they took over the front line sectors from British divisions, the 30th Division taking the Canal sector, from the southern outskirts of Ypres to Voormezele, and the 27th taking the Dickebusch sector, from Voormezele to a point northwest of Mont Kemmel.

Owing to the gradual withdrawal of German divisions to meet the great Allied attacks further south, it became possible on August 31 for the Second British Army to begin a local offensive operation which, in so far as the American divisions were concerned, resulted on that and the following day in the 30th Division advancing about 1500 yards, taking Lock No. 8 on the Ypres Canal, Lankhof Farm, and the village of Voormezele, while the 27th Division advanced about 2000 yards, occupying Vierstraat Ridge and the northern slopes of Mont Kemmel, and making some progress up the eastern side of Wytschaete Ridge. To the east of Ypres the 14th British Division made similar progress on the left of the 30th, while on the right of the 27th the 34th British Division gained substantially toward Mont Kemmel itself.

Having made this promising beginning, the American divisions were withdrawn from the front line between September 3 and 5 and sent to training areas further south, where they received instruction particularly in operating offensively in conjunction with British tanks. Late in September they were assembled under the corps command

DIVISIONS PIERCE HINDENBURG LINE

of the Second United States Corps and the army command of the Fourth British Army, General Rawlinson, and put into the sector fronting the Hindenburg Line positions about midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

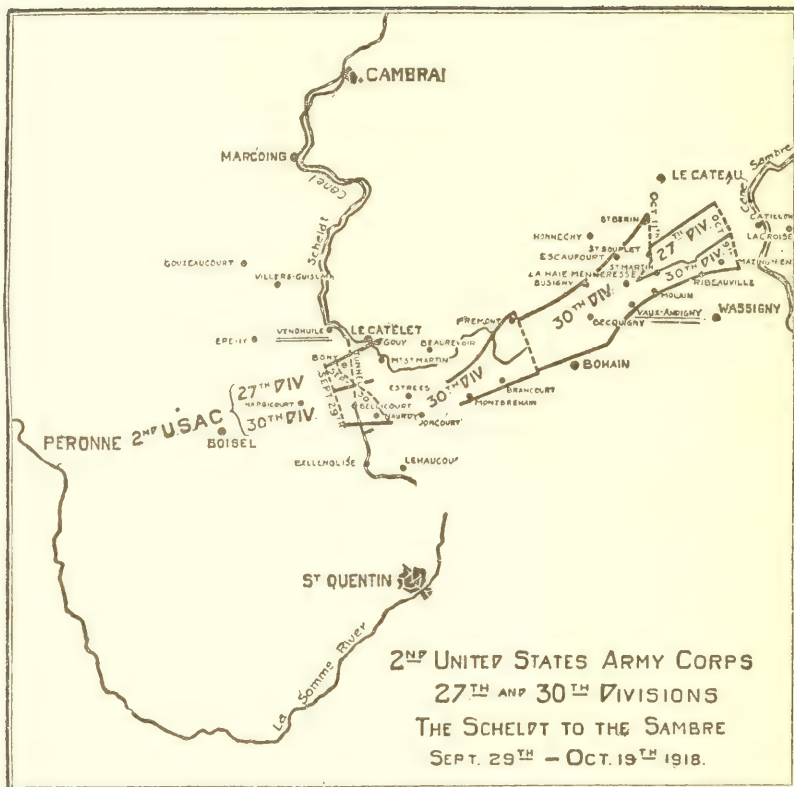
READY FOR DRIVE TO THE SCHELDT

The front which they then occupied was very nearly that which the British had held previous to the German attack of March 21 and from which they had been driven back nearly to Amiens. Starting in about August 1 to recover once more that devastated stretch of the valley of the Somme between its junction with the Ancre and St. Quentin, which had been first lost in 1914, regained in 1916, and then lost again in the spring of 1918, with true British doggedness they had pushed on, foot by foot, for nearly two months against the most bitter opposition, until they were once more occupying all but the foremost of their old trenches before the Hindenburg Line between St. Quentin and Cambrai, while between Cambrai and Lens the redoubtable defensive line was already broken.

The plans for the great offensive involving the Allied forces on every front were now perfect and, as has been previously pointed out, the initial attack of Marshal Haig's British Armies was to be made on September 27, the day after the advance of the First American and Fourth French Armies on both sides of the Argonne. The British effort was to begin with an assault by the First and Third Armies on a 13-mile front before Cambrai, from Sauchy-Lestree to Goubeau-court, to be followed by an extension of the attack southward to St. Quentin by the Fourth British Army and still south of there by the First French Army. When its turn came, General Rawlinson's Fourth Army was to go in on a front of 12 miles, from Holnon north to Vendhuile, with the Ninth British Corps on the right, the Second American Corps in the center supported by the Australian corps under General Monash, and the Third British Corps on the left.

AUSTRALIANS IN SUPPORT

The 27th and 30th American Divisions relieved the 18th and 75th British Divisions in the front line on September 25. The attack which they were to make had been planned by the Australian corps, which had been fighting since August 8 and had pushed the Germans back from Villers-Bretonneux to the Hindenburg Line, and the 3d and 5th Australian Divisions were to support the Americans closely and relieve them when the first objectives had been obtained.



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MAY 9, 1919

DIVISIONS PIERCE HINDENBURG LINE

The portion of the Hindenburg Line which they were to attack was about 6000 yards long, the limits of their sector being approximately determined by the length of the tunnel of the Scheldt, or St. Quentin, Canal, and it was perhaps more formidable than any other portion of the Hindenburg Line of like extent. The peculiar characteristics which gave to the position its great strength cannot be better set forth than in the concise words of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his dispatch dated December 21, 1918, to the British Secretary of State for War, in which he reported upon the operations of the British Armies during the final months of the war. Sir Douglas wrote:

"Between St. Quentin and the village of Bantouzelle the principal defenses of the Hindenburg system lie sometimes to the west, but more generally to the east of the line of the Scheldt Canal.

"The canal itself does not appear to have been organized as the enemy's main line of resistance, but rather as an integral part of a deep defensive system, the outstanding characteristic of which was the skill with which it was sited, so as to deny us effective artillery positions from which to attack it. The chief rôle of the canal was that of affording cover to resting troops and to the garrisons of the main defensive trench lines during a bombardment. To this end the canal lent itself admirably, and the fullest use was made by the enemy of its possibilities.

"The general configuration of the ground through which this sector of the canal runs produces deep cuttings of a depth in places of 60 feet, while between Bellicourt and the neighborhood of Vendhuile the canal passes through a tunnel for a distance of 6000 yards. In the sides of the cuttings the enemy had constructed numerous tunneled dugouts and concrete shelters. Along the top edge of them he had concealed well-sited concrete or armored machine-gun emplacements.

"The tunnel itself was used to provide living accommodations for troops and was connected by shafts with the trenches above. South of Bellicourt the canal cutting gradually becomes shallow, till at Bellenglise the canal lies almost at ground level. South of Bellenglise the canal is dry.

"On the western side of the canal south of Bellicourt two thoroughly organized and extremely heavily wired lines of continuous trench run roughly parallel to the canal, at average distances from it of 2000 and 1000 yards respectively. Except in the tunnel sector the double line of trenches known as the Hindenburg Line proper lies immedi-

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ately east of the canal and is linked up by numerous communication trenches with the trench lines west of it.

"Besides these main features, numerous other trench lines, switch trenches and communication trenches, for the most part heavily wired, had been constructed at various points to meet local weaknesses or take advantage of local command of fire. At a distance of about 4000 yards behind the most easterly of these trench lines lies a second double row of trenches known as the Beaurevoir-Fonsomme line, very thoroughly wired and holding numerous concrete shelters and machine gun emplacements. The whole series of defenses, with the numerous defended villages contained in it, formed a belt of country varying from 7000 to 10,000 yards in depth, organized by the employment of every available means into a most powerful system, well meriting the great reputation attached to it."

U. S. HEAVY TANKS IN PLAY

It was upon the center of these tremendous positions that the 27th and 30th American Divisions were now to be called upon to exert their strength. They were splendidly supported by the divisional artillery, "the Don Acks," of the five Australian divisions, totaling 438 guns, largely 4.2 inch howitzers; by the 3d Australian Air Squadron; by parts of the 3d and 5th Tank Brigades, which included, in the sector of the 27th Division, the 301st American Tank Battalion, the only American heavy tank unit on the Western Front, and by other tactical units of British troops, bringing the total up to over 22,000, in addition to the two Australian Infantry divisions. Opposite the 30th Division, the enemy's line was held by the LXXVth Reserve and the CLXXXVth Divisions of the German Army, while the 27th appears to have been opposed by portions of these divisions as well as by parts of the II^d Guard, CCXXXII^d, LIVth, and CXXIst Divisions.

Before being relieved, the 18th and 75th British Divisions had been unable to clean up all of the old British outpost positions which had been designated in the plans as the jumping off line for the main attack. This was especially true on the left, so, on the morning of September 27, under cover of the tremendous bombardment which was then opened and continued for two days by all the artillery of the Fourth Army on the main Hindenburg positions, the 106th Infantry of the 27th Division attacked the enemy strong points at the Knoll, Guillemont Farm, and Quennemont Farm, in the immediate front of the division. The positions were captured but were found very

DIVISIONS PIERCE HINDENBURG LINE

hard to hold, as machine guns and gunners were apparently fed up into them from the main canal tunnel, and when the 54th Brigade took over the front line that night, Germans were still found making vigorous resistance around those points.

ATTACK ON RIDGE GOES FORWARD

Nevertheless, at 5.50 on the morning of the 29th, in the midst of a heavy fog, under an intense barrage of high explosive, gas, and smoke shells, and accompanied by numerous tanks, the attack went off and up the long, open slopes toward the blazing German trenches and the red brick ruins of Bellicourt and Bony on the canal tunnel ridge. The 30th Division went forward with the 120th Infantry on the right and the 119th on the left, each regiment with two battalions in front line and one in support, the support battalions having the definite mission of mopping up the Hindenburg trenches, the canal tunnel, and the village of Bellicourt. The 117th Infantry, following behind the 120th, was to deploy facing southeast after crossing the tunnel in order to assist the progress of the 46th British Division on the right by enfilading the enemy's positions along the canal cutting toward Bel-lenglise and to protect the deployment of the 5th Australian Division, which was to relieve the 30th American immediately after the latter had gained its objectives.

The 27th Division went in with the 108th Infantry on the right and the 107th on the left, two battalions of each regiment in front line and one in support. One battalion of the 106th Infantry followed the 107th to assist in mopping up the Hindenburg trenches, the canal tunnel, and its north entrance, while the 105th Infantry, following still further behind, was to face to the north after crossing the canal tunnel and protect the left flank of the corps in that direction as the 117th Infantry was to do at the other end of the tunnel. Two battalions of the 106th Infantry, which had suffered considerably in the preliminary attack on September 27, formed the division reserve.

FOG BOTH HELPS AND HINDERS

The fog proved in some respects an aid and in others a hindrance. It concealed the attacking troops from the enemy and prevented the accurate fire which, had the weather been clear, might very possibly have stopped the advance and driven it back in front of the broad and only partly demolished wire entanglements. But it also soon caused the units to lose direction and contact with one another, and

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

to advance more slowly; and, more unfortunate still, to pass machine gun nests and strong points without seeing and destroying them.

Many of these places appear to have been connected with the canal tunnel by the lateral passages previously mentioned and to have been heavily reinforced through these passages after the first waves of the attack had gone by. Consequently, a little later, when the mopping up and support units arrived in the clearing fog, they met a resistance stronger and more effective than had been encountered by the troops in advance.

The front of the 30th Division went forward, on the whole, rapidly and with comparatively slight losses. Although, owing to the obscurity and loss of liaison, the advance and the fighting was soon being carried on chiefly by small groups of men, they accomplished their purpose, crossing the three trench lines of the Hindenburg system, taking the town of Bellicourt, the village of Requeval, and the canal entrance by it, and a little later reaching and conquering the division objective, Nauroy, together with the outlying hamlet of Etricourt and Guillaîne and Requeval Farms. Nauroy and Etricourt were beyond the first German support line running east of the canal from Le Catelet to Lehaucourt, and when the 120th Infantry occupied them it had advanced a distance of 4200 yards from its jumping off trenches and had pierced all but the last of the three German trench systems.

To the right of the 120th Infantry the 46th British Division also had advanced brilliantly, crossing the steep banks of the open canal and taking Bellenglise. The 119th Infantry was unable to get as far as the 120th, being under the necessity of refusing its flank approximately to the crest of the canal tunnel ridge in order to maintain contact with the 27th Division, which was having a much harder time in the north half of the Second Corps sector. Though the 30th had experienced trouble in mopping up behind its advance, the work had finally been accomplished, 47 German officers and 1434 enlisted men being captured during the whole operation, and late in the afternoon the 5th Australian Division passed through and took over the front line, many of the isolated groups of Americans remaining with the relieving troops until some time during the following night.

MOPPING UP PROCESS DIFFICULT

The 27th Division from the start suffered much more severely than its running mate. Though the front line progressed satisfactorily for

DIVISIONS PIERCE HINDENBURG LINE

some time, its troops being early reported in both Bony and Le Catelet, the two reserve regiments and the 3d Australian Division following encountered violent machine gun opposition upon practically the very line from which the attack had started. They were obliged to deploy and engage with all their energy in mopping up the machine gun nests and tunnel entrances from which literally "oozed up" during the fighting as many, it was estimated, as two full German divisions.

Either sufficient forces had not been detailed in the first place for the mopping up or else, which is more probable, the enemy's arrangements for infiltration were too elaborate to be dealt with by the ordinary methods. But, at all events, the result was that the battalion of the 107th Infantry which had gotten into Le Catelet, on the left, was completely cut off for a time, while the battalion of the 108th which had occupied the Hindenburg Line south of Bony retained its position only with the utmost difficulty until it was finally joined by the advancing Australians.

It took the latter four days of hard fighting to finish the reduction of the Hindenburg works and the canal tunnel in this sector and to occupy securely Le Catelet and Gouy, although the 27th Division had already lost about 4000 men in the initial attack and had taken about 1530 prisoners. The command of the sector passed to Major General Gellibrand, 3d Australian Division, shortly after midnight that night, though approximately 1000 men of the 27th Division remained with the Australians throughout the next day and participated in their hard fighting.

Both the 27th and 30th Divisions now went back to the Peronne area for replacements, the former being about 5500 under strength. But not many replacements were available, and when it became necessary to relieve the Australian corps, the Second American Corps took over with only the 30th Division in line. This relief was effected on the night of October 4-5 on a front just east of Montbrehain, about four miles beyond Nauroy. This distance the Australians had gained in their five days of fighting, during which they had broken the third and last German trench system.

ALL SET FOR CROSSING SELLE

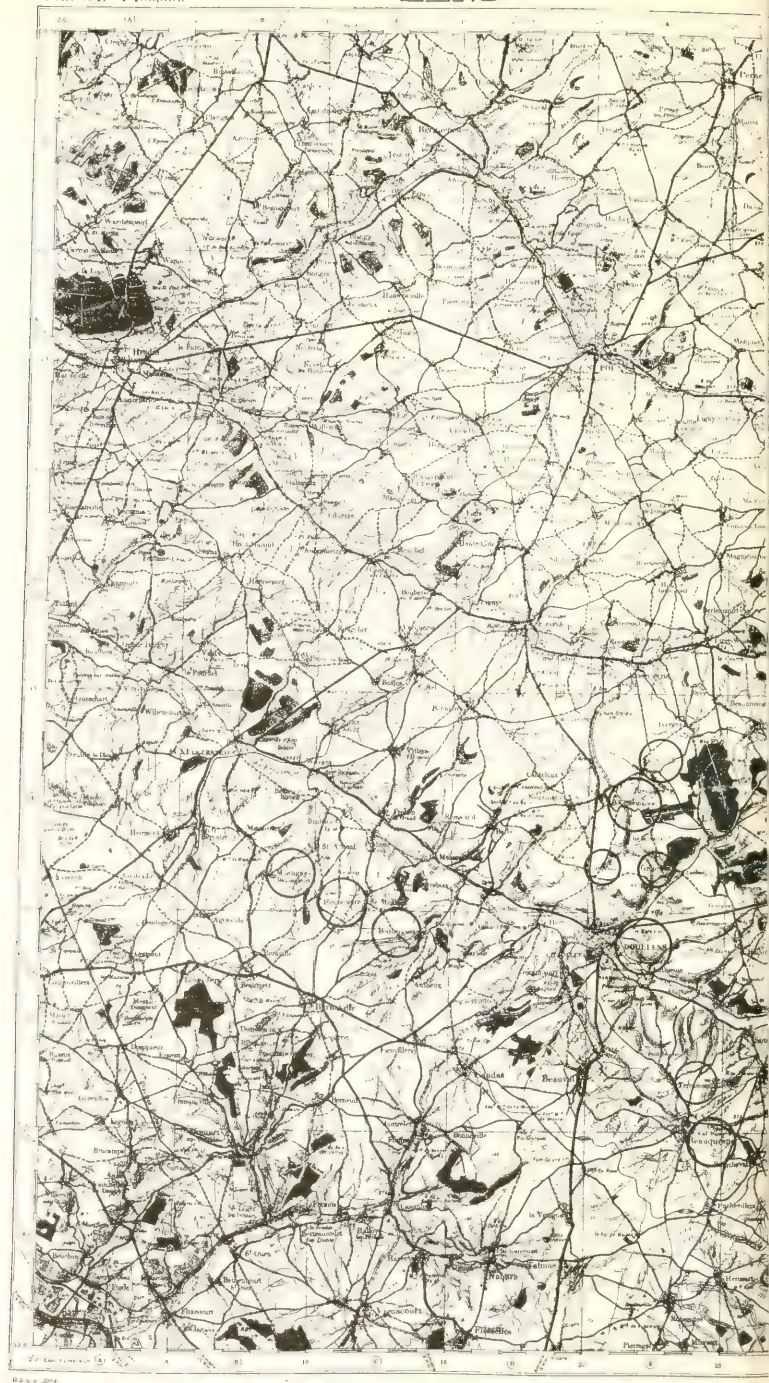
The 30th Division sector was now about three miles wide and the direction of advance lay northeastward across rolling country toward the Sambre Canal and river, just southeast of Le Cateau and about

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

15 miles distant. The Germans could no longer oppose trench systems to the advance, but they might be expected to offer strong machine gun resistance at villages and farms, while a good line for temporary defense existed at the Selle River, about nine miles from Montbrehain. The initial effort, therefore, was directed to reaching and crossing the Selle.

Reprinted from "The Stars and Stripes" of May 9, 1919.

CAMPAIGN MAPS



02.10.1914

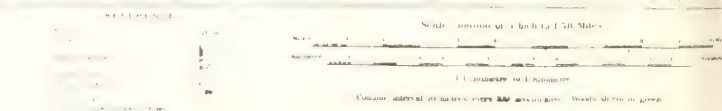


Scale 1:100,000 or 1 inch to 1.58 Miles
 1 Centimetre to 1 Kilometre

Contours marked 30 metres every 100 ascended. Woods shown in green.

The miles of contouring on this sheet are only to be considered approximately correct.

LENS—SHOWING DOULLENS AREA WHERE THE REGIMENT TRAINED
 SEPTEMBER 4 TO 24 BY THE 107TH INFANTRY



HAZEBROUCK—VICINITY OF ST. OMER. TERRITORY COVERED BY THE RIFLE



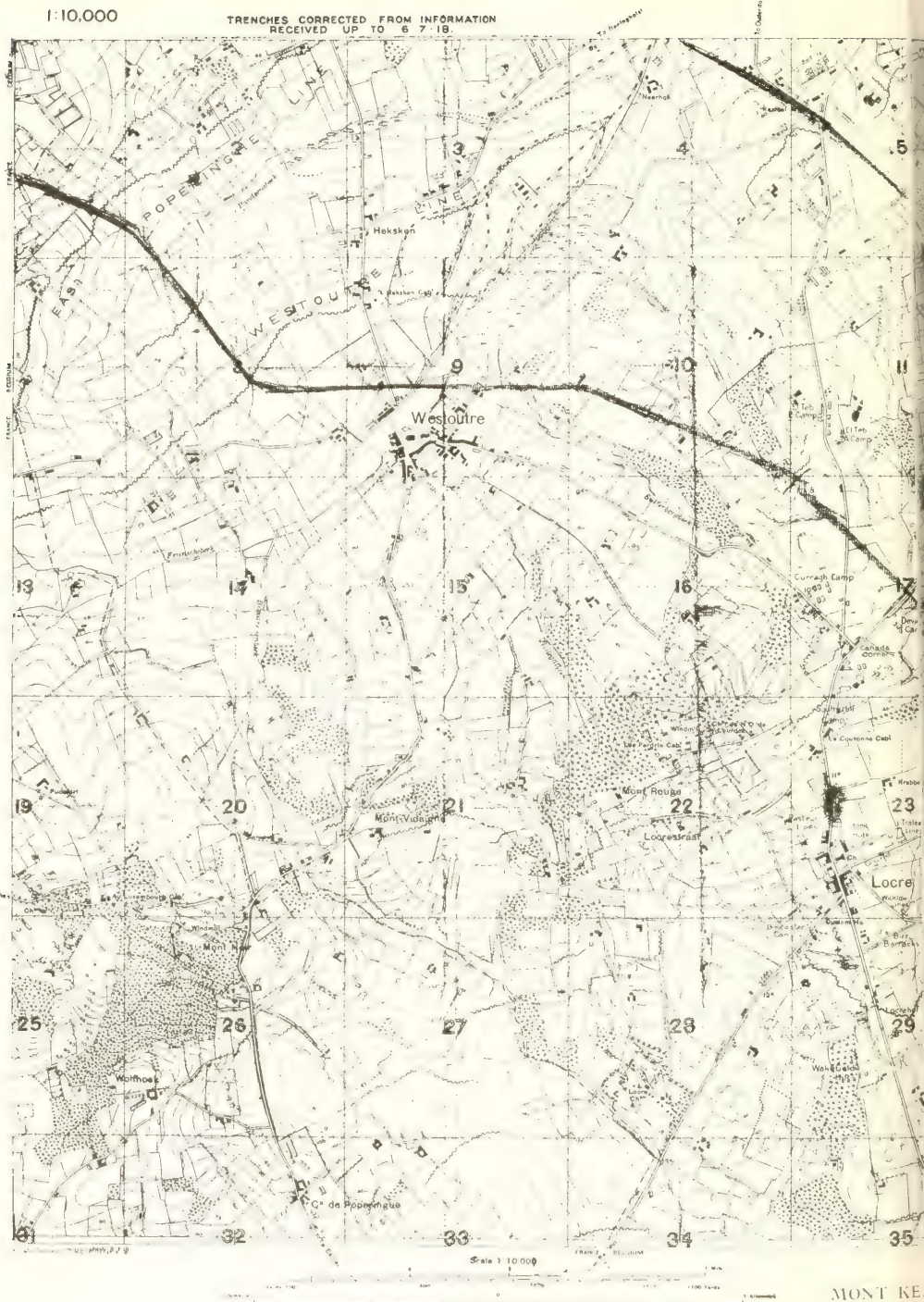
REFERENCE

1/4" = 1 mile
 1/2" = 1/2 mile
 3/4" = 3/4 mile
 1" = 1 mile
 1 1/4" = 1 1/4 miles
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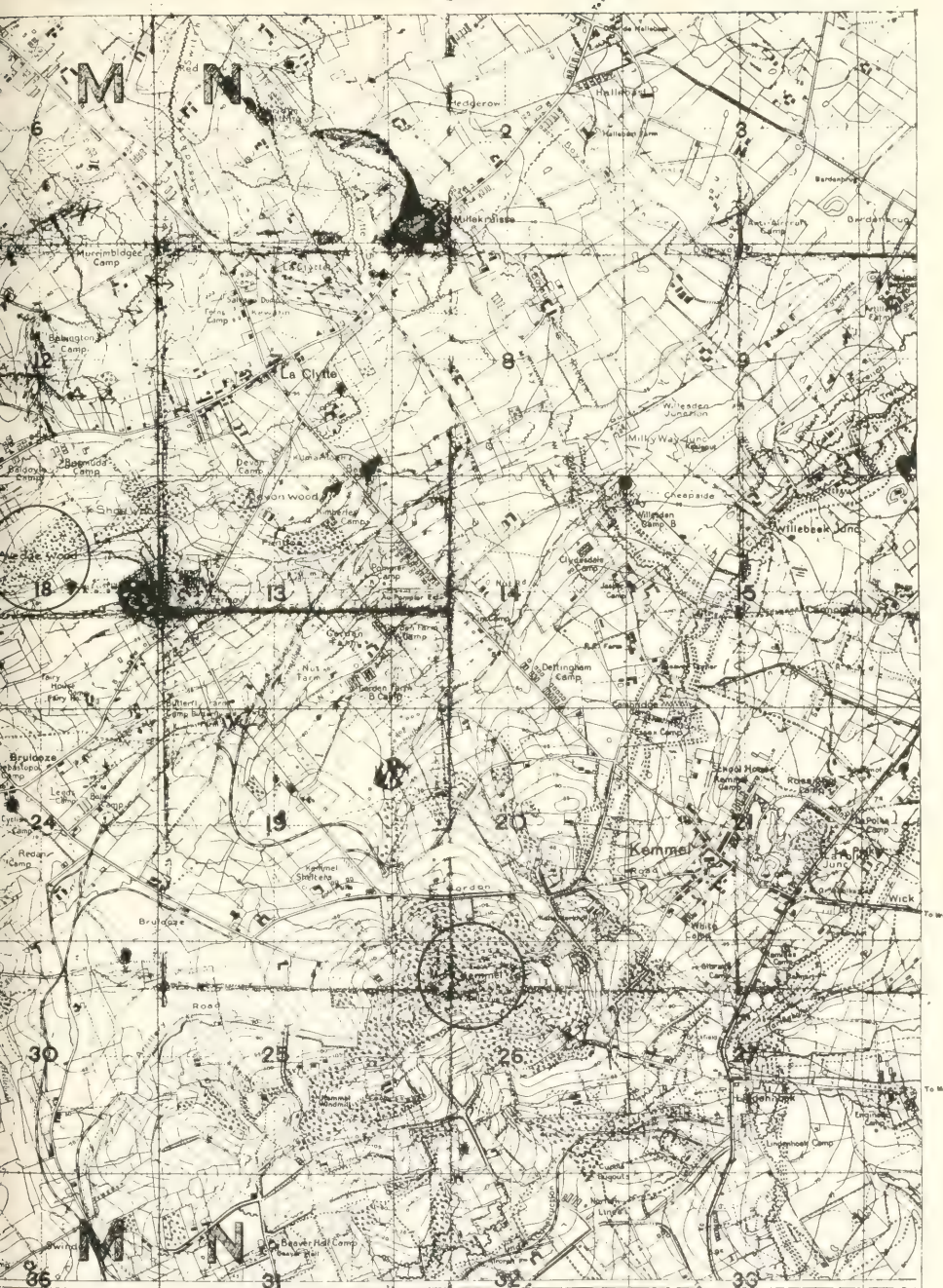
Symbol	Description
	Road
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	Canal
	River
	Lake
	Forest
	Town
	Village
	Hamlet
	Farm
	Windmill
	Church
	School
	Post Office
	Railway Station
	Bus Stop
	Telephone Exchange
	Water Tower
	Windmill
	Church
	School
	Post Office
	Railway Station
	Bus Stop
	Telephone Exchange
	Water Tower

1ST JULY AND AUGUST, 1918. WINNEZEELE, ABEEL, BELGIUM
 BOISDILLINGHEM

TRENCHES CORRECTED FROM INFORMATION
RECEIVED UP TO 6 7 18.



MONT KE

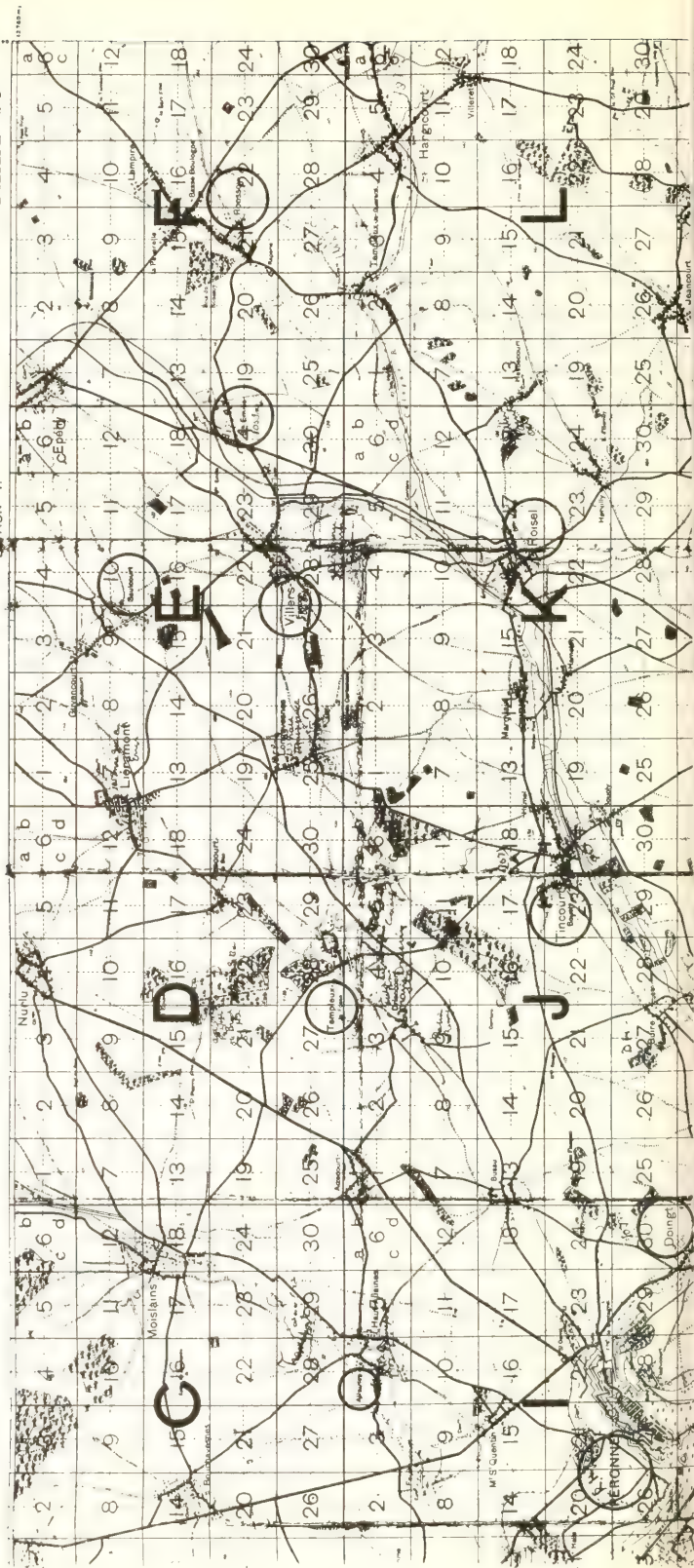


NOTE. Change of colour
 BRITISH TRENCHES -- RED
 GERMAN " " -- BLUE

FRANCE

SHEET 62C

SECTION 1



$\frac{1}{20,000}$

NOTE CHANGE OF COLOUR
Enemy Trenches in Blue.
Organisation in Red.

TRENCHES CORRECTED FROM INFORMATION
RECEIVED UP TO 21.8.18

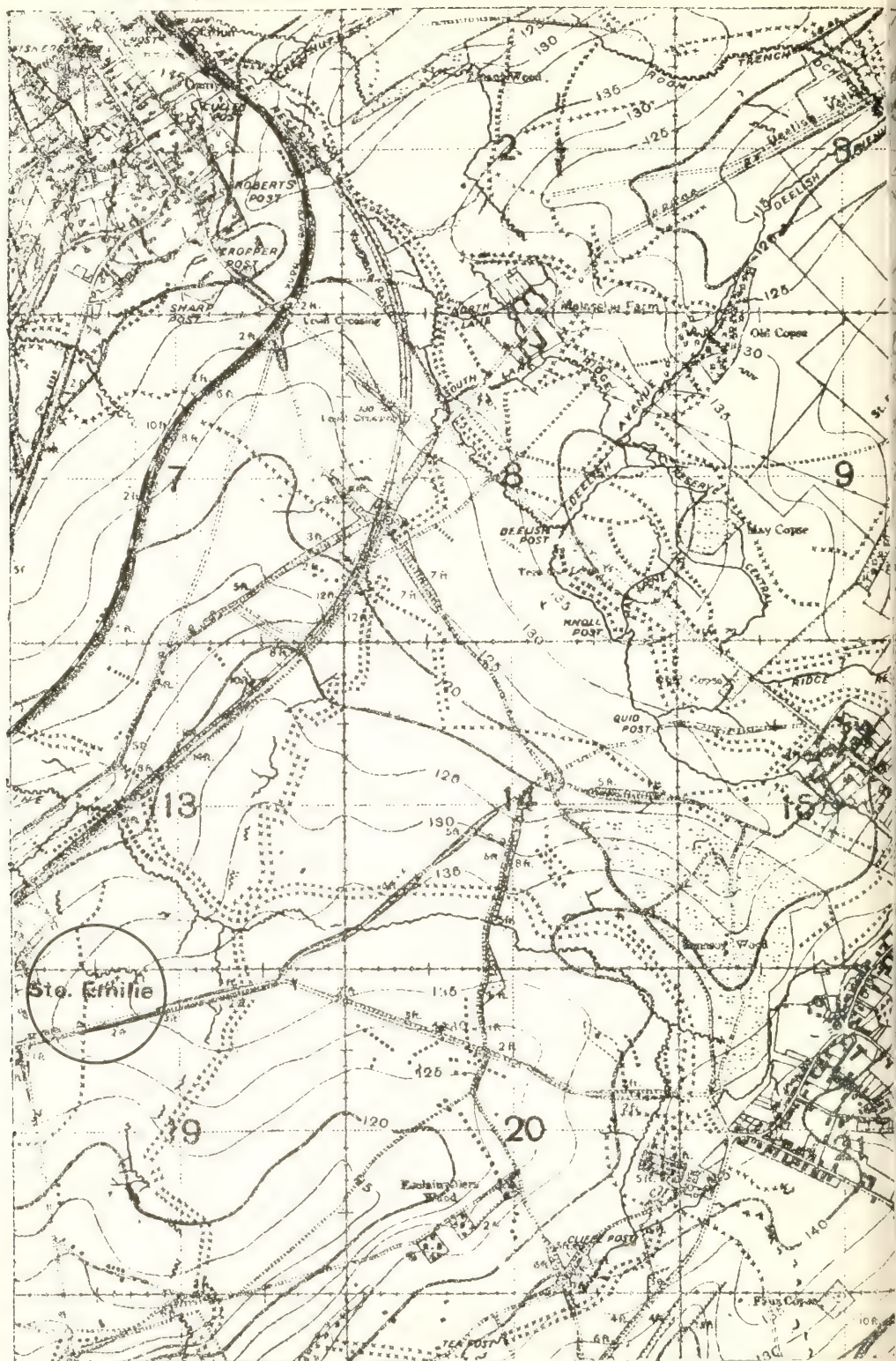


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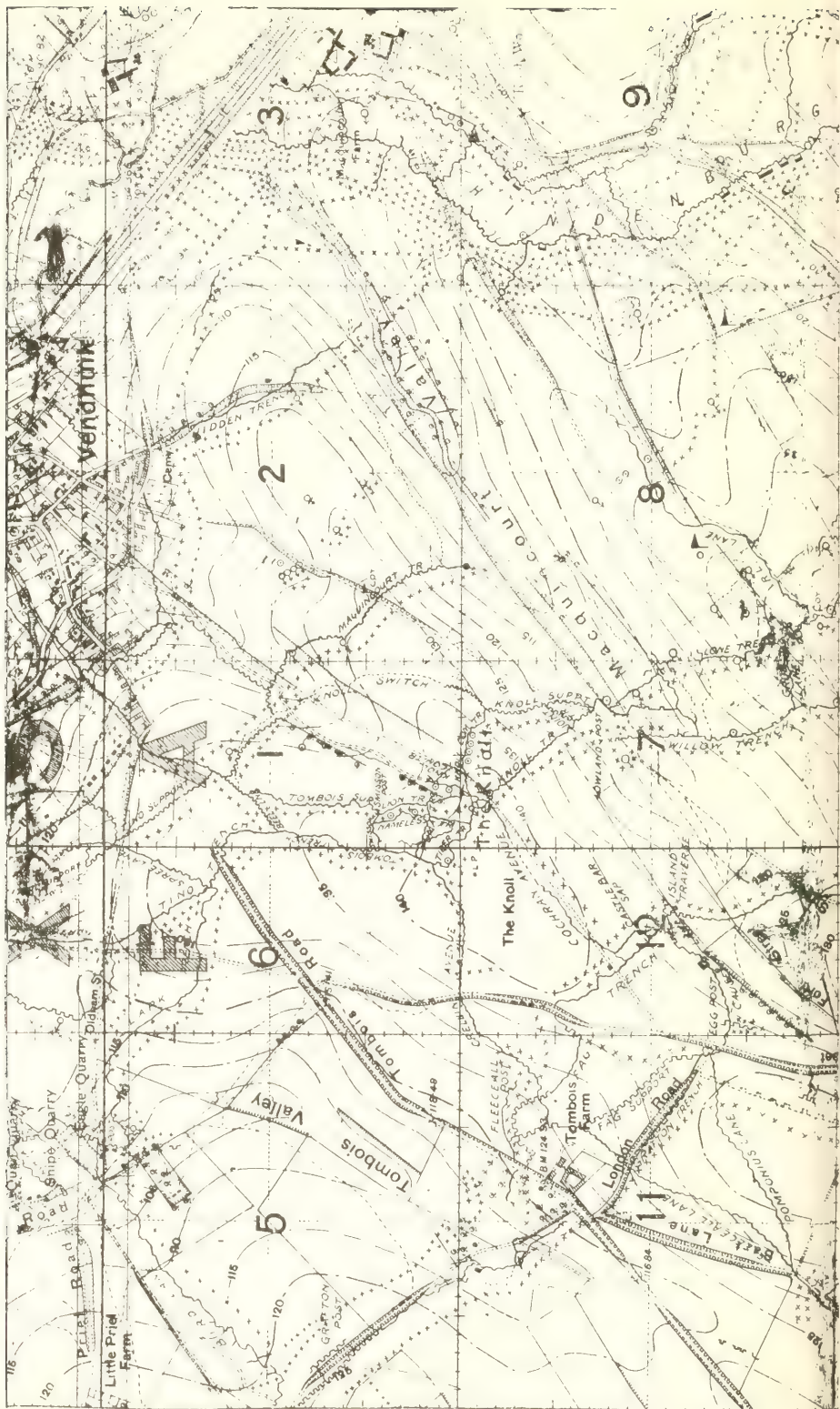
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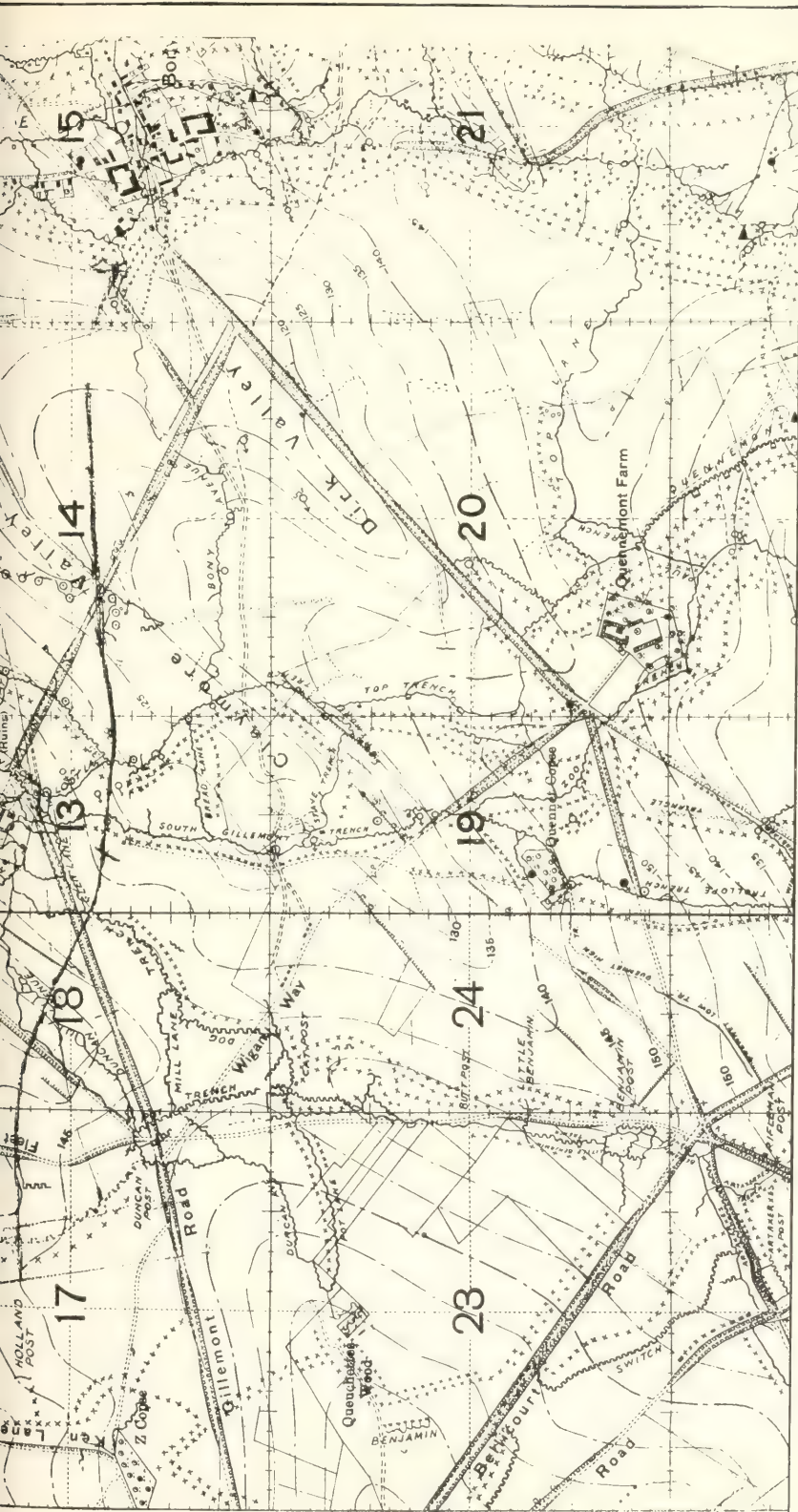


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A LARGE SCALE MAP. ST. EMIIE TO THE KNOLL. REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS





ANOTHER LARGE SCALE MAP OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

120000

NOTE: CHANGE COLOUR

THIS MAP IS DERIVED FROM INFORMATION

27TH AM. DIV.

27TH AM. DIV.

30TH AM. DIV.

PA BARRAGE MAP

ISSUED UNDER
AUSTRALIAN CORPS
BATTLE INSTRUCTIONS
SERIES E, NO 2
27-9-18

SECRET

NO 249

BARRAGE MAP FOR THE BARRAGE FIRED THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER



RONSSOY IN THE SIXTH SQUARE FROM TOP OF MAP AT EXTREME LEFT

20,000

FRANCE

NOTE CHANGE OF COLOUR
Enemy Trenches in Blue



MAP SHOWING TERRITORY COVERED BY MARCHING OCTOBER 7 TO 10, 1918
COURT, RAMICOURT, MONTBREHAIN AND BRANCOURT.
OF SEPTEMBER 20 IN U.S.

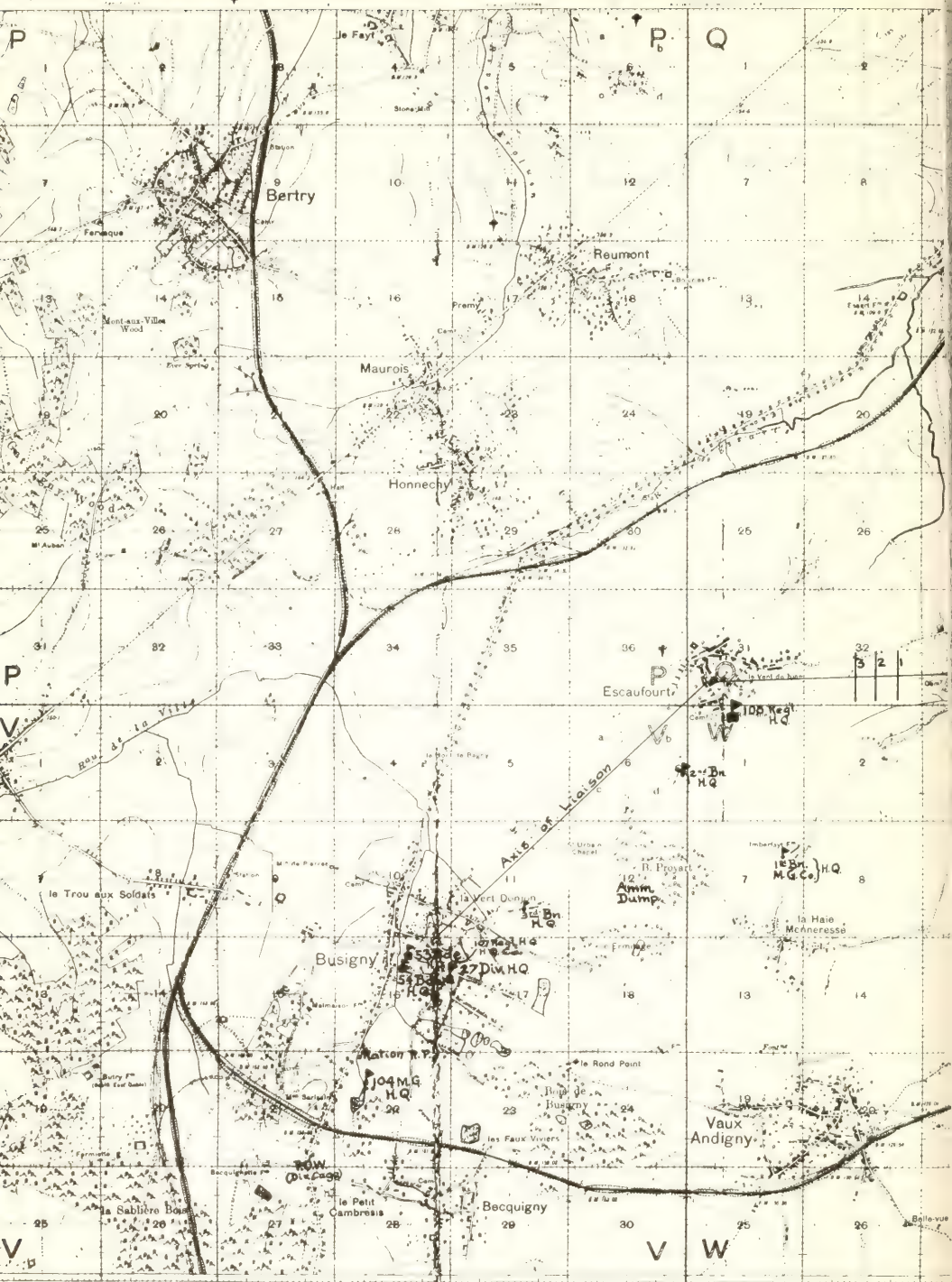


ING TOWARD VAUX-ANDIGNY THROUGH BELLICOURT, NAUROY, JON-
 ALSO SHOWS THE RELATIVE POSITION TO THE BATTLEGROUND
 HAND CORNER

1
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ENEMY ORTS

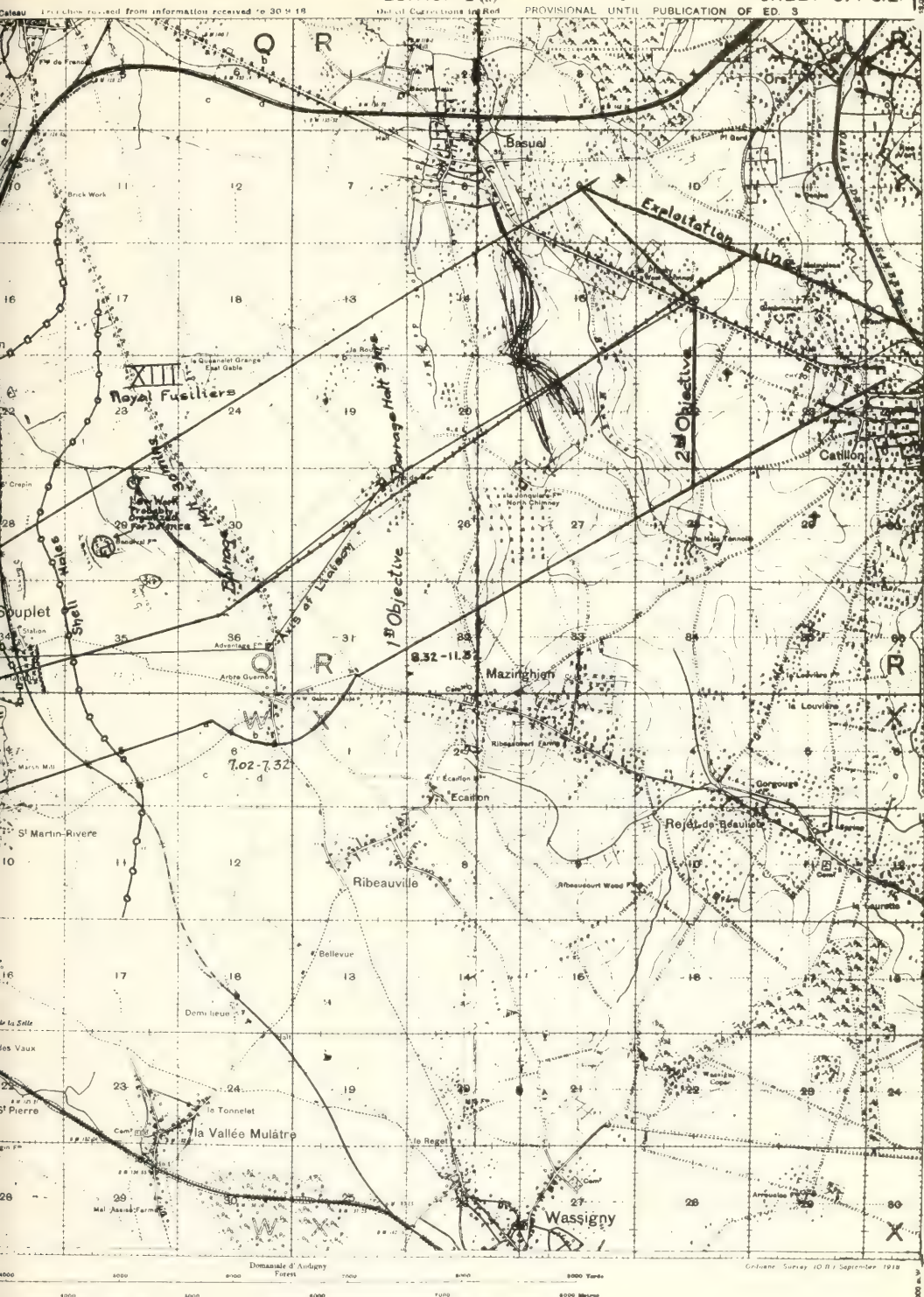
FRANC



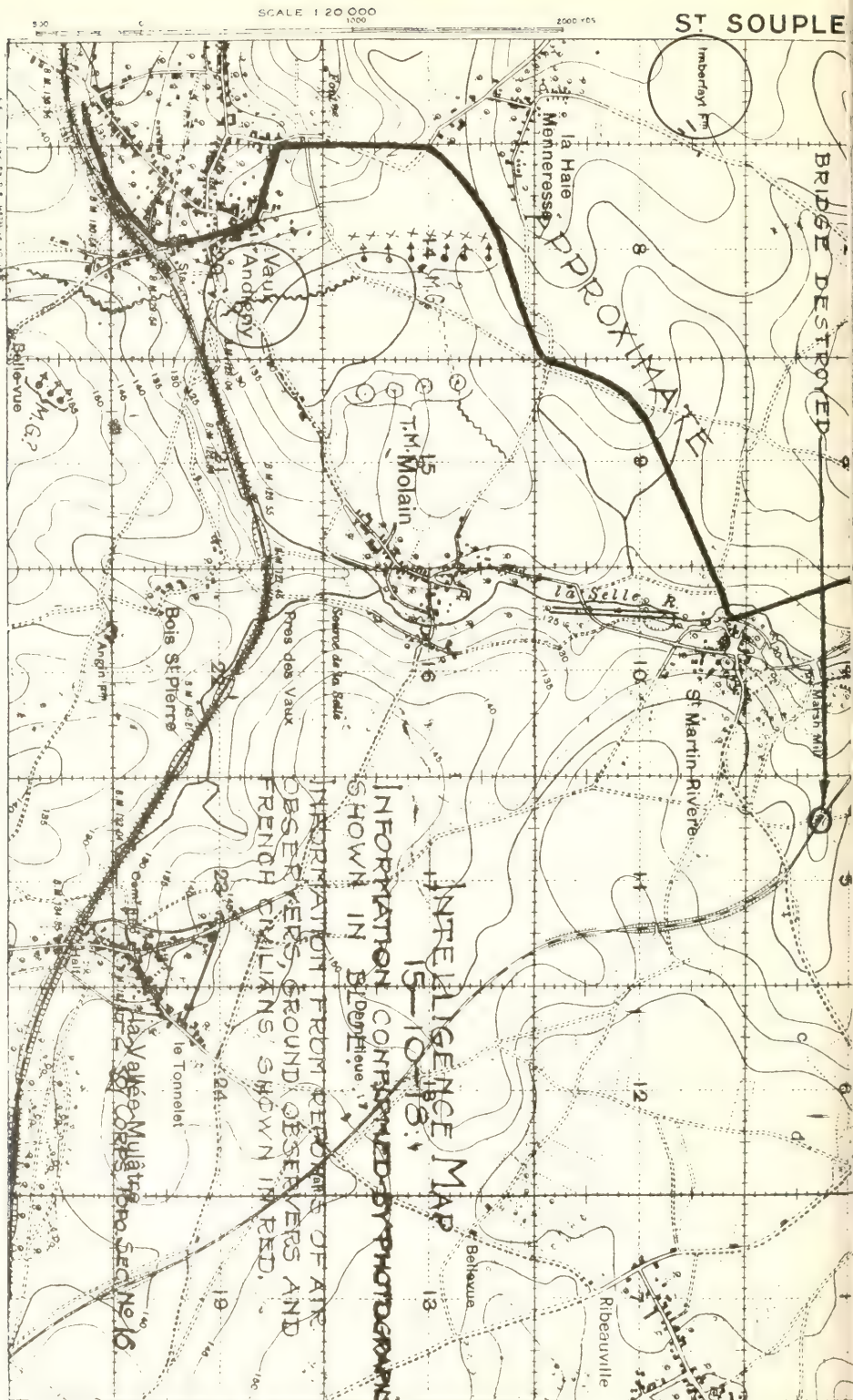
G.3.3 3748 1 1 Survey Br. [105.51] 1 10

Scale 1:20,000

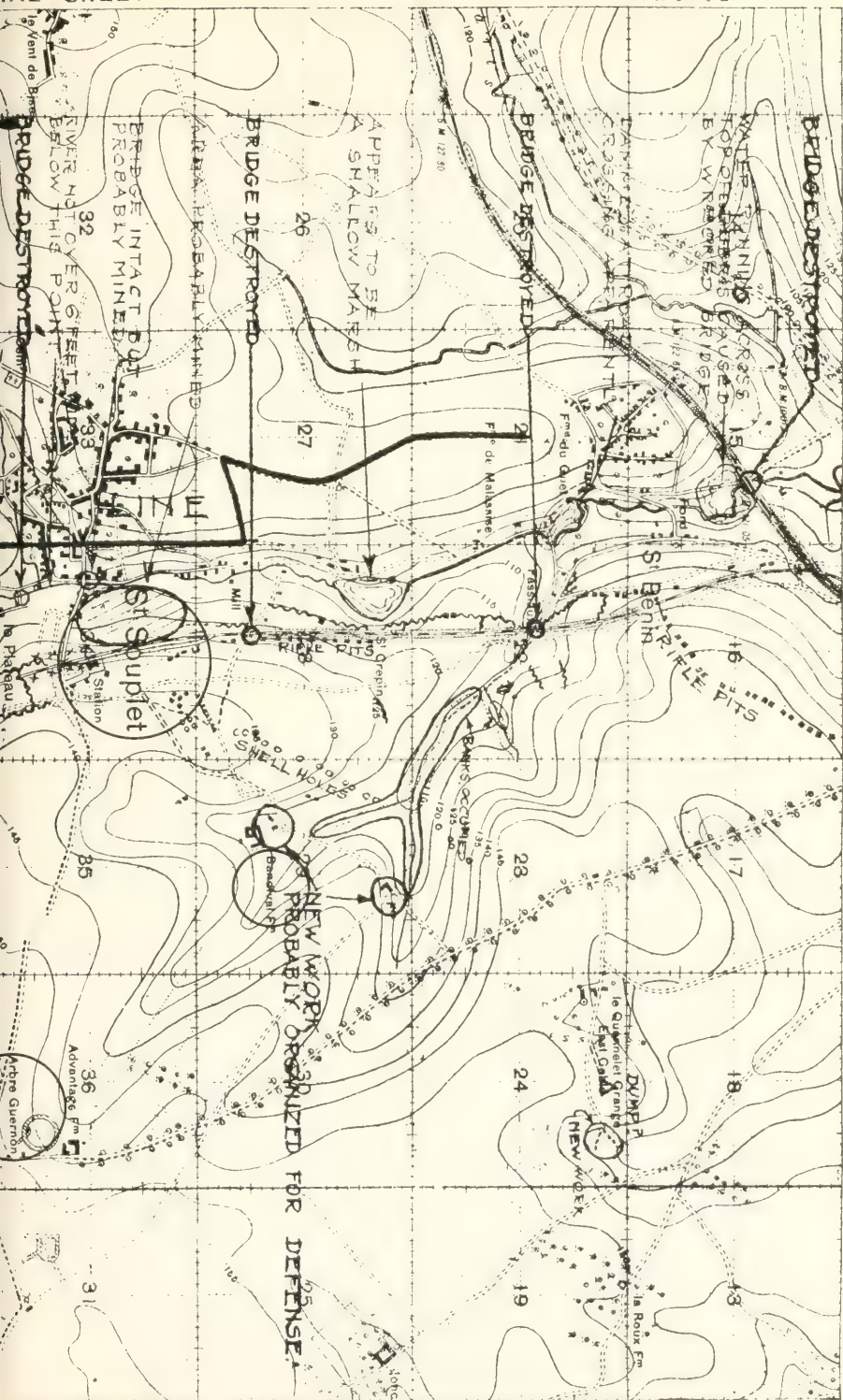
THE RIGIMENT CAMPED ON OCTOBER 11, 1918, IN LA SABLIERE WOOD
FOUGHT OVER SECTOR RUNNING NORTHEAST THROUGH



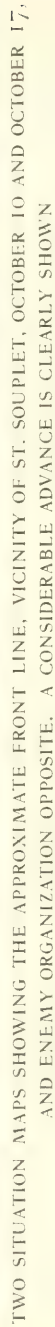
LEFT-HAND CORNER, SECTION NO. 26. IT THEN ADVANCED AND
NY, BUSIGNY, ST. SOUPLLET AND ARBRE-GUERNON

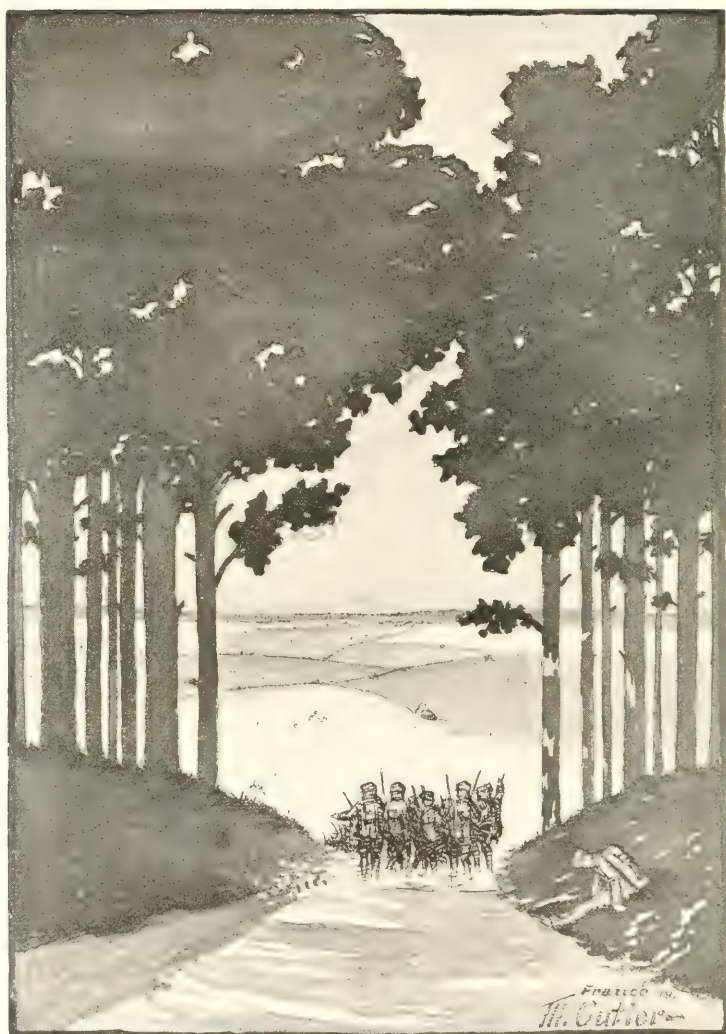


LARGE SCALE MAP SHOWING IN DE

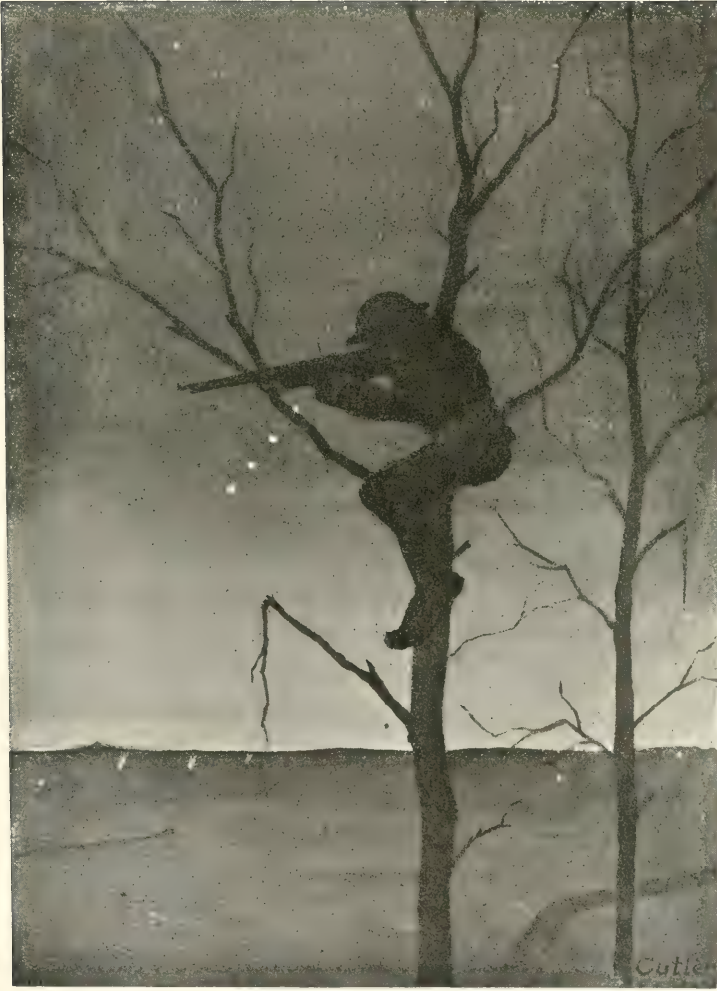


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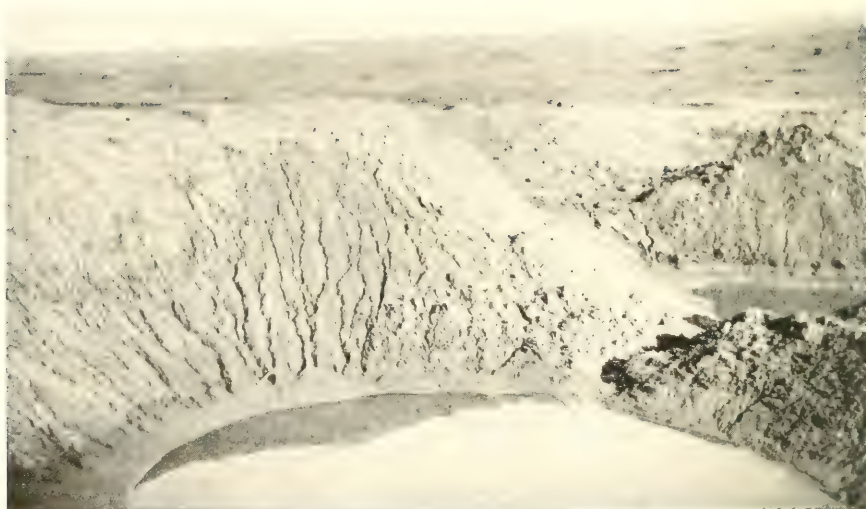




"ON THE HIKE" IN BELGIUM



A SNIPER



SHELL CRATERS NEAR BONY, FRANCE (PHOTOGRAPHED FEBRUARY, 1920)

ST. SOUPLET

WITH five days rest after the attack on the Hindenburg Line, mostly consumed in marching to Doingt and thence to Tincourt, the 107th Infantry followed the 30th Division. Four days following the advance through Bellicourt, Nauroy, Joncourt, Wiancourt, Ramicourt, Montbrehain, Brancourt, and Premont, the regiment arrived at a camp west of the railroad embankment at the Sabliere Wood and south of the Premont-Becquigny Road.

That night, October 11-12, verbal orders were received to relieve two regiments of the 30th Division, the 118th and 120th Infantry, in the line. The relief was arranged at the 118th Infantry Headquarters. The two Dixie regiments were relieved that night on an irregular 7000-yard line from the southern outskirts of St. Souplet to the southern edge of Vaux-Andigny, immediately west of La Selle River.

The 2d Battalion of the 107th on the left connected up with the 108th Infantry and was nearest the river, with headquarters at Imberfayt Farm. On their right was a bit of ground where the line was refused.¹ This was held by patrols and supported by the Machine Gun Company.

The 3d Battalion was in the center, with headquarters at Le Rond Point; and the 1st Battalion on the right, with headquarters in a house at the southern edge of Vaux-Andigny, and with their front swung around the town of Vaux-Andigny to include it, and their right refused along the railroad embankment south of the town to connect with the British left. This flank was supported by a battalion of the 105th Infantry which was temporarily attached to the 107th Infantry.

This position was held with slight changes until the night of October 15-16. The transport remained at the camp at Sabliere Wood. Regimental Headquarters was moved further south on the Bohain

¹ "Refused" is a term used to describe the connection, by a chain of men, of the battle lines of two or more units.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

Road to those formerly occupied by the 120th Infantry. Two companies of the battalion of the 105th Infantry were moved to cover the 3d Battalion front when a British attack on the right relieved the flank situation.

Many casualties were suffered in these positions by both sides from constant heavy shelling and machine gun and rifle fire. During the British attack on the right a heavy enemy counter-barrage was dropped on our lines, and the enemy continually subjected us to heavy gas shelling. In Vaux-Andigny heavy trench mortars operating on our posts were silenced by artillery.

The front was constantly patrolled. From darkness to daylight No Man's Land was reconnoitered by patrols under Battalion Intelligence Officers. The ground in front of our position was so much under control of these patrols that no enemy patrol was successful in reaching our line, work on enemy outposts was practically stopped, and new machine gun positions were located and subjected to heavy fire shortly after starting operations. Small raiding parties sent out by each of our battalions on all parts of the regimental front during the night of October 14-15, found no opposition in front of the enemy wire, but were unsuccessful in taking prisoners on account of the extreme severity of machine gun fire encountered in the line of Jerry's outposts. The following night the river was reconnoitered for crossing for infantry, artillery, transport, and tanks.

The 1st Battalion was relieved on the night of October 14-15, the 9th Norfolks, of the 71st British Brigade, taking over this part of the line and the 1st Battalion moving into support of the 2d near Imberfayt Farm, while the remaining two companies of the 105th Infantry Battalion rejoined the first two in support of the 3d Battalion. The following night the other two battalions were relieved by the 118th and 105th Infantry and the entire regiment moved into support positions behind the 108th Infantry, which was holding the sector from our left to the northern outskirts of St. Souplet.

During October 16 the men rested as much as possible in the mud and rain, and the plan of the coming attack was discussed at a conference of Battalion Commanders, Intelligence Officers, and Transport Officers at Regimental Headquarters, which had moved to Busigny. That night the regiment was formed as support to the assaulting wave of the 108th Infantry.

Everything was ready for the attack, with the 53d Brigade on the right and the British on the left.

On the morning of October 17, in a heavy fog, the 108th Infantry

ST. SOUPLET

went over the top under a barrage, the 107th following in close support, crossing the river under great difficulties and taking up final position northwest of Arbre Guernon and near Bandival Farm. The front line was along the west side of the Arbre Guernon-Le Cateau sunken road as the 108th was held up by heavy machine gun fire, and the enemy was massing for a counter-attack. Regimental Headquarters moved from Busigny to Escaufort, and an hour later moved forward again into St. Souplet, which had just been evacuated. The transport was moved to the outskirts of St. Souplet.

The S.O.S. line for the artillery being established for the night along the Arbre Guernon-Le Cateau sunken road, the jumping-off line, from which the 107th Infantry moved through the 108th on the morning of the 18th, was 200 yards west of the road. The 107th went over the top under a barrage at 5.30 A.M., led by the attacking wave of the 2d Battalion and followed by the 3d Battalion and the 1st Battalion with the 108th Infantry in support. This attack gained over 2000 yards of valuable ground, and in spite of the stubborn resistance in good tactical positions by enemy infantry and machine guns hidden in ruins, hedges, and clumps of trees, a line was reached east of La Roux Farm on the left, and including its ruins and trees, and along the crest back to the road and Junc de Mer Farm on the right. These farms, filled with enemy machine guns, were captured only after most difficult attacks and flanking movements against determined resistance. Hundreds of prisoners, officers and men, were captured from numerous enemy regiments, including over 500 from two battalions of Marine Corps troops, with which the enemy attempted a counter-attack. The prisoners far outnumbered the attacking forces that captured them.

After two starts to dig in during the day, this most advanced line was finally reached, held and consolidated, and the troops securely dug in. This was scarcely accomplished when the regiment was ordered forward to a night attack without artillery assistance. Days of rain and living in mud and water under continual shell fire, and two days of continuous assaults against the heaviest resistance, over the hardest kind of terrain covered with tangled hedges and patches of trees, each concealing active machine gun nests, had told heavily on the physical power of the troops, and companies averaged under 20 men in strength; yet the attack was launched and successfully carried out. Over 1500 yards of valuable ground were gained and an excellent position on the reverse crest of the ridge west of St. Maurice River reached.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Before daylight this position was consolidated and organized. The right flank was still refused to keep in touch with the 53d Brigade, which was also meeting heavy resistance, and the line was held while the southern sector was straightened out. The flanks were carried forward during the 19th, and on the night of October 19-20 the 108th Infantry relieved the 107th Infantry in this same position, the 107th Infantry moving into the support positions.

The following night the 9th Norfolks, 71st British Brigade, took over the line and the regiment and division withdrew to the rear. In three days of continuous offensive battle far superior numbers had been captured, over 6000 yards of difficult country won, and much material, including machine guns, two field-pieces, and rolling stock, taken. But many of our officers and men were killed and wounded in the action. Captain Clinton E. Fisk, commanding the 1st Battalion, was killed by a shell, October 18; Captain Bradish, commanding 3d Battalion, was badly wounded. Lieutenant Raven, commanding Company E; Lieutenant Stock, commanding Company H; Lieutenants Hellquist and Lockyear, Intelligence Officers, 1st and 2d Battalions, respectively; and Lieutenant Roaller, Adjutant, 3d Battalion, and Lieutenant Potter, 2d Battalion, both of whom had recently joined the regiment, were killed. Lieutenant Lumley, Adjutant, 1st Battalion; Lieutenant Graham-Rogers, Gas Officer, 1st Battalion; Greaney, Company C; and Hall, Company A, were gassed. Lieutenant Terry, commanding Company B, was wounded; Lieutenant Adsit, commanding the Machine Gun Company, was severely wounded on October 13; and Lieutenant Gow, who succeeded him, was killed during the advance on October 17. Lieutenant Hawkins, Adjutant, 2d Battalion, was wounded the following day.

During this time the regiment lost over 71 men killed and 350 wounded.

OFFICERS OF THE 107TH INFANTRY KILLED AND WOUNDED

OFFICERS KILLED

	Captains	1st Lieutenants	2d Lieutenants	Total
September 29	2	7	2	11
October 14		1		1
October 17		2		2
October 18	1	2	2	5
	3	9	7	19

OFFICERS WOUNDED

	Lieutenant Colonel	Captains	1st Lieutenants	2d Lieutenants	Total
July 25				1	1
August 14			2		2
August 21		1			1
September 29		5	6	3	14
October 12			1		1
October 14			1		1
October 17				2	2
October 18	1	1	5	1	8
Unknown				1	1
	1	7	15	8	31

KILLED IN ACTION

COMPANY	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	IIQ.	M.G.	SAN.	SUP.	ENLISTED MEN	OFFICERS
July	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
August	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	16	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	17	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
September	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
	29	15	25	29	5	17	15	21	31	40	24	39	31	2	20	2	316	11
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
October	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	12	3	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	10	..
	13	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	16	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
	17	..	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2
	18	..	1	1	2	..	3	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	5
	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	24	32	38	10	23	25	31	37	46	31	50	33	3	22	3	1	409	19

WOUNDED IN ACTION

COMPANY	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	Hq.	M.G.	SAN.	SUP.	ENLISTED MEN	OFFICERS
1	16	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
1st	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
	14	..	..	3	1	4	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	2
	15	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	8	..	..	1	1	..	..	18	..
	16	4	..	1	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
	17	..	1	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
	18	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
	19	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	12	..
	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
	21	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
ember	28	1	4	2	8	..	..	1	2	..	10	1	4	..	2	1	36	..
	29	59	44	57	28	66	39	64	79	62	63	72	65	20	41	4	764	14
	30	7	22	7	6	1	1	7	4	2	5	2	4	3	..	..	71	..
ober	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	12	9	2	2	..	..	3	4	..	3	2	1	9	1	4	..	40	1
	13	4	..	1	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	16	..
	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1
	15	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	13	..
	16	..	..	..	7	10	14	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	..
	17	3	9	2	2	3	7	7	3	1	8	..	..	6	12	..	63	2
	18	..	1	4	1	6	4	7	2	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	32	9
	19	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	..
	20	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	21	..	..	2	13	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
	22	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	107	89	104	74	101	84	105	99	96	95	111	94	37	61	7	3	1267	31

GASSED

	COMPANY	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	IIQ.	M.G.	SAN.	SUP.	ENLISTED MEN
July	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
August	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
September	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	29	1	3	..	3	6	3	5	3	4	4	..	5	..	2	1	..	40
	30	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
October	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	11
	13	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	12
	14	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	15	3	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12
	16	..	3	1	6	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	18
	17	2	13	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	..	..	30
	18	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	11	..	..	..	21
	19	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	21	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
	22	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		9	21	16	16	21	15	13	8	8	8	..	16	17	14	3	4	189

CASUALTIES OF 107TH U. S. INFANTRY

CO.	WOUNDED	GASSED	KILLED IN ACTION	TOTAL CASUALTIES	DIED				TOTAL DEATHS ALL CAUSES
					RESULT OF WOUNDS	DIED OF DISEASE AND NATURAL CAUSES		ACCIDENTAL DROWNING	
A	107	9	24	140	7	6	..	..	37
B	89	21	32	142	5	6	..	..	43
C	104	16	38	158	5	..	..	..	43
D	74	16	10	100	11	2	..	..	23
E	101	21	23	145	14	1	..	1	39
F	84	15	25	124	10	..	..	..	35
G	105	13	31	149	8	3	..	..	42
H	99	8	37	144	4	1	..	..	42
	96	8	46	150	14	3	..	..	63
K	95	8	31	134	9	7	..	..	47
L	111	..	50	161	9	4	*1	..	64
M	94	16	33	143	4	3	..	..	40
Iq.	37	17	3	57	4	4	..	..	11
M. G.	61	14	22	97	..	1	..	..	23
San.	7	3	3	13	..	..	..	..	3
Sup.	3	4	1	8	..	5	..	..	6
Enlisted									
Men	1267	189	409	1865	104	46	1	1	561
Officers	31	..	19	50	..	..	..	..	19
	1298	189	428	1915	104	46	1	1	580

* Missing in action. Reported dead by War Department.

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF 107TH INFANTRY, A.E.F.

ACTIONS

Operations in Belgium, East Poperinghe Line and

Diekebusch Sector, July and August, 1918.....

Hindenburg Line, September 29 to October 2, 1918.....

Vaux Andigny, October 11 to 16, 1918.....

La Selle River, Jonc de Mer Ridge, St. Maurice

River, October 17 to 22, 1918.....

Total killed in action428

Died of wounds105

Died of disease40

Drowned1

Total deaths570

	Killed in Action		Wounded		Gassed		Totals All Casualties	
	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Total Men	Total Officers All Ranks
Operations in Belgium, East Poperinghe Line and Diekebusch Sector, July and August, 1918.....	29		147	4	8		184	4
Hindenburg Line, September 29 to October 2, 1918.....	323	11	878	14	55		1256	25
Vaux Andigny, October 11 to 16, 1918.....	24	1	112	2	58		194	3
La Selle River, Jonc de Mer Ridge, St. Maurice River, October 17 to 22, 1918.....	33	7	130	11	68		231	18
	409	19	1207	31	189		1865	50
								1915

Died of disease 46

Drowned 1

Total casualties1962

COMMENDATION

CONFIDENTIAL

T-1-36

CONFIDENTIAL

U.S.S. *Susquehanna*, c/o Postmaster, N. Y.,

22 May, 1918.

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: Commanding Officer.

TO: Commander Newport News Division, Transport Force.

SUBJECT: U.S.S. *Susquehanna*—Conduct, demeanor, and good order of troops while on board for transportation to European port.

1. During the eastward bound passage of this vessel on the trip just completed, the conduct, discipline, good order, and cleanliness of the troops embarked for transportation was universally excellent and commendable. During the entire time that troops were on board, there was unfailing evidence, on the part of officers and men, of a desire to observe all instructions and orders and to co-operate in every way possible with the officers of the ship.

2. Embarkation was accomplished in a very short time and without confusion, disorder, or misunderstanding. At all drills and formations troops learned quickly the part they were to take, and at such exercises as General Quarters, Fire Quarters and Abandon Ship went promptly and without confusion to places assigned for formation, keeping clear of parts of the ship set aside for the activities of the ship's company. All details requested of the army for lookouts, patrols, sentries, compartment cleaners for troop compartments, messmen for troops' mess and assistants in galley and bake shop were made promptly and without misunderstanding; and the duties of all such details were efficiently and most satisfactorily carried out. Troops' berthing compartments and mess rooms were kept clean and in good order. All orders about lights, smoking, or lighting matches after dark, throwing rubbish overboard, and in fact all orders and instructions issued were carefully observed.

3. The troops embarked were: 64 officers and 2207 enlisted men of the 107th Infantry; Colonel Willard C. Fisk, Commanding. The regiment is noticeably well in hand and so well trained and disciplined that the men, individually and as an organization, fell in place aboard ship quickly and without difficulty.

Z. H. MADISON.

September 30, 1918.

TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL, 27TH DIVISION:

In making a personal reconnaissance of the battlefield east and northeast of Duncan Post on the morning of September 30, it was evident from the onset the troops of the 27th Division had met with very heavy opposition and machine gun fire which was enfilading. There were a very large number of dead, all of which were lying with their faces toward the front, obviously killed as they were advancing. Not in any one case was there a man moving backward when killed. Owing to the nature of the country the Germans were able to get enfilading machine gun fire which proved disastrous. Although the 27th Division may not have taken all objectives in all parts, it is very evident that by their gallant fighting on the left flank, they enabled the 30th Division on their right to do what they had set out to do, viz., to

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

break the Hindenburg Line. Without the gallant fighting of the 27th Division, against great odds, it would have been impossible for the 30th Division to advance.

I am convinced that the officers and men of the 27th Division have done all that was humanly possible for brave men to do, and their gallantry in this action must stand out through all time in American history.

Signed: H. MURRAY,

Lieutenant-Colonel V.C., D.S.O., Bar., D.C.M.

Commanding 4th Australian Machine Gun Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS, II. CORPS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, October 4, 1918.

FROM: Adjutant General.

TO: Commanding General, 27th Division, American E. F.

SUBJECT: Operation against Hindenburg Line of September 29, 1918.

1. Following is letter received from the Commanding General, Australian Corps:

"AUSTRALIAN CORPS.

Corps Headquarters, 2d October, 1918.

My dear General:

As the Second American Corps has now been withdrawn from the line, and my official association with you and your troops has been, for the time being, suspended, I desire to express to you the great pleasure that it has been to me and to the troops of the Australian Army Corps to have been so closely allied to you in the recent very important battle operations which have resulted in the breaking through of the main Hindenburg Line on the front of the Fourth British Army.

Now that fuller details of the work done by the 27th and 30th American Divisions have become available, the splendid gallantry and devotion of the troops in these operations have won the admiration of their Australian comrades. The tasks set were formidable, but the American troops overcame all obstacles and contributed in a very high degree to the ultimate capture of the whole tunnel system.

I shall be glad if you will convey to your Division Commanders my appreciation and thanks for the work done and to accept my best wishes for every possible success in the future.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN MONASH.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. W. READ, N. A.

Commanding II. American Corps."

2. In communicating to you this expression of the sentiments of the Commander of the Australian Corps, the Corps Commander desires to make known to you his appreciation of the splendid fighting qualities of your division, and of the results they accomplished in their part in breaking this formidable portion of the Hindenburg Line. It is undoubtedly due to the troops of this Corps that the line was broken and the operations now going on made possible.

The unflinching determination of those men, their gallantry in battle and the results accomplished, are an example for the future. They will have their place in history and must always be a source of pride to our people.

(Signed) STEPHEN C. CLARK,
Adjutant General.

COMMENDATION

LETTER FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL, 3D AUSTRALIAN DIVISION

MAJOR GENERAL J. F. O'RYAN, 27TH DIV.

France, 14 October, 1918.

General:

On behalf of all ranks of the 3rd Australian Division, I desire to express our sincere appreciation of the fighting qualities displayed by the 27th Division, U. S. A., on the 27th and 29th September last. The gallant manner in which your troops faced an extremely difficult task, the determination of their attacks on a strongly entrenched position, and the undaunted spirit with which they met their losses make us hope that we shall again have the honour of fighting alongside the Division under your command. The confidence of the men in their officers appealed to us as a particularly happy omen for the future successes of the 27th.

Very respectfully,

I. GELLIBRAND,

Major General, Comd. 3d Australian Division.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL PERSHING

(Dated October 19, 1918.)

COMMANDING GENERAL, 27TH DIVISION.

The following repeated for your information quote number 160603. The commander in chief desires to convey to the officers and soldiers of your corps his appreciation of the magnificent qualities which have enabled them, against powerful resistance, to advance more than ten miles and to take more than six thousand prisoners since September twenty-seventh. McANDREW. Unquote addsd 27th and 30th Divs. II. American Corps.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., FIELD MARSHAL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

(Dated October 20, 1918.)

General Read, II. American Corps. I wish to express to you personally and to all the officers and men serving under you my warm appreciation of the very valuable and gallant services rendered by you, throughout the recent operations with the Fourth British Army. Called upon to attack positions of great strength held by a determined enemy, all ranks of the 27th and 30th American Divisions, under your command, displayed an energy, courage and determination in attack which proved irresistible. It does not need me to tell you that in the heavy fighting of the past three weeks you have earned the lasting esteem and admiration of your British comrades in arms whose success you have so nobly shared.

D. HAIG.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL H. S. RAWLINSON, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH BRITISH ARMY

II. AMERICAN CORPS.

Now that the American Corps has come out of the line for a well earned period of rest and training, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the great gallantry and the fine soldierly spirit they have displayed throughout the recent hard fighting.

The breaking of the great Hindenburg system of defense, coupled with the captures of Grandcourt, Busigny and St. Souplet, and finally the forcing the passages of the La Selle, constitute a series of victories of which each officer, N. C. O., and man have every reason to feel proud.

The Corps has been very well supported by the Artillery of the Australian Corps, to whom I desire to offer my best thanks for their skill and endurance during the long months they have now been in action.

The efficiency with which the staff work of the Corps has been carried out on this their first experience as a fighting Corps in the line of battle has filled me with admiration, and I attribute it largely to the zeal and unity of purpose which has throughout animated the whole Corps.

The outstanding feature of their recent victories has been the surprising gallantry and self-sacrifice of the regimental officers and men. I congratulate them on their prowess and offer them one and all my warmest thanks for the leading part they have taken in the recent operations.

It is possible now to give the Corps a period of rest, during which special attention should be paid to the training of the smaller units in minor tactics such as the attack on strong points and machine gun nests. The experience they have had of actual combat will assist them to improve their fighting efficiency in this respect.

In thanking the Corps as a whole for the great services they have rendered to the Allied cause, I desire to wish all ranks the best of good fortune in the future.

H. S. RAWLINSON,

Adv. Hqrs. Fourth Army.

General, Commanding Fourth Army.

OFFICIAL BRITISH REPORT

Saturday night, October 20, 1918.

In the course of the last three weeks the 27th and the 30th Divisions of the II. American Corps, operating with the Fourth British Army, have taken part with great gallantry and success in three major offensive operations, besides being engaged in a number of lesser attacks. In the course of this fighting they have displayed soldierly qualities of a high order and have materially assisted in the success of our attacks.

Having fought with the utmost dash and bravery in the great attack of September 20th in which the Hindenburg Line was broken and having on that occasion captured the villages of Bellicourt and Nauroy, with a large number of prisoners, on October 8th, the troops of the II. American Corps again attacked in the neighborhood of Montbrehain. In three days of successful fighting they completed an advance of ten miles from Maton to St. Souplet, overcoming determined resistance and capturing several strongly defended villages and woods.

Throughout the past three days the II. American Corps has again attacked daily and on each occasion with complete success, though the enemy's resistance has been most obstinate. Fighting their way forward from St. Souplet to the high ground

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west of the Sambre Canal, they have broken the enemy's resistance at all points, beating off many counter-attacks and realising a further advance of nearly five miles.

Over five thousand prisoners and many guns have been taken by the II. American Corps.

HEADQUARTERS, 27TH DIVISION, U. S. A., AMERICAN E. F., FRANCE

October 21, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 103.

Since the 25th of September—a period of nearly a month—the Division has been engaged almost continuously in fighting and marching. Some of this fighting involved a leading rôle in one of the fiercest battles of the war—the breaking of the great Hindenburg defense line. We have suffered the loss of some of our best officers and men, but unfortunately such losses are incidental to battles of such magnitude. Only divisions highly trained and disciplined, possessing the greatest confidence and morale and at the very top notch of their strength could have accomplished what the Division and our comrades of the 30th Division accomplished in that great battle. Only such divisions could have met the sacrifices demanded, and with morale unimpaired have renewed the advance in the manner characteristic of the operations of the past two weeks.

This is not the occasion to describe the Hindenburg defenses or the details of the battle for breaking them. That will doubtless be done after the war. The same comment applies to the details of the operations since that engagement. Nevertheless, the Division Commander cannot withhold this expression of his admiration and respect for the valor and discipline as well as the endurance and spirit manifested by officers and men throughout this long period of fighting. These sentiments are stimulated by the events of the past week. When reduced in numbers, the Division attacked the enemy, took the town of St. Souplet, forced the crossing of the Selle River, and against strong opposition successfully assaulted the heights on the other side. Since that date the Division has attacked daily, taking by force the town of Arbres-Guernon and a number of strongly fortified farms and forcing a withdrawal of the enemy to the Canal de la Sambre.

In this latter advance the Division captured more than 1400 German officers and enlisted men, and a vast amount of military property including field guns, a great number of machine guns both light and heavy, anti-tank guns, trench mortars, dumps of ammunition and railroad rolling stock. In all this fighting the character of the enemy's resistance and the extent of his losses are indicated by the large number of enemy dead on the field.

The efforts of the past month constitute a record to be proud of, and their value is indicated in the commendatory letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Forces which has been published for the information of the Division. Officers and men have justified the estimate made of the Division when after its arrival in France it was selected to hold the Mont Kemmel sector against the expected great effort of the enemy to drive through to the sea. They have justified the opinions of their fighting qualities formed when this crisis, with the evacuation of Mont Kemmel, had passed, and the Division promptly attacked and took Vierstaat Ridge, being, with the 30th Division on our left, the first American troops to fight on Belgian territory.

JOHN F. O'RYAN, Major General.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS, 27TH DIVISION, U. S. A.,
AMERICAN E. F., FRANCE

October 22, 1918.

FROM: Commanding General,
TO: Commanding Officer, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.
SUBJECT: Commendation.

1. I write to express my admiration and respect for the valor and endurance of the officers and men of the 107th Infantry, so continuously demonstrated during the past 30 days.

2. Since the great battle for the breaking of the Hindenburg Line, our advance has given opportunity to inspect the defenses of that system. Our attack of September 29th was directed against what was probably the most highly organized system of field defenses ever constructed. In that battle the 107th Infantry attacked on the left half of the divisional sector of 4000 yards, and during its advance had to defend its flank against heavy forces of the enemy operating from Vendhuile and holding back the division on our left. In the face of veritable hurricanes of fire from weapons of every calibre and class, the regiment by the leadership of its officers and the gallantry and determination of its men broke the back of the main defense line resistance, and at the same time shattered all counter attacks directed upon its flank.

3. Almost continuously since that time, the division has been fighting and marching, and the 107th Infantry has continued its inspiring record for discipline and cheerful endurance in battle. Lying in shell holes at night, attacking at dawn, fighting all day against the most determined and cunning machine gun resistance supported by artillery—repeating this the following day, until the relief which meant lying in other shell holes and pits in a position of close support—to experience these privations with confidence and cheerfulness unimpaired, requires physical fitness and spirit in superlative degree, and well indeed have you demonstrated their possession.

4. In the ten days of operations in which you played so prominent a part the division forced the crossing of the Selle River, captured Bandival Farm, the town of Arbre-Guernon and in co-operation with flanking divisions compelled the enemy to retire to the Canal de la Sambre. It also captured many hundreds of prisoners, and a great amount of war material. In the operations of the past month the regiment has written some brilliant pages of regimental history. All honor to the memory of those gallant comrades who died in the accomplishment of what was achieved.

JOHN F. O'RYAN, Major General.

(Copy)

HEADQUARTERS, 27TH DIVISION,
AMERICAN E. F., FRANCE

15 November, 1918.

BULLETIN No. 118.

The following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, is published for the information of all concerned:

"HAEF, Nov. 13.—The following general order of Nov. 12th is telegraphed for your information. The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces

COMMENDATION

who by their heroic efforts have made possible this glorious result. Our armies, hurriedly raised and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy, and by courage, discipline, and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation, and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifice that freedom may live. I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of American History. These things you have done. There remains now a harder task which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Succeed in this and little note will be taken and few praises will be sung; fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will sadly be dimmed. But you will not fail. Every natural tendency may urge towards relaxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the American soldier as the representative in Europe of his people, and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of to-day to pass unnoticed by friend or by foe. You will meet this test gallantly as you have met the tests of the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to our people the proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice. Whether you stand on hostile territory or on the friendly soil of France, you will so bear yourself in discipline, appearance, and respect for all civil rights that you will confirm for all time the pride and love which every American feels for your uniform and for you. (Signed) PERSHING."

HEADQUARTERS, II. CORPS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE

November 18, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.

1. The following letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies to the Commanding General, II. Corps, is published for the information of the officers and men of this command:

"Now that the American II. Corps is leaving the British Zone, I wish once more to thank you and all officers, non-commissioned officers and men under your command, on behalf both of myself and all ranks of the British Armies in France and Flanders, for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during the period of your operations with the Fourth British Army.

On the 20th of September you took part with great distinction in the great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance in the Hindenburg Line and opened the road to final victory. The deeds of the 27th and 30th American Divisions who on that day took Bellicourt and Nauroy and so gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of the war. They will always be remembered by the British regiments that fought beside you.

Since that date, through three weeks of almost continuous fighting, you advanced from one success to another, overcoming all resistance, beating off numerous counter-attacks, and capturing several thousand prisoners and many guns. The names of Brancourt, Premont, Vaux-Andigny, St. Souplet and Mazinghem, testify to the dash and energy of your attacks.

I rejoice at the success which has attended your efforts and I am proud to have had you under my command.

(Signed) D. HAIG,
Field Marshal."

OFFICIAL:

STEPHEN C. CLARK,
Adjutant General.

By Command of MAJOR GENERAL READ.
GEO. S. SIMOND,
Chief of Staff.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Major General Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B., in an address at Carnegie Hall, New York City, said of the 107th Infantry: "This gallant regiment, torn by shell and raked by machine guns, lost more than 50 per cent. of its strength, but it stood its ground. Without the assistance rendered by it, the attack on the Hindenburg Line would in all probability have resulted in failure."

(Copy)

HEADQUARTERS, 27TH DIVISION
AMERICAN E. F., FRANCE

BULLETIN No. 34.

February 19, 1919.

1. The following farewell message to the 27th Division has been received at these Headquarters from General H. S. Rawlinson, Commanding the Fourth Army, B.E.F.:

"As the Commander of the IV. British Army I keenly appreciate the honour of having had the 27th Division under my command in the great Cambrai-St. Quentin battle which decided the war in favour of the Allies.

The gallantry of all ranks of the Division in that battle, as well as in subsequent engagements, has filled me with admiration, and all units of the IV. Army value beyond measure the privilege of having been so closely associated with their brave comrades from New York. The seeds of good fellowship and mutual esteem which have been sown with the blood of the fallen, on the battle grounds of France, will bear fruit as time goes on in the wider field of international relationship, and I look forward to the future with a firm conviction that whatever may be the trials and tribulations to which we may be subjected, the close friendship of the English-speaking peoples is now founded on the bedrock of mutual sacrifice and esteem, which will stand secure for many generations to come.

(Signed) RAWLINSON."

By command of MAJOR GENERAL O'RYAN:

W. H. RAYMOND,

Colonel, G. S., Chief of Staff.

Official:

TRISTRAM TUPPER,

Adjutant General, Division Adjutant.

DECORATIONS AWARDED MEN OF THE 107TH INFANTRY

AMERICAN

Distinguished Service Medal

Brig. Gen. Charles I. DeBevoise

Congressional Medal of Honor

Sgt. Alan L. Eggers. *M. G. Co.* Cpl. Thomas E. O'Shea.* *M. G. Co.*
Sgt. John C. Latham. *M. G. Co.*

Distinguished Service Cross

Capt. Henry Adsit. <i>M. G. Co.</i>	1st Lieut. Kenneth Gow.* <i>M. G. Co.</i>
1st Sgt. Charles H. Adrean.* <i>Co. A.</i>	Cpl. John McC. Granger. <i>Co. M.</i>
Pvt. Epifanio Affatato. <i>Co. C.</i>	1st Sgt. Harold Greene. <i>Co. H.</i>
Pvt. Geo. K. Baxter. <i>Co. C.</i>	Sgt. Henry W. Greene. <i>Co. C.</i>
Sgt. John P. Bingham. <i>Co. D.</i>	Pvt. George K. Hagemeyer. <i>Co. M.</i>
Sgt. Whitney Bowles.* <i>Co. L.</i>	1st Lieut. Percy M. Hall.* <i>Co. I.</i>
Sgt. Frederick H. Brown, Jr.* <i>Co. I.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., Henry J. Harlin.
1st Lieut. Ralph P. Buell. <i>Co. C.</i>	<i>M. G. Co.</i>
1st Lieut. Robert A. Byrns. <i>Co. L.</i>	1st Lieut. William S. Hawkins. <i>Co. G.</i>
Cpl. George I. Cargin. <i>Co. D.</i>	Cpl. Charles R. Henderson. <i>Co. L.</i>
Mech. Francis T. Copeland. <i>Co. B.</i>	Sgt. Henry C. Hull. <i>Co. H.</i>
Cpl. Merritt D. Cutler. <i>Co. I.</i>	Cpl. Jack Karker.* <i>Co. C.</i>
Sgt. William Dausch.* <i>Co. I.</i>	Cpl. Frank H. Kenny, Jr. <i>Co. H.</i>
Sgt. Thomas G. Dean, Jr. <i>Co. D.</i>	Pvt. Wasyl Kolonoczyk. <i>Co. C.</i>
Sgt. Frank E. Dee. <i>Co. I.</i>	Sgt. Henry G. Kramer. <i>Co. D.</i>
Cpl. Joseph U. Douglass. <i>Co. K.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., Lawrence J. La Cosse.
Pvt., 1st Cl., Charles L. Draper. <i>Co. C.</i>	<i>Co. K.</i>
Pvt., 1st Cl., Donald Emery.	Pvt. James A. Lee. <i>Co. D.</i>
<i>San. Det.</i>	Cpl. Abel J. Levine. <i>Co. H.</i>
Cpl. Harold Ferguson.* <i>Co. E.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., John R. McGlue.*
1st Sgt. Philip Garey. <i>Co. I.</i>	<i>Co. B.</i>
Cpl. Frank W. Garvin. <i>Co. C.</i>	Mech. Edwin W. McLaughlin. <i>Co. I.</i>
Sgt. Hugh L. Glendenning. <i>Co. D.</i>	Cpl. Alexander Manard.* <i>Co. K.</i>

* Killed in action. Medals awarded posthumously.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

Pvt., 1st Cl., Hugh J. V. Morrison. <i>Co. K.</i>	Sgt. Edgar M. Sholette. <i>Co. D.</i>
Cpl. Lonnie J. Moscow. <i>Co. C.</i>	Capt. Thomas G. Simpson. <i>Co. D.</i>
Cpl. John P. Murphy. <i>Co. C.</i>	Cpl. Raymond H. Spickerman.* <i>M. G. Co.</i>
Pvt. Charles C. Page.* <i>Co. D.</i>	Cpl. Alpheus E. Stewart.* <i>Co. G.</i>
Pvt., 1st Cl., Ira S. Parke. <i>M. G. Co.</i>	Cpl. Charles T. Stoll. <i>Co. C.</i>
Pvt. Edwin E. Paul.* <i>Co. L.</i>	Capt. Arthur Talbot. <i>Hdq. Co.</i>
Sgt. Frederick Posser. <i>M. G. Co.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., Frederick A. Tieman.* <i>Co. H.</i>
Cpl. Llewellyn Power. <i>Co. D.</i>	Sgt. Philip deM. Vosburgh. <i>Co. K.</i>
Pvt., 1st Cl., Isaac Rabinowitz. <i>Co. A.</i>	Cpl. Albert C. Westfall. <i>Co. G.</i>
Sgt. Joseph Robins. <i>M. G. Co.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., Jack H. Wilkinson. <i>Co. D.</i>
Sgt. George Rowe. <i>Co. I.</i>	Sgt. J. DeWitt Williams. <i>Co. L.</i>
Sgt. John W. Schwegler. <i>Co. C.</i>	1st Lieut. Edward Willis.* <i>M. G. Co.</i>
1st Sgt. Edward W. Scott.* <i>Co. L.</i>	

FRENCH

Médaille Militaire

Sgt. Alan L. Eggers. <i>M. G. Co.</i>	Cpl. Thomas E. O'Shea.* <i>M. G. Co.</i>
Sgt. John C. Latham. <i>M. G. Co.</i>	

Croix de Guerre

Capt Henry Adsit. <i>M. G. Co.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., Henry J. Harlin. <i>M. G. Co.</i>
1st Sgt. Charles H. Adrean.* <i>Co. A.</i>	1st Lieut. William S. Hawkins. <i>Co. G.</i>
Pvt. Epifanio Affatato. <i>Co. C.</i>	Cpl. Charles R. Henderson. <i>Co. L.</i>
Sgt. John P. Bingham. <i>Co. D.</i>	Sgt. Henry C. Hull. <i>Co. H.</i>
Sgt. Frederick H. Brown, Jr.* <i>Co. I.</i>	Cpl. Frank H. Kenny, Jr. <i>Co. H.</i>
1st Lieut. Robert A. Byrns. <i>Co. L.</i>	Pvt. Wasyl Kolonoczyk. <i>Co. C.</i>
Cpl. George I. Cargin. <i>Co. D.</i>	Sgt. Henry G. Kramer. <i>Co. D.</i>
Cpl. Merritt D. Cutler. <i>Co. I.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., Lawrence J. La Cosse. <i>Co. K.</i>
Sgt. William Dausch.* <i>Co. I.</i>	Cpl. Abel J. Levine. <i>Co. H.</i>
Sgt. Thomas G. Dean, Jr. <i>Co. D.</i>	Mech. Edwin W. McLaughlin. <i>Co. I.</i>
Sgt. Frank E. Dee. <i>Co. I.</i>	Cpl. Alexander Manard.* <i>Co. K.</i>
Cpl. Joseph U. Douglass. <i>Co. K.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., Hugh J. V. Morrison. <i>Co. K.</i>
Pvt., 1st Cl., Donald Emery. <i>San. Det.</i>	Pvt. Charles C. Page.* <i>Co. D.</i>
1st Sgt. Philip Garey. <i>Co. I.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., Ira S. Parke. <i>M. G. Co.</i>
Cpl. Frank W. Garvin. <i>Co. C.</i>	Sgt. Frederick Posser. <i>M. G. Co.</i>
Sgt. Hugh L. Glendenning. <i>Co. D.</i>	Cpl. Llewellyn Power. <i>Co. D.</i>
1st Lieut. Kenneth Gow.* <i>M. G. Co.</i>	Sgt. Joseph Robins. <i>M. G. Co.</i>
1st Sgt. Harold Greene. <i>Co. H.</i>	Sgt. George Rowe. <i>Co. I.</i>
Pvt. George K. Hagemeyer. <i>Co. M.</i>	
1st Lt. Percy M. Hall.* <i>Co. I.</i>	

* Killed in action. Medals awarded posthumously.

DECORATIONS

1st Sgt. Edward W. Scott.* <i>Co. L.</i> Sgt. Edgar M. Sholette. <i>Co. D.</i> Capt. Thomas G. Simpson. <i>Co. D.</i> Cpl. Raymond H. Spickerman.* <i>M. G. Co.</i> Cpl. Alpheus E. Stewart.* <i>Co. G.</i> Cpl. Charles T. Stoll. <i>Co. C.</i>	Pvt., 1st Cl., Frederick A. Tieman.* <i>Co. H.</i> Cpl. Albert C. Westfall. <i>Co. G.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Jack H. Wilkinson. <i>Co. D.</i> 1st Lieut. Edward Willis.* <i>M.G. Co.</i>
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BRITISH

Military Cross

1st Lieut. Robert A. Byrns. *Co. L.*

Distinguished Conduct Medal

Sgt. Alan L. Eggers. <i>M. G. Co.</i> Sgt. Henry C. Hull. <i>Co. H.</i> Bn. Sgt. Maj. Theodore A. Kunst. <i>Hdq. Co.</i>	Sgt. John C. Latham. <i>M. G. Co.</i> Cpl. Abel J. Levine. <i>Co. H.</i> Cpl. Albert C. Westfall. <i>Co. G.</i>
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Military Medal

Pvt. Epifanio Affatato. <i>Co. C.</i> Pvt. Guy D. Brown. <i>Co. D.</i> Cpl. George I. Cargin. <i>Co. D.</i> Pvt. George Clarke. <i>San. Det.</i> 1st Sgt. Russell J. Conn. <i>Co. A.</i> Cpl. Merritt D. Cutler. <i>Co. I.</i> Sgt. Thomas G. Dean, Jr. <i>Co. D.</i> Sgt. Frank E. Dee. <i>Co. I.</i> Cpl. Joseph U. Douglass. <i>Co. K.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Donald Emery. <i>San.</i> <i>Det.</i> Pvt. Peter A. Feringa. <i>San. Det.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., James C. French.* <i>Co. K.</i> 1st Sgt. Philip Garey. <i>Co. I.</i> Sgt. Hugh L. Glendenning. <i>Co. D.</i> 1st Sgt. Harold Greene. <i>Co. H.</i> Sgt. Hugh B. Griffiths. <i>M. G. Co.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Henry J. Harlin. <i>M. G. Co.</i> Cpl. Charles R. Henderson. <i>Co. L.</i> 1st Sgt. Ellsworth G. Hughes. <i>Co. D.</i>	Cpl. Frank H. Kenny, Jr. <i>Co. H.</i> Pvt. Wasyl Kolonoczyk. <i>Co. C.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Lawrence J. La Cosse. <i>Co. K.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Harold P. Malley. <i>San. Det.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Hugh J. V. Morrison. <i>Co. K.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Ira S. Parke. <i>M. G. Co.</i> Sgt. Frederick Posser. <i>M. G. Co.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Lawrence J. Premo. <i>Co. K.</i> Sgt. Joseph Robins. <i>M. G. Co.</i> Sgt. George Rowe. <i>Co. I.</i> 1st Sgt. J. Bartlett Sanford, Jr. <i>Co. K.</i> Sgt. Geo. P. Schnell. <i>Co. K.</i> Sgt. Edgar M. Sholette. <i>Co. D.</i> Sgt. Thomas D. Smith, Jr. <i>Co. D.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Michael Valente. <i>Co. D.</i> Pvt., 1st Cl., Jack H. Wilkinson. <i>Co. D.</i>
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MONTENEGRO

Conduct Medal de Argent

Sgt. Alan L. Eggers. <i>M. G. Co.</i> Sgt. John C. Latham. <i>M. G. Co.</i>	Cpl. Thomas E. O'Shea.* <i>M. G. Co.</i>
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* Killed in action. Medals awarded posthumously.

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CITATIONS ACCOMPANYING DECORATIONS AWARDED MEN OF THE 107TH INFANTRY

CHARLES H. ADREAN, 1ST SGT., Co. A.
American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)
French Croix de Guerre

1st Sgt. Charles H. Adrean was in command of one-half of the company during an attack on September 29, 1918, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line. He displayed extreme coolness, ignoring all dangers, and with great discretion handled his command in a very praiseworthy manner. After advancing 400 yards he was severely wounded in the scalp. After having this bound up by one of his men he refused to pass to the rear and went on forward, locating the members of his command, who were in confusion due to a heavy machine gun fire, reorganized them, and established a line of defense in a trench. While going to the assistance of some of the members of his command who had pushed too far forward 1st Sgt. Adrean was struck in the shoulder and severely wounded, from which wound he later died.

HENRY ADSIT, CAPT., M. G. Co.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

In the attack on the Hindenburg Line (Scheldt Canal) September 29, 1918, and during subsequent operations October 11, 1918. Near Le Catelet, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, following an advance with his platoon of heavy machine guns for over 2500 yards through the smoke screen and against intense machine gun and trench mortar fire, Lt. Adsit with several guns became pocketed in the midst of the enemy machine gun strongholds and with no support and exposed flank. His fearless conduct and great bravery was a splendid example to all men under him; and he personally went forward with great bravery, bombing out small parties of the enemy and killing two others with his pistol, thereby making it possible to hold his position while the defense of a very dangerous position was organized. Later on during the afternoon and night, September 29, while other guns were positioned in depth of his own position, he personally led in clearing out several enemy nests, thereby protecting the men and gun squads in the immediate vicinity. His action throughout was one of great bravery, with no consideration of his own safety.

EPIFANIO AFFATATO, PVT., Co. C.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy on September 29, 1918. After being severely wounded by flying shrapnel, Private Affatato took shelter in a shell hole somewhat in advance of his company, from which he had become separated in

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the fog and smoke. He saved the lives of four of his wounded comrades who were occupying the shell hole by throwing live grenades, which had been tossed into the shell hole by members of his own company in the rear, into the enemy's lines.

GEORGE K. BAXTER, Pvt., 1ST CL., Co. C.

American Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Pvt. (1st Class) Baxter was a scout for a Lewis gun squad during the attack. After all members of his squad except the corporal had been killed, he ran thirty yards, picked up the Lewis gun, and opened fire on a group of twenty of the enemy who were attempting to turn the flank of platoon. He was exposed to heavy machine gun fire, but his own fire was so effective that his unit was able to continue the advance.

JOHN P. BINGHAM, Sgt., Co. D.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, Sgt. Bingham left shelter and went forward, crawling on his hands and knees, under heavy machine gun fire, to the aid of a wounded officer and a wounded soldier. With the assistance of another soldier, he succeeded in dragging and carrying them back to the shelter of a trench.

WHITNEY BOWLES, Sgt., Co. L.

American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)

For extraordinary heroism in action near Le Catelet, France, September 29, 1918. After the advance had ceased Sgt. Bowles exposed himself to intense machine gun fire in order to place the remains of his platoon in shell holes and organize his platoon for defense. Later, learning that an officer of another company lay severely wounded a short distance in front of our lines, Sgt. Bowles unhesitatingly advanced into heavy machine gun fire toward the officer to rescue him. He was killed while attempting the rescue.

FREDERICK H. BROWN, JR., Sgt., Co. I.

American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)

French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. On two occasions Sgt. Brown averted heavy casualties in his platoon by going forward and, single-handed, destroying machine gun nests with hand grenades. At the time of his death he had brought his platoon to the farthest point of the advance. Sgt. Brown had been ordered to the rear to leave for the Army Candidates School, but volunteered to remain with his company and lead a platoon in this battle.

GUY D. BROWN, Pvt., Co. D.

British Military Medal

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918, Pvt. Brown, though wounded in the forearm, refused to stop and have his wound dressed or go to the rear for that purpose, but remained with his mopping up squad and continued to assist in mopping up the enemy's trenches. While so engaged, at the risk of his own life, he killed an enemy who was in the act of bombing a hospital corps man. Thereafter Pvt. Brown insisted on remaining with his squad until ordered to the rear for medical attention.

RALPH POLK BUELL, 1ST LIEUT., Co. C.

American Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in action in an attack on the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. Lieut. Buell led his company in attack exposed to heavy artillery fire.

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When confronted by a strong enemy machine gun position, firing point-blank on his advancing unit, he led the dash which resulted in the capture of the trench. He fell wounded thirty yards in advance of his men.

ROBERT A. BYRNS, 1ST LIEUT., CO. L.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Cross

On September 29, 1918, at about 6:30 A.M., while his company was participating in an attack on the German line in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, Lieut. Byrns, himself wounded, organized the company after its captain was killed, and led them forward in the face of intense machine gun fire until further wounds made it impossible to advance. His splendid courage and gallant conduct furnished the utmost encouragement to the men of his command.

GEORGE I. CARGIN, CORP., CO. D.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronsoy, France, September 29, 1918. During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, Corp. Cargin, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field, under heavy shell and machine gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines two wounded comrades.

GEORGE CLARKE, PVT., SAN. DET.
British Military Medal

Pvt. George Clarke, San. Det., 107th Inf., in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, displayed great coolness and bravery under heavy machine gun and shell fire in bandaging the wounded. His movements displayed that he was wholly unconscious of danger and with deftness and skill bound up a great many cases and continued to advance with the company. This command was held up in its advance by heavy machine gun fire. A great many men had pushed forward; before some could retire they were either killed or wounded. Pvt. Clarke went forward in the face of a storm of bullets and continued his good work in these forward positions. Men who were in exposed positions he dragged over the ground, placing them in shell holes for protection. At the point of the attack when the tanks advanced, one tank became greatly confused in the smoke barrage and apparently the operator could not see for any great distance; the tank was heading for a shell hole in which a group of wounded men were seeking shelter. Pvt. Clarke tried to attract the attention of the operator and have him make a detour, but could not get in communication with those in the interior of the tank. He dragged fourteen men from this particular shell hole to a place of safety. Neither fire nor excessive work nor exhaustion deterred him from persisting in his humane work.

RUSSELL J. CONN, SGT., CO. A.
British Military Medal

Sgt. Russell J. Conn, on September 29, 1918, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, was in command of a platoon during an attack. He displayed great initiative and coolness under heavy machine gun fire. The platoon met severe opposition from a group of enemy machine guns, which made it almost impossible for further advance. He at once organized a squad of bombers, leading them to a position within bombing range of the enemy, and by throwing a great many enemy bombs at this machine gun position, which was inflicting severe enfilading fire, killed the enemy operator and caused the others to evacuate the gun. In the meantime his comrades had been either killed or wounded and he advanced to the gun, trying to

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operate it and turn it on the backs of the enemy. But the enemy had removed some part of the mechanism, making it impossible to operate the gun. As Sgt. Conn was operating under heavy fire from the other guns of this nest, he had to evacuate, but before doing so removed the telescopic sight from the enemy gun and returned to the trench, giving valuable information to the officer in command there as to the strength, position, and location of the machine gun nest.

FRANCIS T. COPELAND, MECHANIC, Co. B.

American Distinguished Service Cross

Near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, with a companion, he left the protection of a trench and in the face of heavy machine-gun and grenade fire went in advance of our lines to rescue a wounded comrade. They were exposed to heavy fire from the time they left the trench. Mechanic Copeland's companion was killed as they were returning to the trench, but he, however, struggled on and succeeded in dragging the wounded man to safety.

MERRITT D. CUTLER, CORP., Co. I

Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Although suffering from wounds, Corp. Cutler went forth under treacherous enemy fire, and dragged two wounded comrades to safety. Later the same day he organized a stretcher party and brought in three wounded comrades, under machine gun fire which was so severe that it had stopped the advance of neighboring troops.

WILLIAM DAUSCH, SGT., Co. I

American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)

French Croix de Guerre

In the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, Sgt. Dausch rendered valuable assistance and demonstrated rare courage in attacking and destroying two enemy machine gun nests by the accurate fire of his rifle. He continued in the combat, even after being mortally wounded in the head, until he collapsed.

THOMAS G. DEAN, JR., SERGT., Co. D.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, Sgt. Dean, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field, under heavy shell and machine gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines two wounded men.

CHARLES I. DEBEVOISE, BRIG. GENL.

American Distinguished Service Medal

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services.

He served with credit as commander of trains and Military Police of the 27th Division. Later, in command of the 107th Infantry, he proved himself to be an energetic and resourceful leader during the operations against the Hindenburg Line and those on the La Selle River. After being promoted to Brigadier General he continued to render valuable services to the American Expeditionary Forces as Commander of the 53d Infantry Brigade.

By Command of GENERAL PERSHING.

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FRANK E. DEE, Sgt., Co. I.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

When the advance of his platoon had been held up by direct machine gun fire, Sgt. Dee, severely wounded during the advance, went out in plain view of the enemy and after pulling the pin of a grenade with his teeth, threw the bomb with his left hand, putting the gun and its crew out of action.

JOSEPH U. DOUGLASS, CORP., Co. K.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

On September 28, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, about 300 yards in front of Ronssoy, France, after four hours of daylight combat patrol work this soldier voluntarily went out at night with two others, and carried in four seriously wounded comrades. All of this was done under heavy machine gun and shell fire.

CHARLES L. DRAPER, Pvt., 1ST CL., Co. C.

American Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. After his company had passed beyond the first line of the enemy's resistance and at a time when hostile machine gun fire presented the most formidable resistance to the advance, Pvt. Draper, single-handed, rushed a hostile machine gun position, killed both of its defenders, and captured the gun.

ALAN L. EGGERS, Sgt., M. G. Co.

Congressional Medal of Honor

British Distinguished Conduct Medal

French Medaille Militaire

Montenegro Conduct Medal de Argent

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy, near Le Catelet, France, September 29, 1918.

Becoming separated from their platoons by a smoke barrage, Sgt. Eggers, Sgt. Latham, and Corp. O'Shea took cover in a shell hole well within the enemy's lines. Upon hearing a call for help from an American tank, which had become disabled thirty yards from them, the three soldiers left their shelter and started toward the tank, under heavy fire from German machine guns and trench mortars. In crossing the fire swept area Corp. O'Shea was mortally wounded, but his companions, undeterred, proceeded to the tank, rescued a wounded officer, and assisted two soldiers to cover in the sap of a near-by trench. Sgt. Eggers and Sgt. Latham then returned to the tank in the face of a violent fire, dismounted a Hotchkiss machine gun, and took it back to where the wounded men were, keeping off the enemy all day by effective use of the gun, and later bringing it, with the wounded men, back to our lines under cover of darkness.

DONALD J. EMERY, PVT., 1ST CL., SAN. DET.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

This soldier was attached to Co. L, 107th Inf., and rendered distinguished service in his care of the wounded. On several occasions he went forward both under shell and rifle fire and gave men first aid, assisted in carrying in the wounded, and was a constant source of encouragement not only to the wounded, but to the men holding the line. His absolute disregard for danger and continuous cheerfulness did more than can be said to uphold the morale of every one.

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HAROLD FERGUSON, CORP., Co. E.

American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. During the attack on the Hindenburg Line, Corporal Ferguson assumed command of a platoon after the officers and senior non-commissioned officers had become casualties. He rapidly reorganized the platoon and fearlessly led it into effective combat through heavy shell and machine gun fire. He was later killed after reaching his objective.

PETER A. FERINGA, PVT., SAN. DET.

British Military Medal

During operations against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, on September 28, 1918, Pvt. Feringa was wounded by a high explosive shell which exploded in the midst of the platoon to which he was attached. Upon regaining consciousness, he disregarded personal danger and in spite of the fact that he was painfully wounded and suffering severely, he remained and dressed the wounds of his injured comrades, and assisted in their evacuation, after which he reported for treatment himself and was later evacuated to a hospital in the rear.

JAMES C. FRENCH, PVT., Co. K.

British Military Medal

On September 29, 1918, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, this soldier was going forward after having been wounded in the shoulder.

Pvt. French was a Lewis gunner, and when wounded twice he gave his gun to one of his comrades in exchange for a rifle, and continued forward with his company.

PHILIP GAREY, 1ST SGT., Co. I.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

Organizing a platoon of survivors of his battalion, Sgt. Garey led them in attack against the enemy. Under terrific machine gun and shell fire he advanced against an enemy machine gun nest, and by the effective use of hand grenades killed or wounded the crew and destroyed the gun.

FRANK W. GARVIN, PVT., Co. C.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet on October 18. After the advance of his company had been stopped by strong hostile machine gun fire, Pvt. Garvin, with three companions, advanced far ahead of the front line to attack an enemy position located in a large farmhouse. By skilful manœuvring in the broad daylight they covered all entrances to the house and forced the surrender of the entire force of the enemy, numbering thirty-six men and two officers. During the exploit they killed two Germans who attempted to take cover in the cellar.

HUGH L. GLENDENNING, SGT., Co. D.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, Sgt. Glendenning, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field, under heavy shell

CITATIONS

and machine gun fire and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines two wounded men.

KENNETH GOW, 1ST LIEUT., M. G. Co.
American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)
French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. While supply officer for his company he personally took rations forward with a pack mule, through continuous shell and machine gun fire.

When all officers of his company were either killed or wounded he assumed command and led it forward through heavy shell and machine gun fire until he was killed (October 17).

JOHN MCCLAVE GRANGER, CORP., Co. M.
American Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in action near Bony, France, September 29, 1918. He crossed an area exposed to heavy fire to deliver a message, and while in the act of delivering his message his left leg was torn off by a shell. He refused assistance and shouted words of encouragement to members of his platoon in action.

HAROLD GREENE, 1ST SGT., Co. H.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

The act for which this soldier was decorated was the display of bravery and leadership at the battle of the Hindenburg Line (vicinity of Bony), September 29, 1918, while in great personal danger in the face of the enemy and under heavy machine gun fire. He took command of his company when the commanding officer, 1st Lieut. Arthur J. McKenna, was wounded, and although severely wounded himself, declined to go to the rear but continued to lead his men forward more than a half mile, when he was again wounded so badly that he could proceed no further.

HENRY W. GREENE, SGT., Co. C.
American Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in action south of Ronssoy, France, September 28, 1918. Sgt. Greene left the shelter of a trench and went forward some thirty-five yards and assisted a wounded soldier to shelter. This act was performed shortly after day-break, at a time when the location of the wounded man and the trench were being swept by hostile fire.

HUGH B. GRIFFITHS, PVT., 1ST CL., M. G. Co.
British Military Medal

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line near Vendhuile, France, on September 29, 1918, Pvt. Griffiths, under a heavy machine gun and shell fire, voluntarily attempted to establish liaison with another part of the command. He also discovered and helped to defeat two flanking movements of the enemy by heroically exposing himself to constant fire. He exhibited a contempt for danger and personal courage and bravery of the highest type, which was a splendid example for his comrades.

GEORGE K. HAGEMEYER, PVT., Co. M.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

During the attack on the Hindenburg Line, on the morning of September 29, 1918, Pvt. Hagemeyer was a stretcher-bearer and continued on with his work after being wounded five times, until disabled so that he was unable to carry on.

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PERCY M. HALL, 1ST LIEUT., Co. I.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

Disregarding his extremely weak condition, Lieut. Hall insisted on going into attack with his company. Recent illness made it nearly impossible for him to stand, still he went to all parts of the line during an enemy counter-barrage and murderous machine gun fire, maintaining his platoon formations. By giving his overcoat to a wounded man he so exposed himself that he died shortly afterward from the effects.

Note.—The foregoing official citation is not fully in accordance with the facts. Lieut. Hall was twice wounded by enemy rifle or machine gun fire, which is not mentioned above, and died from these wounds and not from exposure. At the time of his death orders transferring him to the Aviation branch of the service were in his pocket, but he had refused to leave his company on the eve of the battle.

HENRY J. HARLIN, Pvt., M. G. Co.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

Near Le Catelet, France, September 29 and 30, 1918, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line (Scheldt Canal), on the night following an advance of heavy machine guns over 2500 yards with their own infantry front line and while holding machine gun posts in the midst of enemy strong points and machine gun nests, Pvt. Harlin crawled through barbed wire entanglements as a patrol, remaining through the night of September 29-30 within a few yards of enemy positions in order to protect his own gunners from surprise attack. He was under heavy machine gun fire and voluntarily crawled between enemy positions in order to try and locate them. His conduct displayed great courage and bravery and served to keep up the spirit of his own men under very trying circumstances.

WILLIAM S. HAWKINS, 1ST LIEUT., Co. G.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet, France, October 17-18, 1918. Acting as liaison officer during the forcing of La Selle River, Lieut. Hawkins was severely wounded by an exploding shell. Undeterred by the weakened condition to which his wound reduced him, he bravely continued on, working untiringly under heavy shell and machine gun fire for two days until the advance of his battalion was checked.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON, CORP., Co. L.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

On August 22, 1918, at 4.50 A.M. in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, an enemy raid in force of at least 30, supported by two machine guns, was launched against the sector of the front line held by the 2d Platoon of Co. L, 107th U. S. Inf. The brunt of the attack was against a salient held by a bombing squad under the command of Corp. Chas. R. Henderson. Had the enemy succeeded in breaking through at this point, it is doubtful whether the sector of the line attacked could have been held. Corp. Henderson, with his squad, fought off the enemy until 6 out of 8 of his squad were casualties, succeeding in stopping the enemy's rush and giving time for a reorganization of our line to protect the attacked flank. I believe that he and his men were responsible for the successful defense. After the termination of the

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fight, Corp. Henderson personally gave first aid to the wounded men of his squad and insisted on being attached to the new squad which had been assigned to hold the salient.

ELLSWORTH HUGHES, SERGT., Co. D.

British Military Medal

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918, Sgt. Hughes, who was seriously wounded, continued to direct his men until overcome from loss of blood as a result of his wounds, thereby displaying great devotion to duty and setting a splendid example to his comrades.

HENRY C. HULL, SERGT., Co. H.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Distinguished Conduct Medal

Sgt. Hull displayed marked courage, bravery, and leadership when, at the battle of the Hindenburg Line (vicinity of Bony, France), September 29, 1918, after suffering a severe head wound, and with blood streaming down his face, he reorganized a badly shattered line and led it forward against the enemy, thereby materially aiding in the accomplishment of an ultimate victory. Sgt. Hull conducted his attack under extremely heavy artillery and machine gun fire and continued to lead his men forward until the loss of blood compelled him to place another in command. During the time that Sgt. Hull was leading his men he displayed remarkable coolness and good judgment.

JACK KARKER, CORP., Co. C.

American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. In the face of hostile machine gun fire, Corp. Karker ran to the assistance of a wounded comrade. He pulled the wounded man into a shell hole, keeping his own body interposed between the wounded man and the enemy's fire. While giving first aid to his wounded comrade, Corp. Karker was killed.

FRANK H. KENNY, JR., CORP., Co. H.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

The act for which this soldier was decorated was the display of courage and bravery at the battle of the Hindenburg Line (vicinity of Bony), September 29, 1918, after his company commander, 1st Lieut. McKenna, fell wounded. With great personal risk and in the face of heavy machine gun fire, Pvt. Kenny did locate 1st Sgt. Greene and notify him that the command of the company rested with him (1st Sgt. Greene). Pvt. Kenny then continued with the company until its advance was held up by heavy fire and 1st Sgt. Greene suffered wounds which compelled him to go to the rear. Pvt. Kenny then went out through severe artillery and machine gun fire to locate the next in command. Failing to do this, Pvt. Kenny organized a squad of slightly wounded men, salvaged a Lewis gun and supply of ammunition, mopped up an enemy trench, and rejoined his company, then advancing on the enemy.

WASYL KOLONOCZYK, PVT., Co. C.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

Under heavy machine gun and shell fire, on the morning of October 18, 1918, Pvt. Kolonocyk left the shelter of his trench and, going forward under a heavy

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

smoke screen, captured, single-handed, between thirty and forty Germans. His conspicuous gallantry and bravery showed great disregard for his own safety and was a splendid example for his comrades.

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For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet, France, October 18, 1918, Pvt. Kolonocyk was on November 11, 1918, awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross.

HENRY G. KRAMER, SGT., Co. D.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, Sgt. Kramer, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field under heavy shell and machine gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines two wounded men.

THEODORE A. KUNST, BN. SGT. MAJOR
British Distinguished Conduct Medal

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, on September 29, 1918, Sgt. Major Kunst, after his Battalion Commander and Adjutant had been wounded, with courage and bravery, and without regard to his personal safety, did voluntarily organize a detachment of men and led them into effective combat, capturing a machine gun post.

LAWRENCE J. LA COSSE, PVT., Co. K.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

On September 28, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, about 300 yards in front of Ronssoy, France, after four hours of daylight combat patrol, this soldier, with two others, voluntarily went out at night and carried in four seriously wounded comrades. All of this was done under heavy machine gun and shell fire.

JOHN C. LATHAM, SGT., M. G. Co.
Congressional Medal of Honor
British Distinguished Conduct Medal
French Medaille Militaire
Montenegro Conduct Medal de Argent

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy, near Le Catelet, France, September 29, 1918.

Becoming separated from their platoons by a smoke barrage, Sgt. Eggers, Sgt. Latham, and Corp. Thomas E. O'Shea took cover in a shell hole well within the enemy's lines. Upon hearing a call for help from an American tank, which had become disabled thirty yards from them, the three soldiers left their shelter and started toward the tank, under heavy fire from German machine guns and trench mortars. In crossing the fire-swept area, Corp. O'Shea was mortally wounded, but his companions, undeterred, proceeded to the tank, rescued a wounded officer, and assisted two soldiers to cover in the sap of a near-by trench. Sgt. Eggers and Sgt. Latham then returned to the tank in the face of the violent fire, dismounted a Hotchkiss machine gun, and took it back to where the wounded men were, keeping off the enemy all day by effective use of the gun, and later bringing it, with the wounded men, back to our lines under cover of darkness.

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ABEL J. LEVINE, CORP., Co. H.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Distinguished Conduct Medal

At the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918, Corp. Levine displayed marked courage, bravery and leadership when, after the sergeants of his platoon had been wounded and forced to retire from battle, he took command and, after the platoon had been weakened and disorganized by heavy casualties, at great personal risk and in the face of grave obstacles he rallied together members of several different units, formed another platoon, and continued the advance. Later, when Corporal Levine's rifle became disabled, he killed several of the enemy with his pistol. Meanwhile he was severely wounded, but refused to receive assistance until others about him had been cared for and evacuated.

JOHN R. MCGLUE, PVT., 1ST CL., Co. B.
American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Private (1st Class) McGlue, with Mechanic Copeland, left the protection of a trench and, in the face of heavy machine gun and grenade fire, went in advance of our lines to rescue a wounded comrade. They were exposed to heavy fire from the time they left the trench. Pvt. McGlue was killed as he and his companion were returning to the trench with the succored wounded comrade.

EDWIN W. MCLAUGHLIN, MECHANIC, Co. I.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

When his company was held up by intense machine gun fire of the enemy, Mechanic McLaughlin advanced alone and put the guns out of action. He volunteered on several other occasions and accompanied patrols in attack against enemy machine gun nests, each time proving himself of the greatest assistance, successfully accomplishing his mission despite great hazards.

HAROLD P. MALLEY, PVT., 1ST CL., SAN. DET.
British Military Medal

Private Malley, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line near Le Catelet, France, September 29, 1918, and during later operations incident to the forcing of the Selle River Crossing, on several special occasions performed services above and beyond the call of duty, at all times with no regard for his own safety and being continually under terrific machine gun and shell fire. Private Malley volunteered to go over the top with the Machine Gun Company as a stretcher-bearer, and advanced with it, with the Infantry. He administered medical dressings and first aid under very intense machine gun fire, going from one wounded man to another during the attack and with no regard whatever for his own safety. His services were undoubtedly the means of saving the lives of several of the men of this company, for they were too far forward to reach first aid stations, and could not make their way to the rear at once because of the intense machine gun fire.

Later phases of the action in the vicinity of St. Souplet: October 13, 1918, although wounded, he refused to be evacuated and after having his wound bandaged continued to administer medical aid to wounded men unable to reach dressing stations. His conduct throughout was most courageous and he continually exposed himself to assist in saving the lives of men of the company to which he was attached, when he might easily have contented himself with doing the same work under circumstances much more favorable to his own safety. His conduct throughout was a shining example of the splendid work that medical men can and did do.

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ALEXANDER MANARD, CORP., CO. K.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

Under heavy shell and machine gun fire, Corp. Manard, with three comrades, went into an open field and succeeded in carrying back to our lines four seriously wounded men.

HUGH J. V. MORRISON, PVT., CO. K.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

On September 28, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, about 300 yards in front of Ronssoy, France, after four hours of daylight combat patrol, this soldier, with two others, voluntarily went out at night and carried in four seriously wounded comrades. All of this was done under heavy machine gun and shell fire.

LONNIE J. MOSCOW, CORP., CO. C.
American Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. In the attack on the Hindenburg Line, Corp. Moscow was an advanced scout for his platoon. The platoon was temporarily halted by machine-gun fire from a section of the enemy trench in their immediate front. Corp. Moscow rushed through the heavy enemy fire to the trench and at the point of his rifle compelled twelve of the enemy to surrender. He then signaled for the platoon to advance.

JOHN P. MURPHY, CORP., CO. C.
American Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Corp. Murphy exposed himself to heavy machine-gun and rifle fire to rescue a wounded man who lay in front of our lines. By crawling from shell hole to shell hole he was able to accomplish the rescue in spite of the heavy enemy fire.

THOMAS E. O'SHEA, CORP., M. G. CO.
Congressional Medal of Honor (posthumously)
French Medaille Militaire
Montenegro Conduct Medal de Argent

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy, near Le Catelet, France, September 29, 1918.

Becoming separated from their platoons by a smoke barrage, Sgt. Eggers, Sgt. Latham, and Corp. Thomas E. O'Shea took cover in a shell hole well within the enemy's lines. Upon hearing a call for help from an American tank which had become disabled thirty yards from them, the three soldiers left their shelter and started toward the tank, under heavy fire from German machine guns and trench mortars. In crossing the fire-swept area Corp. O'Shea was mortally wounded.

CHARLES C. PAGE, PVT., CO. D.
American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)
French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy on September 29, 1918. During operations against the Hindenburg Line he crawled out through the murderous fire and rescued a wounded comrade, carrying him to the nearest dressing station. For the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet on October 15 he was awarded a cluster to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross: Pvt. Page was sent ahead with a scout patrol of six men, when they were suddenly fired upon.

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One of their number was killed and four others, including Pvt. Page, were wounded. With one leg blown off and the other hanging by a fragment of flesh, he stimulated the greatest confidence in his companions by his words of encouragement while being placed on a stretcher. He died from the effects of his wounds shortly after reaching the hospital.

IRA S. PARKE, Pvt., 1ST CL., M. G. Co.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

Although wounded three times during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, in the vicinity of Bony and Le Catelet, France, September 29 and 30, 1918, Pvt. Parke refused to leave his gun, and remained with his company until it was withdrawn on September 30, setting a splendid example to his comrades.

EDWIN PAUL, Pvt., Co. L.
American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Pvt. Paul fearlessly ran in front of a tank under heavy machine gun fire in order to drag a wounded officer out of the path of its advance. Shortly after, although himself severely wounded, he again exposed himself to heavy fire in order to render aid to a wounded corporal. While bandaging the corporal's leg he was hit by a shell fragment and killed.

FREDERICK POSSER, Corp., M. G. Co.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

Following the attack on the Hindenburg Line (Scheldt Canal), September 29 and 30, 1918, near Le Catelet, France, Corp. Posser, then a private, in company with a corporal volunteered to leave some segregated machine gun positions which were in the midst of enemy strongholds and search for supporting friendly troops coming up. He had advanced over 2500 yards with his own guns, and because of a smoke screen had taken a position very close and in the midst of enemy machine gun and trench mortar positions. His mission made it necessary for him to pass between two strongly held enemy machine gun nests under an intense fire, and he communicated word to detachments of his own infantry as to his location. He returned to the positions again, and his bravery and disregard of self were a striking incentive to the men with him.

LLEWELLYN POWER, Corp., Co. D.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, Corp. Power, with four other soldiers, left shelter and went forward into an open field, under heavy shell and machine gun fire, and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines two wounded men.

LAWRENCE J. PREMO, Pvt., 1ST CL., Co. K.
British Military Medal

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line near Vendhuile, France, on September 29, 1918, Pvt. Premo, after he had been painfully wounded in the right arm by a machine gun bullet, insisted upon remaining with the officer whose orderly he was, in a shell-swept area, during the assault on the line, thus giving proof of great devotion and bravery.

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JOSEPH ROBINS, SGT., M. G. Co.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

Following the attack on the Hindenburg Line (Scheldt Canal), near Le Catelet, France, September 29, 1918, Sgt. Robins, at that time a corporal, in company with a private from his squad volunteered to leave some segregated machine gun positions, which were in the midst of enemy strongholds, and search for supporting friendly troops coming up. He had advanced over 2500 yards with his own guns and because of a smoke screen had taken a position very close and in the midst of enemy machine gun and trench mortar positions. His mission made it necessary for him to pass between two strongly held enemy machine gun nests under an intense fire, and in so doing he was wounded in the shoulder. His conduct throughout was very courageous and of great bravery.

GEORGE ROWE, SGT., Co. I.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Although seriously wounded, Sgt. Rowe continued to lead his platoon in operations against the Hindenburg Line, refusing to be evacuated until ordered to the rear by his commanding officer.

J. BARTLETT SANFORD, JR., 1ST SGT., Co. K.
British Military Medal

During the engagement with the enemy in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, on September 29, 1918, this soldier, although wounded quite seriously, insisted on going forward with his unit despite his injuries.

GEORGE P. SCHNELL, CORP., Co. K.
British Military Medal

On September 30, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, although gassed the night previous, this soldier attempted to locate his command and in working forward received two shell wounds. After having the wounds dressed he again returned to his unit on October 1, while still in the trenches, for further duty, and remained until his company was relieved.

JOHN W. SCHWEGLER, SGT., Co. C.
American Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 28, 1918. Sgt. Schwegler went forward from a front line trench in daylight for a distance of sixty yards through enemy machine gun and snipers' fire and brought back a wounded soldier to shelter.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, 1ST SGT., Co. L.
American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)
French Croix de Guerre

After all of the officers of his company had become casualties, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918, Sgt. Scott, although himself shot through the arm, assumed command and led it into effective combat. He refused to go to the rear, after being again wounded, but continued to advance until he was killed.

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EDGAR M. SHOLETTE, SGT., Co. D.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Military Medal

For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Sgt. Sholette went out into the open field, under heavy shell and machine gun fire, and succeeded in carrying back to our lines a wounded soldier.

THOMAS G. SIMPSON, CAPT., Co. D.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918. Lieutenant Simpson went out into the open, under heavy machine gun fire, and succeeded in carrying back, for a distance of about twenty-five yards, a wounded officer and a wounded soldier.

THOMAS D. SMITH, JR., SGT., Co. D.
British Military Medal

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918, Sgt. Smith was wounded in the knee by a bursting shell, but continued to direct his men until the attack ended, and he remained on duty until his battalion was relieved, thereby giving proof of great devotion to duty and setting a fine example to all his comrades.

RAYMOND H. SPICKERMAN, CORP., M. G. Co.
American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)
French Croix de Guerre

This soldier and his machine gunner advanced to a blind trench, which was partially surrounded by enemy machine guns and snipers, under heavy machine gun and trench mortar fire and through a heavy smoke screen. At the most dangerous position he barricaded a sap, only a few yards away from the enemy machine guns, and, after killing four of the enemy with a rifle, was mortally wounded, but continued to hold his position until he died.

ALPHEUS E. STEWART, CORP., Co. G.
American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)
French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action in the battle of the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918. Corp. Stewart, having been wounded in the head, advanced with fearless disregard for his own personal safety against an enemy machine gun nest and succeeded in putting it out of action by bombing the gunners. He was killed instantly thereafter by enemy machine gun fire.

CHARLES T. STOLL, CORP., Co. C.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre

For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet on October 18, 1918. After the advance of his company had been stopped by strong hostile machine gun fire, Corp. Stoll, with three companions, advanced far ahead of the front line to attack an enemy position located in a large farmhouse. By skilful manœuvring in the broad daylight they covered all the entrances to the house and forced the surrender of the entire force of the enemy, numbering thirty-six men and two officers. During the exploit they killed two Germans who attempted to take cover in the cellar.

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FREDERICK A. TIEMAN, Pvt., 1st Cl., Co. H.
American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)
French Croix de Guerre

In the battle of the Hindenburg Line (vicinity of Bony), on September 29, 1918, Pvt. Tieman conducted himself with exceptional bravery and leadership, and, being separated from his squad, carried on alone with his Lewis gun, inflicting heavy enemy casualties. Later he joined his company in their advance and assisted in its reorganization. During the entire time, Pvt. Tieman was under severe artillery and machine gun fire.

On October 15, after having been severely gassed, Pvt. Tieman declined to go to the rear, and volunteered for several difficult patrols. While out on a small patrol which had penetrated beyond the enemy's lines, the patrol reached a large enemy battery, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Pvt. Tieman could be restrained from attacking it. He carried on his work with the greatest initiative and bravery until killed, October 17, 1918.

MICHAEL VALENTE, Pvt., Co. D.
British Military Medal

Pvt. Michael Valente, Co. D, 107th Inf., when this company's advance on the Knoll, in the Hindenburg Line near Ronsoy, September 29, 1918, was checked, went forward in utter disregard of personal danger to himself, and attacked two machine gun nests that were causing trouble. He made three successful raids upon the position, in the first raid taking 7 prisoners and sending them to the rear. Going back again, with nothing but a "potato masher," he charged this same position, compelling 5 more of the enemy to surrender, and sent them to the rear. In the meantime the enemy had placed a sniper at the end of the trench which Pvt. Valente had to use. Knowing this, he worked his way up another trench and patiently waited for his shot. The enemy, thinking that everything was clear, exposed himself and was killed by Pvt. Valente with rifle fire. The way clear, he returned to the machine gun nest, rushed in and took 5 more prisoners. In charging this position, he forced numbers of Germans to retreat over the top, where they were taken care of by our rifle fire. This soldier was later wounded and evacuated.

By his courage and utter disregard for personal safety, he set a fine example to his comrades.

PHILIP DEM. VOSBURGH, Sgt., Co. K.
American Distinguished Service Cross

For extraordinary heroism in action in vicinity of Bony, France, September 28, 1918. Sgt. Vosburgh exposed himself to direct observation and fire from the enemy in leaving a place of shelter to go to the assistance of a wounded officer. Upon reaching the officer, he was hit in the knee by a machine gun bullet, causing him to fall back into the trench, dragging the officer with him.

ALBERT C. WESTFALL, Corp., Co. G.
American Distinguished Service Cross
French Croix de Guerre
British Distinguished Conduct Medal

Corp. Albert C. Westfall, Co. G, 107th Inf., during the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge (vicinity of Arbres-Guernon, France), October 18, 1918, rushed from a shell hole, where he had been obliged to seek cover, a distance of 50 to 75 yards in the face of intense machine gun fire and rescued an English officer who had fallen wounded when a section of his platoon attacked and routed an enemy machine gun nest. He carried the officer back to his (Westfall's) shell hole, where he dressed the wound and later assisted the officer to the cover of a sunken road, from which position he was able to proceed to the rear without being observed by the enemy. Later on, Corp. Westfall reconnoitered the immediate front, locating such members of his company as he

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could, and voluntarily accomplished important liaison work for his battalion commander, twice covering an exposed gap in a sunken road over which the enemy machine guns were playing a constant fire which at that time had caused the death of two men.

JACK H. WILKINSON, Pvt., Co. D.

American Distinguished Service Cross

French Croix de Guerre

British Military Medal

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

During the operations against the Hindenburg Line, Pvt. Wilkinson left shelter and went forward, crawling on his hands and knees, under heavy machine gun fire to the aid of a wounded officer and a wounded soldier. With the assistance of another soldier he succeeded in dragging and carrying them back to the shelter of a trench.

EDWARD WILLIS, 1ST LIEUT., M. G. Co.

American Distinguished Service Cross (posthumously)

French Croix de Guerre

Displaying remarkable gallantry, Lieut. Willis led his platoon of machine gunners for more than 2000 yards under terrific machine gun fire. He continued to urge his men on even after being mortally wounded and unable to advance further.



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When received, it should be
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NOTHING is to be written on this side except
the date and signature of the sender. Sentences
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written the post card will be destroyed.

When used as a letter or postcard
addressed to the sender of this card.

I am quite well.

I have been admitted into hospital.

{ sick } and am going on well.

{ wounded } and hope to be discharged soon.

I am being sent down to the base.

{ letter date } _____

I have received your { telegram } _____

{ parcel } _____

Letter follows at first opportunity.

I have received no letter from you

{ not } _____

{ for a long time. }

{ signature }

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DIVISIONAL CITATIONS

The following were cited in orders of Headquarters, 27th Division,
by Major General John F. O'Ryan commanding

CORPORAL RONALD G. ACKEN, *Company D.*

In spite of painful wounds received in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier continued to assist in evacuating the wounded to the rear.

SERGEANT CHARLES H. ADREAN (deceased), *Company A.*

For exceptional bravery and fearlessness in the face of the enemy, at Dickebusch, Belgium, August, 1918. This soldier, by his example and inspiring leadership, maintained the morale of his platoon during their first period in the front line trenches. During this tour he refused to leave his post for rest, and continually exposed himself in the successful attempt to quiet the enemy snipers and machine gunners.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, RAYMOND ALBRECHT, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

2D LIEUTENANT HARRY F. ALLEN, *Headquarters Co.*

For devotion to duty and untiring service as Commander of the Stokes-Mortar Platoon and in the fighting at La Selle River near St. Souplet, France, October 11 to 22, 1918.

MECHANIC GEORGE F. AMMERMAN (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronsoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed chiefly of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

PRIVATE EDWIN P. ANDERSON (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in effectively bombing hostile machine gunners. While so engaged he was killed.

PRIVATE SEYMOUR ANDERSON (deceased), *Company I.*

For gallantry and determination in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918. The body of this soldier was found surrounded by four dead enemy soldiers in positions indicating that he had shot them down after his own corporal and squad had become casualties.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EDWIN H. ANGELL, *Company H.*

During the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918, this soldier, although badly wounded, continued in action with conspicuous gallantry until loss of blood put him out of action.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, DONALD M. ASPDEN, *Company D.*

For gallantry at Vaux-Andigny, October 14, 1918, in going out under heavy enemy machine gun fire to carry the body of a fatally wounded comrade to the shelter of a near-by building.

SERGEANT HOWARD H. AULICK (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery and marked qualities of leadership in assuming command of his company and leading it to the attack after both his company officers had been wounded, on the morning of September 29, 1918, in the vicinity of Bony, France. While leading the company Sergeant Aulick received two wounds, one of which proved fatal a few hours later.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT JAMES R. AYER.

During the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29-30, and the actions in the vicinity of St. Souplet, October 11-21, 1918, this soldier twice voluntarily went forward to take charge of advance ammunition dumps under heavy shell fire. While in the performance of that duty he was gassed, but insisted on remaining on duty.

PRIVATE LEROY BACON, *Machine Gun Company.*

For voluntarily carrying badly wounded men from shell holes to places of shelter, all under heavy shell and machine gun fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT WINFRED BAKER, *Company G.*

For courage and determination repeatedly demonstrated while acting as Transport Sergeant of the 2d Battalion of his regiment. This during operations in Belgium and in France.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ARTHUR L. BALDWIN, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

1ST LIEUTENANT CLARENCE T. BALDWIN, *Company H.*

For courage and efficiency in handling his platoon under heavy fire in the Dickesch Lake Line near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, in July, 1918.

CAPTAIN HENRY A. BANCEL, *Battalion Surgeon.*

For conspicuous courage on the morning of October 17, 1918, during the crossing of La Selle River at St. Souplet, France, in rendering prompt medical aid under heavy shell fire to a number of wounded men of the 108th Infantry. This officer by his fearlessness, skill and untiring energy was an inspiration to his men.

SUPPLY SERGEANT ARTHUR A. BANCKER, *Company E.*

For courage and gallantry in volunteering to go into action during the battle of the Hindenburg Line on September 29, when it was not in the line of his duties as Supply Sergeant to do so, and for his courageous attention to wounded of his company during the battle until severely wounded himself.

CORPORAL MORRIS A. BANISTER, *Company C.*

For courage and devotion to duty in carrying ammunition to forward units under heavy shell and machine gun fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, PRESCOTT E. BARKER (deceased), *Company I.*

This gallant young soldier of slender physique conquered the hardships of the campaign by his spirit and determination. An expert Lewis gunner, he rendered most

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effective service in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918, and was killed the same day while advancing against the enemy.

SERGEANT GEORGE A. BARNARD, *Company B*.

For meritorious conduct on patrol near Ronssoy, France, September 28, 1918. This patrol succeeded in capturing an enemy machine gun and bringing it back to the position held by their company. While in hospital from wound received in attack on the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier voluntarily gave a pint of blood for transfusion to another wounded soldier.

CAPTAIN J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD (Commanding Officer 3d Battalion, August, 1918).

For efficiency and devotion to duty during the holding of the East Poperinghe Line, Belgium, by his battalion, July, 1918.

PRIVATE CONRAD BASTEDENBECK, *Machine Gun Company*.

For gallantry and determination in evacuating wounded under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ARTHUR C. BATES (deceased), *Company F*.

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

SERGEANT FRANCIS A. BEAN, *Company A*.

For exceptional courage and conspicuous qualities of leadership displayed while in command of a small patrol which worked its way into Jonc de Mer Farm and, after several encounters with the enemy, succeeded in capturing three German officers and a detachment of enlisted men. This in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918.

SERGEANT HERBERT W. BEAUMONT, *Machine Gun Company*.

For exceptional zeal and devotion to duty repeatedly demonstrated during active service of his regiment in Belgium and France.

SERGEANT ALBERT J. BEHRENDT (deceased), *Company A*.

For exceptional courage and inspiring leadership. During an enemy attack on the front line trenches in the Dickebusch sector near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, this soldier, by coolness and fortitude, greatly strengthened the morale of his organization. He was killed during this action.

CORPORAL FREDERICK R. BELDING (deceased), *Company K*.

For gallantry and determination in battle. During the attack on the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier displayed unusual leadership and courage in the face of severe enemy machine gun fire and was killed going forward.

CAPTAIN ALBERT N. BENEDICT, M.C.

For meritorious service, courage and devotion to duty during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in advancing under heavy fire to give medical treatment to the wounded.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ROBERT P. BENEDICT (deceased), *Company C*.

For courage and devotion to duty in evacuating wounded men under heavy fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

1ST LIEUTENANT ROBERT BENNET, *Salvage Company No. 16*.

For exceptionally meritorious services, energy, efficiency and devotion to duty as Commanding Officer of the Salvage Company. This officer exhibited exceptional courage under fire in the performance of his duties in forward areas.

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1ST SERGEANT FREDERICK S. BENSON, *Company B.*

For meritorious conduct in attack on the Hindenburg Line near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. When a part of the attacking force had become demoralized through casualties, he reorganized a detachment and directed them in holding a sector of trench in a particularly difficult and dangerous part of the terrain, and continued in action until unconscious from wounds. He had been ordered to Officers' Training Camp, but requested permission to remain with the company until after the attack.

SERGEANT ARTHUR R. BEYER, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptional zeal and devotion to duty repeatedly demonstrated during active service of his regiment in Belgium and France.

PRIVATE MATHEW D. BINGHAM (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line in repeatedly carrying messages under heavy fire. While so engaged he was killed.

PRIVATE GEORGE E. BLANCHETTE, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, RAYMOND O. BLAUVELT (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, although suffering from a most painful wound in his side, this soldier refused to go to the rear, but continued to advance against the enemy with great coolness and gallantry until killed.

CORPORAL LLOYD BLOOD, *Company B.*

For exceptional bravery and persistent devotion to duty in attack on the Hindenburg Line near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. After being wounded, he refused to retire and disregarding his personal danger, continued to advance until wounded a second and third time.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, GEORGE A. BOAG (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

PRIVATE VIRGIL H. BOGARDUS (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed chiefly of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

PRIVATE EDWARD C. BONNELL, *Company L.*

Died of wounds received in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, October 2, 1918.

For courageous and inspiring example during the repulse of a German raid on trenches held by his company in the Dickebusch sector near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HARRY V. BORDEN, JR., *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

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CORPORAL HARRY BORETZ, *Company H.*

For courage and effective leadership in rushing an enemy machine gun nest and taking four prisoners after the lieutenant in charge had been killed. This in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918.

CORPORAL HARRY BORETZ, *Company H.*

For repeated demonstrations of courage and inspiring example throughout the engagements of his regiment, including a personal reconnaissance under heavy fire in the East Poperinghe Line, Belgium, August, 1918; and in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, in refusing to go to the rear after being wounded by a shell fragment.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EDWARD G. BRADFORD, *Company H.*

During operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, although severely wounded, this soldier refused to be evacuated but continued in action as platoon runner and rendered conspicuous and valuable service in face of exceptionally heavy artillery and machine gun fire, until the further loss of blood put him out of action.

CAPTAIN GEO. B. BRADISH, *Company K.*

For conspicuous gallantry in action in organizing and carrying out a second attack against enemy machine guns on the afternoon of September 29, 1918, near Vendhuile, France.

MAJOR THOMAS J. BRADY, *Operations Officers.*

For exceptional gallantry and extraordinary skill as Operations Officer of the 107th Infantry. This officer made frequent personal reconnaissances of all battle positions and by his remarkable courage and exceptional tactical skill was a potent influence on the extraordinary accomplishments of the 107th Infantry in Belgium and France.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ALBERT BRANDOW, *Company D.*

For able handling of the Lewis gun in action, September 29, 1918, and his untiring energy in keeping it in action during the attack on the Knoll.

CORPORAL SAMUEL P. BRECK (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed chiefly of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

SERGEANT STANLEY H. BRINCKERHOFF, *Company I.*

For extraordinary gallantry and qualities of leadership displayed when leading the forward elements of his platoon against an enemy position near Guillemont Farm and for exceptional marksmanship, courage and determination in stopping an enemy local counter-attack by the accurate fire of his rifle, when many of those about him had been killed or wounded. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT STANLEY H. BRINCKERHOFF, *Company I.*

For courage, determination, and great skill in successfully making a reconnaissance at night in order to establish communication with troops on the left of his company, upon the completion of which he was badly wounded by enemy trench mortar bomb. This near Vaux-Andigny, France, on or about October 15, 1918.

SERGEANT STANLEY H. BRINCKERHOFF, *Company I.*

For devotion to duty in refusing to leave his company when it was in the line and much depleted, in order to accept a detail to attend an Officers' Training School to qualify for a commission. This near Vaux-Andigny, France, on or about October 15, 1918.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HERMAN J. BRITTON (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed chiefly of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

SERGEANT WILLIAM H. BRODERICK, JR., *Company B.*

For courage and determination in removing wounded to the rear across areas swept by shell and machine gun fire, after fighting all day with his company. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE HERBERT BROMLEY, *Company D.*

For exceptional courage and skill in operating a Lewis gun and holding an advanced machine gun post at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 14, 1918, under heavy enemy machine gun and shell fire, the position being highly illuminated by the burning of surrounding buildings.

SERGEANT CHARLES A. BROWN, JR., *Company A.*

For gallantry and exceptional fearlessness in volunteering and crossing an open field through enemy fire in daylight, during which he was severely wounded and forced to crawl in order to direct the advance of a platoon from the support to the front line over open country. This in the Dickebusch sector near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, RUSSELL A. BROWN, *Company A.*

For fearlessness and disregard of personal safety in the evacuation of wounded under severe enemy machine gun and sniper fire. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, RUSSELL A. BROWN, *Company A.*

For conspicuous gallantry and determination in advancing with two other soldiers of his company into Jonc de Mer Farm, then occupied by the enemy, and after personal encounter, capturing three German officers and a detachment of enlisted men. This in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918.

CORPORAL PARKER J. BROWNELL, *Company C.*

For gallantry in action in the Dickebusch Lake sector, Belgium, August 21, 1918. This soldier voluntarily went forward to an abandoned communication trench in No Man's Land to rescue a British comrade. Upon finding it was impossible to bring the body back through the trench, with total disregard for his own safety he carried the body across No Man's Land to our own front line with the assistance of a comrade.

SERGEANT PAUL M. BRUNIG (deceased), *Company B.*

For exceptional bravery and devotion to duty in action on the Hindenburg Line near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Upon receipt of orders to attend the Officers' Training Camp, this soldier requested permission to remain with his company until after the attack, in which action he was seen advancing alone against an enemy machine gun nest, firing his pistol. He was later found dead on the field.

COLONEL MORTIMER D. BRYANT, *107th Infantry.*

For exceptional courage and qualities of leadership in battle frequently demonstrated while serving as a Major, Commanding 106th Machine Gun Battalion, and for a time as acting Divisional Machine Gun Officer, during the active operations of the Division in Belgium and France, and as well for exceptional ability as a Regimental Commander in command of the 107th Infantry.

1ST LIEUTENANT RALPH P. BUELL, *Company C.*

For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, between St. Quentin and Cambrai, France, September 29, 1918.

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This officer while in command of Company C of his regiment pressed forward in the attack upon the German position on the right of Vendhuile, under heavy shell and machine gun fire, which entailed heavy losses upon his company, and at a critical moment when the survivors had reached the enemy wire and were fired at with machine guns at short range, charged through the wire, calling upon the survivors to follow him, which they did, he falling badly wounded about thirty yards in advance of them at the edge of the enemy trench.

His extraordinary heroism, sacrifice of self, and inspiring example enabled his command to gain and hold the position assaulted and subsequently to continue the advance.

CAPTAIN DAVID C. BULL, *Medical Corps*.

For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in maintaining a First Aid Station at the extreme front under very heavy fire for more than twenty hours, caring for and supervising the evacuation of wounded. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL HARRY A. BURKE, *Company H*.

During the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, this soldier distinguished himself with exceptional bravery and skilful leadership until objectives had been reached, when he left a shell hole of comparative safety to cross a shell and machine gun swept field and give aid to a badly wounded comrade, whom he helped to carry a distance of two and a half miles through a heavily shelled area.

CORPORAL WALTER V. BURKE, *Company E*.

When a private, 1st class, for devotion to duty and exceptional courage and determination, in volunteering to go out on a patrol to locate the enemy's line on October 15, 1918, near St. Souplet, France, and for repeated acts of gallantry during the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17-18, 1918.

SERGEANT EUGENE J. BURNER, *Company A*.

For exceptional courage and determination in advancing with three Australians and attacking and putting out of action an enemy machine gun nest with its crew which was holding up the advance of our line, and for bringing up rations under very heavy machine gun and shell fire. This during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL ALONZO P. BURNETT, *Company D*.

For his courage in action in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. This soldier continually disregarded his own personal safety.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HUGH J. BURNS, *Company H*.

For courage, determination and skill as a member of a combat patrol, frequently demonstrated until severely wounded. This in the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17 and 18, 1918.

SERGEANT JOHN ELMER BURNS, *Company D*.

For exceptional leadership and conduct under fire while commanding a specially organized mopping-up platoon, to mop up the enemy trenches directly in our front at the start of the battle of the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT CHARLES E. BURTON, *Company A*.

For disregard to danger in successfully advancing from the support to the front line, Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918. This action occurred in broad daylight, and the men covered a distance of about eight hundred yards over open ground, being fully exposed to enemy observation, machine gun and artillery fire.

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SERGEANT CHARLES E. BURTON, *Company A*.

For gallantry in action in the Hindenburg Line near Ronssoy, France, September 20, 1918. This soldier while in command of a half company on the extreme left flank of the advance was struck by an explosive bullet. In spite of this he advanced though faint from the loss of blood, gathered together men who had become detached from other companies, took possession of a trench which had been deserted by the enemy and personally led a party of four to the left until they had encountered the enemy and forced them to retire.

CORPORAL ADOLPH L. BUSH (deceased), *Company K*.

For courage and determination in battle. On September 29, 1918, in the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, this soldier displayed unusual bravery in leading his squad against machine gun fire and was killed while advancing.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN A. CADMUS (deceased), *Company F*.

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

PRIVATE WILLIAM J. CAIRNS, *Headquarters Company*.

For conspicuous courage and determination during the operations against the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. This soldier accompanied Lieutenant McIntyre as a runner at the commencement of the attack on the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918. Having penetrated the main works of the Hindenburg Line and having turned back in the smoke to rejoin the nearest elements of the regiment, they met two German soldiers, one of whom they captured after driving the other away. A few minutes later Cairns killed another German soldier and wounded two others who were encountered and made a show of resistance, accomplishing this with three shots from his rifle, although at the time he knew he was out of touch with the regiment, and probably well within the German position. Subsequently this soldier, who with his lieutenant was concealed in a deep shell hole, cheerfully and promptly undertook to co-operate in an attempt to release a group of Americans seen at a distance to be prisoners in charge of a small German guard, although he knew at the time that such action would, and subsequently did, disclose his own place of concealment, and so completely destroyed his last opportunity to await the approach of friendly troops. Subjected to direct machine gun fire, Cairns carried out the directions of the lieutenant in an unsuccessful attempt to run across the German line of trenches and only surrendered rather than be killed when directed to do so by his lieutenant.

SERGEANT GEORGE CAMPBELL, *Machine Gun Company*.

For untiring zeal and devotion to duty as an instructor and a platoon commander during the period of training and throughout the active service of his regiment in Belgium and in France.

REGIMENTAL SUPPLY SERGEANT JOSEPH P. CANTWELL, *Supply Company*.

For courage and fearlessness in leading a ration party into the front line trenches under heavy machine gun and shell fire on the night of September 28 and 29, 1918, and distributing rations in preparation for the attack on the enemy positions in the Hindenburg Line near Vendhuile, France.

PRIVATE LUIGI CAPABIANCO (deceased), *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL BERNARD J. CARDINAL, *Company D*.

For exceptional leadership while commanding a platoon during the advance on Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, VICTOR E. CARLSON, *Company D.*

For his splendid work in Lone Tree Trench and Macquincourt trench in mopping up these trenches and assisting the crew of the tank which had been placed out of action to escape. In doing this he was severely wounded and lay out in a shell hole for some time before he could be brought in.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EDWARD J. CARR (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. In the face of heavy fire from an enemy trench this soldier rushed the trench alone and by the effective use of his Lewis automatic rifle materially assisted the advance of his platoon.

SERGEANT EDWARD C. CARRIGAN (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. During the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier displayed unusual leadership and courage in the face of severe enemy machine gun fire and was killed going forward.

PRIVATE FLOYD M. CARTER (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL FRANK L. CASACELI, *Company C.*

For courage and determination in evacuating wounded from the front line under enemy observation and shell fire in the Dickebusch Lake sector, Belgium, August 21, 1918.

SERGEANT HAROLD H. CASSIDY, *Company C.*

For qualities of leadership, courage, and devotion to duty during the battle of La Selle River, October 18, 1918, in leading a patrol 500 yards in advance of his company on a midnight attack for the purpose of reaching the final objective. On the morning of the same day this sergeant displayed excellent judgment in effecting the reorganization of his platoon when its advance was held up by hostile machine gun fire. On August 21, 1918, in the Dickebusch sector, he erected a camouflage screen under shell and machine gun fire to cut off visibility of a path which his comrades were frequently forced to use.

SERGEANT JOSEPH A. CASSIDY, *Supply Company.*

For zeal and devotion to duty during the active service of the regiment in France and Belgium, and for the exhibition of high courage under heavy shell fire when accompanying the transport close to the front line on the night of September 28 and 29, 1918, just before the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, PAUL B. CAVANAGH, *Company D.*

For excellent work as company runner at Dickebusch, Belgium, August, 1918, continually carrying messages to and from company headquarters, under heavy rifle and shell fire from the enemy lines.

PRIVATE ANTHONY J. CERVINI, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed

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forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT THOMAS F. CHAMBERS (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operation before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 28, 1918, this soldier with the utmost bravery and coolness continued skilfully to direct his automatic rifle section in its work against enemy machine gun positions until he was killed. His splendid example of courage and gallantry proved an inspiration to his comrades.

PRIVATE GEORGE C. CHARD (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and devotion to duty on August 15, 1918, when under shell fire opposite Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, he attempted to get a message through to Battalion Headquarters and was struck by a bursting shell. Private Chard died from wounds two days later.

PRIVATE HAROLD E. CHASMAR, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For courage and devotion to duty in evacuating wounded men under heavy fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT FREDERICK CHERRY, *Company G.*

For conspicuous bravery and exceptional qualities of leadership in assuming command of his platoon after the platoon commander had been severely wounded and continuing on in the attack until he himself was severely wounded, which resulted in the loss of his arm. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL ARTHUR B. CHURCH (deceased), *Company A.*

For gallantry and exceptional fearlessness in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918. This soldier inspired the men of his platoon to coolness and courage during an enemy raid upon the front line trenches and sacrificed his sleep and rest to remain at his post. This soldier was later killed in action.

PRIVATE EDWIN M. CLARK, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of La Selle River, October 18, 1918, in carrying messages from Regimental Headquarters to companies in the front line under continuous shell fire.

PRIVATE GEORGE CLARKE, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For courage and devotion to duty in evacuating wounded men under heavy fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT W. IRVING CLAYTON, *Company I.*

For great courage and qualities of leadership displayed in battle while commanding a platoon of his company, being severely wounded while leading an assault against an enemy machine gun position. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT JOHN M. CLEARY, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptional zeal and devotion to duty repeatedly demonstrated during active service of his regiment in Belgium and France.

CORPORAL WILLIAM J. CLEATOR, *Company I.*

For courage and skill in making a personal reconnaissance of the enemy position in front of his company. This on the night of October 11, 1918, near Vaux-Andigny, France.

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PRIVATE IRVING N. CLEVERLEY, *Sanitary Detachment*.

For courage and devotion to duty in evacuating wounded men under heavy fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line east of Ronsoy, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL WILMOT S. CLOSE, *Company D*.

For his excellent work as battalion runner in delivering messages between the front lines and battalion headquarters in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN E. CLOSS (deceased), *Company F*.

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

PRIVATE ROBERT N. COBURN, *Company A*.

For fearlessness and disregard of personal safety in the evacuation of wounded under severe enemy machine gun and sniper fire. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE HARVEY COLE, *Company F*.

For gallantry and courage in voluntarily making a reconnaissance under heavy fire during the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, CARROLL COLL (deceased), *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL JOSEPH J. COLLINS, *Company D*.

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL PETER COLLINS, JR. (deceased), *Company D*.

For great courage and skilled leadership while commanding a Lewis gun squad in circling an enemy trench and effectively silencing the enemy fire which had stopped the advance of his company, he being killed in completing his work. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT RAYMOND N. COLLINS, *Company M*.

For great courage and determination in assaulting and capturing an enemy machine gun post. This near Guillemont Farm, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL WILLIAM J. COLLINS, *Company D*.

For exceptional gallantry in crawling under heavy fire to an exposed position and carrying a wounded comrade to a near-by shell hole. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ARTHUR A. CONKLIN (deceased), *Company E*.

For gallantry and devotion to duty in repeatedly carrying important messages under heavy enemy fire during the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17-18, 1918, until killed.

1ST LIEUTENANT FREDERICK D. CONKLIN, *Company A*.

For personal courage and leadership in successfully handling his platoon in the Dickebusch Line, Belgium, August, 1918.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ROSCOE CONKLIN, *Company H.*

For gallantry and disregard of self in dashing forward to the side of Lieutenant Marsh S. Lockyear to render first aid when the latter was hit, well knowing that he was placing himself in range of the gun which caused the officer's death.

PRIVATE JOHN L. CONNELL, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

BUGLER JOHN R. CONNOR, *Company D.*

For exceptional bravery at Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, in the face of severe enemy shell fire, helping to carry in Sergeant Heflin, who had been fatally wounded, to the forward dressing station.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, WALTER T. CONRAD (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, this soldier distinguished himself by refusing the opportunity to surrender in the face of hopeless odds but continued to hold off the enemy until his ammunition was exhausted. He was killed while endeavoring to aid a wounded comrade.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. COOGAN, M.C.

For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in maintaining a First Aid Station at the extreme front under very heavy fire for more than twenty hours, caring for and supervising the evacuation of wounded. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, PETER COOMBS (deceased), *Company A.*

For inspiring example of fearlessness and courage in volunteering and carrying wounded men in daylight under machine gun and sniper fire from the front line. This in the Dickebusch sector near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE JOSEPH H. COONE, *Company L.*

For exceptional bravery during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in front of Guillemont Farm, September 29, 1918. First Lieutenant Robert A. Byrns, who had been wounded, would have been run over by a large tank except for the presence of mind and bravery of this man who rushed over and pulled him out of the way, although in so doing he was exposed to heavy machine gun fire.

CORPORAL WILLIAM T. COONEY, *Company E.*

For coolness and gallantry in action and for soldierly qualities of leadership frequently displayed during the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17-18, 1918.

COOK ROBERT T. COOPER (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action during the attack in vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918. Cook Cooper pleaded with his commanding officer to be relieved of his work in the kitchen, so that he might take part in the attack. He was struck by a machine gun bullet and his last message as his companions went on was: "Tell the boys I died fighting."

CORPORAL JOSEPH H. CORBETT, *Company H.*

For courage, zeal and determination in remaining in action with his company after being gassed, and in rendering effective service as a patrol in clearing enemy machine gunners from hedges, being evacuated after the action was over. This in the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17 and 18, 1918.

DIVISIONAL CITATIONS

PRIVATE ALBERT H. CORRIGAN, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, LEONARD COYLE, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in assisting to hold a trench against large numbers of the enemy in the face of hostile grenade fire after all his officers and non-commissioned officers had either been killed or wounded.

1ST LIEUTENANT MURRAY CRAMER (deceased), *Company M.*

For leadership and courage in successfully leading his company forward in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918, where he gave his life in the performance of his duty.

PRIVATE JOHN CUYLER CRIST, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For conspicuous gallantry in advancing to a shell hole under heavy enemy shell and machine gun fire to dress the wounds of an officer and after dusk successfully removing the officer to shelter. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE JOHN CUYLER CRIST, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For conspicuous gallantry and determination in procuring a pistol and joining the depleted ranks of a detachment of his regiment and assisting in the repulse of an enemy counter-attack. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT JOSEPH F. CROWLEY, *Company B.*

For meritorious conduct in leading a patrol in reconnaissance of an occupied enemy trench near Vaux-Andigny, France, October 14, 1918. This trench was situated in a difficult and dangerous part of the terrain and the information required was obtained and reported promptly.

1ST LIEUTENANT SAMUEL CRUMP, JR. (deceased), *Company B.*

For gallantry in action in successfully leading his company forward in the assault on the Hindenburg Line near Vendhuile, France, on September 29, 1918, where he was killed.

PRIVATE JOSEPH CUCCIA, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE GEORGE J. CUDDY (deceased), *Company F.*

For exceptional valor and inspiring example during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918. This soldier was shot through the throat and both cheeks by machine gun bullets when his company entered the enemy machine gun barrage during its advance. He was ordered to the rear. Unable to speak, he shook his head and immediately started forward, furnishing to his company an inspiring example of determination at a critical moment. Shortly thereafter he received a third and fatal wound.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, GEORGE D. CUGLAR, *Company D.*

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

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PRIVATE JOHN B. CUMMINGS (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

CORPORAL JOSEPH R. CUSHMAN (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. On September 29, 1918, in the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, this soldier displayed unusual bravery in leading his squad against machine gun fire and was killed while advancing.

CAPTAIN GRISWOLD B. DANIELL, *Company K.*

For coolness, courage and efficiency in handling his platoon in the Dickebusch Lake sector, Belgium, August, 1918.

CAPTAIN GRISWOLD B. DANIELL, *Company K.*

For exceptional courage and leadership in battle near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918, in assisting in the reorganization of the battalion after the battalion commander was wounded and second in command was killed.

PRIVATE GILBERT M. DARLING (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

MECHANIC NAPOLEON DASHNAW, *Company D.*

For exceptional bravery during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, September 29, 1918, in crawling out in front of the Knoll, to carry in Private Petrie, who had been wounded.

PRIVATE TONEY DAUSKI, *Company D.*

For exceptional bravery in crawling out under enemy rifle fire, and carrying in the body of Private Salisbury, who had just been killed in attempting to silence an enemy sniper, at Vaux-Andigny, October 14, 1918.

PRIVATE NORMAN DAVIDSON (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

CORPORAL FRED H. DAVIS (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE NATHAN DAVIS (deceased), *Company D.*

For exceptional courage and bravery as battalion runner of the 1st Battalion, 107th Infantry, in carrying messages at Vaux-Andigny, France, during the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ROBERT M. DAVIS (deceased), *Company A.*

For gallantry and determination in advancing over an open field under heavy fire at the time of a raid on the front line trenches, for which he and his comrades were commended by the British Commander. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

1ST LIEUTENANT ROLAND D. DAVIS.

For qualities of leadership and courage under fire while commanding a platoon of his company at Vaux-Andigny, in the battle of La Selle River, France, October 16-17, 1918.

DIVISIONAL CITATIONS

CORPORAL BROWNING DEB. DAY, *Company G.*

For extraordinary gallantry and determination and inspiring example in reconnoitering the enemy's line alone on the night of October 11, 1918, near the village of Vaux-Andigny, France, and obtaining very valuable information regarding the location of the enemy troops in the battle of La Selle River, October 17, 1918.

1ST SERGEANT CLARK M. DEAN, *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. During the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier with seven of his comrades, having advanced to a position about fifty yards from the main German trench in front of the canal, withstood the counter-attack of the enemy, who were in great numbers, refusing to surrender until all ammunition was expended, when they were surrounded and captured.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HENRY DE BAUN (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

COLONEL CHAS. I. DEBEVOISE, *107th Infantry.*

For exceptional qualities of leadership and extraordinary gallantry frequently exhibited under fire in all battles and engagements in which his regiment participated in Belgium and France. The extraordinary accomplishment of the 107th Infantry was greatly influenced by the determination and tactical skill of this accomplished officer.

CORPORAL HOWARD E. DEGNAN, *Company C.*

For gallantry and determination during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, when, although wounded in the leg, he continued to carry ammunition for a Lewis gun and using his rifle effectively against the enemy until he fell exhausted.

CORPORAL GEORGE DELAHAY (deceased), *Company L.*

For exceptional courage and determination in successfully driving off strong enemy attacks upon his post, although all in his squad but his corporal had been killed or wounded. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 22, 1918, during the Ypres-Lys offensive.

CORPORAL SAMUEL K. DELAHUNT (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, on August 21, 1918, in rescuing two comrades under heavy shell fire who had been buried by the explosion of a shell which destroyed a section of a trench in which they were stationed.

1ST LIEUTENANT ROE M. DENNIS, *Company F.*

For gallantry displayed while leading his company forward in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, until he was wounded.

CORPORAL WILLIAM M. DEVITALIS, *Company B.*

For courage and devotion to duty in aiding in the evacuation of wounded under heavy fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL CLARENCE B. DICKINSON, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL GEORGE D. DICKSON, *Company E.*

For gallantry and courage in volunteering to go into action during the battle of the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, when it was not in the line of his

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duties as company clerk to do so, and for his courageous attention to wounded of his company during the battle until severely wounded himself.

CORPORAL THOMAS A. DILLON, *Company D.*

For extraordinary courage and devotion to duty displayed during the advance on St. Souplet, October 17, 1918, when, after receiving severe and painful internal injuries from the concussion of an exploding shell, he continued to advance with his squad until overcome from exhaustion and suffering caused by his injuries.

PRIVATE VINCENT A. DILLON (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL HENRY P. DITMARS, *Company G.*

For zeal and devotion to duty in participating in operations of his company in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, October 8, 1918, although at the time not fully recovered from a wound received in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT FRANCIS H. DOANE, JR., *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. After his platoon sergeant had been wounded this sergeant reorganized the platoon during a dense smoke barrage and led it into effective combat against the enemy.

PRIVATE WILBUR H. DOLSON, *Company L.*

For conspicuous courage and determination in holding off and driving back an enemy attack on the post held by his squad until wounded. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 22, 1918, during the Ypres-Lys offensive.

SERGEANT EDWARD T. DONAHUE, *Company A.*

For exceptional tenacity and fearlessness. This soldier made the greatest advance on the left of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, and remained at this post for two days until relieved by Australian troops.

CORPORAL AARON W. DOOLITTLE (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, RAYMOND DOUGLAS (deceased), *Company G.*

For gallantry repeatedly displayed and determination while acting as runner in carrying important messages under heavy enemy shell fire and over machine gun swept ground between Battalion Headquarters and the front line during the operations in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, October 12 to 16, 1918, and during the battle of La Selle River, October 17, 1918, during which he was killed by shell fire.

PRIVATE WILLIAM J. DOWLING, *Company D.*

For exceptional bravery in carrying a wounded comrade from the Knoll to the shelter of a sunken road at the right of the Knoll, while under heavy enemy shell fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL SAMUEL R. DRABBLE, *Company E.*

For gallantry and determination in repeatedly carrying important messages under heavy enemy fire during the operations in the Dickebusch sector near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

DIVISIONAL CITATIONS

SERGEANT ELMER B. DRAKE (deceased), *Company K*.

For courage and skill displayed while on daylight patrol before Guillemont Farm, France, September 28, 1918. Caught by enemy fire, this soldier salvaged and repaired a broken Lewis gun and used it effectively to cover return of his comrades.

CAPTAIN MARSTON E. DRAKE, *Company G*.

For gallantry displayed while leading his company forward in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, until he was wounded.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FRED DRURY, *Company E*.

For coolness and gallantry in action and repeated demonstrations of courage displayed in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918, until severely wounded.

PRIVATE ALEXANDER G. DUANE (deceased), *Company B*.

For meritorious service and determination in attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. After being wounded, this soldier continued in the attack, and received further wounds which resulted in his death on the field.

1ST SERGEANT GEORGE M. DUNN, *Company G*.

For conspicuous bravery and exceptional qualities of leadership in commanding his platoon in the attack on the Hindenburg Line near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, and assisting in capturing Guillemont Farm, at which place he was severely wounded by enemy machine gun fire.

MECHANIC NOEL DUPRA, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE MILTON E. DYE (deceased), *Company H*.

During the battle of Junc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, this soldier advanced with great skill and conspicuous bravery against strong enemy machine gun positions until killed.

CORPORAL HOWARD M. EARLY, *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, although painfully wounded, this soldier continued in action and together with Sergeant Arthur L. Singer succeeded in holding off a party of the enemy that numbered between fifteen and twenty men.

SERGEANT FRANK M. EELLS (deceased), *Company F*.

For bravery in leading his platoon through a smoke screen on the morning of September 29, 1918, in the vicinity of Bony, France, while under terrific machine gun fire. Sergeant Eells was killed before reaching his objective.

MAJOR RAPHAEL A. EGAN, *Commanding 3d Battalion*.

For conspicuous courage and exceptional ability in handling his battalion in the Dickebusch Lake Line, Belgium, August, 1918, and in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, France, on September 29, 1918. This officer exhibited remarkable qualities of leadership and excellent tactical skill.

CORPORAL FLOYD C. ELLIS, *Company C*.

For gallantry during the battle of La Selle River, October 14-16, 1918, in obtaining valuable information as a member of a night patrol and in dealing effectively with enemy snipers.

PRIVATE HENRY W. ELWORTHY, JR. (deceased), *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed

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forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT GEORGE W. ELY, 2D, *Company K*.

On September 28, 1918, prior to the attack upon the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, a patrol from Company K sent out to develop the strength of enemy machine guns, suffered considerable casualties. Sergeant Ely with a detachment under heavy enemy machine gun fire, directed and assisted in the removal of the wounded.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, DONALD EMERY, *Medical Detachment*.

For extraordinary valor under fire. During local attack by enemy forces near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, from August 22 to 26, this soldier constantly rendered first aid to wounded, and by his courage, coolness, and cheerfulness showed an inspiring example to those about him.

PRIVATE THEODORE EMERY, *Company K*.

For courage and determination in battle. On September 29, 1918, during the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, this soldier was severely wounded in the face, but refused to go to the rear for some time, continuing to go forward and encouraging others by his cool and courageous attitude.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FRANCIS J. ENGEL, JR., *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, although badly wounded early in the action, this soldier continued to advance with great courage and gallantry until unable to proceed further, because of a second wound. However, although unable to move from a shell hole where he had taken cover, he was able to kill and wound a number of an enemy attacking party by the skillful throwing of his remaining hand grenades. His exceptional bravery proved an inspiration to his comrades.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HERBERT W. ENGEL, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NICHOLAS ENGEL.

For conspicuous bravery, devotion to duty and military skill exhibited by this officer during all the battles and engagements in which the regiment participated in Belgium and France. This able officer by his energy and coöperation contributed largely to the extraordinary accomplishments of the 107th Infantry.

PRIVATE WILLIAM ENKLER, *Company A*.

For exceptional courage and determination in remaining at an advanced post under heavy rifle grenade fire, although wounded earlier in action. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FREDERICK F. ERIKSEN (deceased), *Company A*.

For disregard to danger in successfully advancing from the support to the front line, Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918. This action occurred in broad daylight and this soldier covered a distance of about eight hundred yards over open ground, being fully exposed to enemy observation, machine gun and artillery fire.

CORPORAL JOSEPH ESSEL, *Machine Gun Company*.

For coolness and gallantry in action and for soldierly qualities of leadership frequently displayed in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

DIVISIONAL CITATIONS

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, GILBERT L. ETHIER, *Company D*.

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE ERIC W. EXLEY, *Company C*.

For courage and determination in the Dickebusch Sector, Belgium, August 21, 1918, in successfully delivering a needed message under heavy fire at a time when he was suffering from gas.

SERGEANT FRANK D. FALLER, *Company C*.

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in commanding a volunteer party which successfully bombed out a trench of hostile grenadiers.

SERGEANT ERNEST FANCHER, *Machine Gun Company*.

For coolness, courage and resourcefulness in effectively directing the fire of his machine gun against a low flying enemy plane which immediately thereafter crashed to the ground. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT ERNEST FANCHER, *Machine Gun Company*.

For exceptional qualities of leadership, courage and determination in promptly reorganizing his platoon after it had sustained heavy casualties and continuing the effective advance against the enemy, during which time he was badly gassed. This in the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17, 1918.

2D LIEUTENANT WALTER V. FARLEY, *105th Infantry*.

For exceptional courage and determination as Corporal, Company L, 107th Infantry, during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. After being wounded in the leg and rendering himself first aid, he went to the assistance of other wounded men under heavy machine gun fire. After remaining on the field for some time, rendering first aid to others, he assisted 1st Lieut. R. A. Byrns, who had been wounded, back to a dressing station, utterly disregarding his own wound, which was quite painful.

MECHANIC ROBERT B. FARRELL, *Company A*.

For disregard to danger in successfully advancing from the support to the front line, Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918. This action occurred in broad daylight, and this soldier covered a distance of about eight hundred yards over open ground, being fully exposed to enemy observation, machine gun and artillery fire.

PRIVATE PETER A. FERINGA, *Sanitary Detachment*.

For gallantry and devotion to duty during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 28, 1918. A high explosive shell having burst among the platoon to which he was assigned, killing six and wounding sixteen, among the latter being Private Feringa, he, upon regaining consciousness, in total disregard of self and although painfully wounded, remained and dressed the wounds of his comrades, later being himself evacuated to a hospital in the rear.

PRIVATE GEORGE L. FETHEROLF, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ARTHUR H. FICKE (deceased), *Company C*.

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in requesting permission to go over the top with his unit, although weak from a recent

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illness, and in fighting valiantly as a member of a Lewis automatic rifle squad in the face of terrific enemy fire.

CORPORAL CHARLES McD. FICKEISEN (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

CORPORAL NORBERT I. FILAN (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, STEPHEN L. FINNEGAN (deceased), *Sanitary Detachment.*

For courage and determination in administering first aid to the wounded under heavy enemy fire during the attack against the Hindenburg Line, September 28-30, 1918.

CORPORAL ALEXANDER A. FISCHER, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CAPTAIN CLINTON E. FISK (deceased), *Company D.*

For conspicuous courage in handling his battalion in the Dickebusch Lake Line, Belgium, August, 1918. This officer, during the entire tour of duty, inspected the front line trenches and every outpost nightly in spite of heavy machine gun fire, and by his coolness and self-sacrifice was a splendid example to his men.

CAPTAIN CLINTON E. FISK (deceased), *Company D.*

For courage and efficiency in so manœuvring his battalion in the attack on the Hindenburg Line near Vendhuile, France, on September 29, 1918, as to successfully protect the left flank of the regiment and the entire Second American Corps, and for successfully resisting two enemy counter-attacks to recapture the Knoll, which had been taken that morning by his battalion.

CAPTAIN CLINTON E. FISK (deceased), *Company D.*

For fearlessness and self-sacrifice in making personal reconnaissance of the front line east of La Selle River, near St. Souplet, France, a few hours before the regiment attacked on the morning of October 18, 1918. Captain Fisk was killed while making this reconnaissance.

COLONEL WILLARD C. FISK, *107th Infantry.*

For devotion to duty and skilled leadership while commanding the 107th Infantry in the United States and in France. This officer, by virtue of his great experience and extraordinary qualities of leadership, developed his regiment to a remarkable degree of efficiency and maintained its high standards in France until serious illness compelled him to relinquish command.

SERGEANT PHILIP J. FITZPATRICK, *Company K.*

For courage and determination. On September 29, 1918, during the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, this soldier was separated from his platoon in the smoke barrage. He attached himself to Company I, 107th Infantry, and advanced with them until they were greatly depleted in numbers. When the Australians who were in support passed through, he continued the advance with them.

DIVISIONAL CITATIONS

CORPORAL JAMES O. FLAHERTY (deceased), *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

1ST LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. FLOYD, *Adjutant 3d Battalion*.

For untiring effort and conspicuous gallantry in action, in advancing with his battalion, in spite of a severe wound, the morning of September 29, 1918, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France.

CORPORAL CHARLES I. FOSTER, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, LEONARD J. FOSTER (deceased), *Company D*.

On October 14, at Vaux-Andigny, he succeeded in putting out of action a hostile machine gun that had been giving us enfilading fire up the railroad track. At night time he took up a position with a Lewis machine gun that prevented the enemy from taking his old position. This soldier was killed while on patrol near St. Souplet, France, October 17, 1918.

CORPORAL JAMES L. FOTTELL, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT JACOB J. FOWLEY, *Machine Gun Company*.

For exceptional zeal and devotion to duty repeatedly demonstrated during active service of his regiment in Belgium and France.

CORPORAL LOUIS A. FRANK (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

CORPORAL BENJAMIN A. FRANKLIN, *Company A*.

For gallantry and exceptional courage. During an enemy raid on the front line trenches in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, this soldier, by his example, indefatigable endeavor, and utter disregard for safety, did much to inspire the men of his section and to strengthen their morale.

CORPORAL NELSON E. FRANKLIN, *Company C*.

For qualities of leadership and daring during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in taking the command of a voluntary party which bombed out or killed all the occupants of a hostile machine gun nest which was holding up the advance of his platoon.

1ST LIEUTENANT JOHN H. FREEMAN, *Headquarters Company*.

For indefatigable work and untiring devotion to duty during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918, and the fighting at La Selle River, near St. Souplet, France, October 11 to 22, 1918, in maintaining communication between the various units of the regiment by means of telephone, visual signals, wireless, and runners.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FRANZ O. FRIEDLAENDER (deceased), *Company A.*

For disregard to danger in successfully advancing from the support to the front line, Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918. This action occurred in broad daylight, and this soldier covered a distance of about eight hundred yards over open ground, being fully exposed to enemy observation, machine gun and artillery fire.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FRANZ O. FRIEDLAENDER (deceased), *Company A.*

For courage, determination, and devotion to duty in maintaining a continuous fire with his Lewis gun on an enemy machine gun nest and forcing the enemy to retreat therefrom, continuing to fire his Lewis gun at the retreating Germans until he himself was killed by a machine gun bullet. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE DANIEL FRIEDLANDER (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL ALBERT W. FROEHDE, *Headquarters.*

For exceptional courage and skill as a runner for Battalion Headquarters through all the battles and engagements in which the 2d Battalion participated. Although wounded on the morning of October 18, 1918, in the battle of La Selle River, France (vicinity of St. Souplet), Corporal Froehde continued at his post, carrying messages and guiding parties with great determination, until the battalion was relieved on October 21, 1918.

PRIVATE JAMES R. FUHRI (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

1ST LIEUTENANT PAUL H. GADEBUSCH, *Machine Gun Company.*

For gallantry and exceptional qualities of leadership displayed in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun and artillery fire, and for coolness, courage, and inspiring example to his men, after being severely wounded in that battle.

1ST LIEUTENANT PAUL H. GADEBUSCH, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptionally courageous and meritorious service in making preliminary reconnaissance under heavy enemy fire, September 27, 1918, in preparation for the attack on the Hindenburg Line, France.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ANTHONY GALGANO (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL THOMAS F. GALWEY (deceased), *Company A.*

For gallantry and exceptional bravery during the occupation of the village of Vaux-Andigny, vicinity of St. Souplet, France, in October, 1918. This soldier remained on observation, in the open, during an enemy artillery bombardment, which resulted in his death.

PRIVATE THOMAS GARRY (deceased), *Company A.*

For disregard to danger in successfully advancing from the support to the front line, Dickebusch Sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918. This action occurred in broad daylight, and this soldier covered a distance of about eight hun-

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dred yards over open ground, being fully exposed to enemy observation, machine gun and artillery fire.

PRIVATE PRIMME GAZAILLE, *Company I.*

For determination and devotion to duty in refusing to leave his post in the line after being wounded. This near Vaux-Andigny, France, October 15, 1918.

CORPORAL THOMAS J. GERRITY, *Company D.*

For exceptional bravery in carrying a wounded comrade from the Knoll to the shelter of a sunken road at the right of the Knoll, while under heavy enemy shell fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN J. GIBBONS, *Company H.*

For gallantry and determination as a member of a patrol which rushed an enemy machine gun nest and captured four prisoners after the patrol leader, Lieutenant Lockyear, had been killed, and thereafter in voluntarily carrying an important message under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918.

PRIVATE ARTHUR F. GILL (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE JAMES F. GLEASON (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL CHARLES O. GOETZ (deceased), *Company A.*

For gallantry and exceptional bravery during the occupation of the village of Vaux-Andigny, vicinity of St. Souplet, France, in October, 1918. This soldier remained on observation in the open, during an enemy artillery bombardment, which resulted in his death.

PRIVATE JOHN F. GOODWIN (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR STEPHEN H. GORDON, *Headquarters Company.*

For great courage and devotion to duty through all the battles in which the 2d Battalion participated, and especially for supervision of the distribution of rations under heavy shell fire while the battalion was holding the line south of St. Souplet, France, in the operations against La Selle River, October 11-16, 1918.

PRIVATE JOHN M. GORING, JR. (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL CHARLES P. GOULD (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed

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forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HERBERT A. GOULD (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17 and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

CORPORAL JOHN McC. GRANGER, *Company M.*

For courage and determination exhibited near Bony, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. This corporal, while in the act of delivering an important message to his commanding officer, had his left leg blown off at the knee by a high explosive shell. He refused assistance from his comrades and directed them to continue their assault, shouting words of encouragement to them even while being carried from the field.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN GRANT, *Company D.*

For valor and determination frequently exhibited during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918. This soldier advanced with his platoon into the enemy trenches and with two others bombed dugouts and captured a number of prisoners.

CORPORAL HENRY C. GRAZIER, *Company C.*

For repeated demonstrations of courage and determination during the battle of the Hindenburg Line. This soldier evacuated wounded under heavy fire on October 18, 1918, during operations near St. Souplet, France. He advanced his Lewis automatic rifle in broad daylight against hostile machine guns.

1ST LIEUTENANT JOHN F. GREANEY, *Company C.*

For courage and devotion to duty under heavy shell fire as a platoon commander in the Dickebusch Lake Line, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, in July, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, RICHARD GRIFFITHS, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in continuing to use his rifle effectively as a protection to the left flank of his platoon after having been wounded in both legs.

PRIVATE JOSEPH M. GRIMES (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

1ST LIEUTENANT EARL D. GRIMM, *Intelligence Officer, 2d Battalion.*

For fearlessness, courage, and aggressiveness in leading patrols through No Man's Land and maintaining possession of this land during the tour of duty of his battalion in the Dickebusch Lake Line, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE RICHARD E. GUCKER, *Company B.*

For exceptional bravery and devotion to duty in attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. After being wounded during the advance, he refused to retire, but continued with the attacking force until wounded a second time.

SERGEANT FREDERICK C. GUDEBROD, JR. (deceased), *Company G.*

For conspicuous bravery and exceptional qualities of leadership in commanding his platoon in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, and assisting in capturing Guillemont Farm, at which place he was killed by enemy machine gun fire.

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PRIVATE EDWARD A. GUIDISE, *Company K*.

During the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier with seven of his comrades, having advanced to a position about fifty yards from the main German trench in front of the canal, withstood the counter-attack of the enemy who were in great numbers, refusing to surrender until all ammunition was expended, when he was surrounded and captured after having been severely wounded.

PRIVATE WILLIAM GUILFOILE, *Headquarters Company*.

For faithfulness, devotion to duty and untiring energy in assisting the operations officer in a reconnaissance of the front line on October 14, 1918, at Vaux Andigny, France.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ROSARIO GULLATTO, *Company K*.

For courage and determination in battle. Caught with six of his comrades in a shell hole, September 29, 1918, in advance of his company, he displayed exceptional bravery by holding off superior numbers with his Lewis gun after being wounded in the arm. This soldier was finally taken prisoner after his ammunition was exhausted.

CORPORAL JOHN W. GUNTHER (deceased), *Company B*.

For meritorious conduct on patrol near Ronssoy, France, September 28, 1918. This patrol succeeded in capturing an enemy machine gun and bringing it back to the position held by their company. Wounded in attack on the Hindenburg Line September 29 and killed by shell fire September 30, 1918.

SERGEANT CLARENCE E. GURLEY, *Machine Gun Company*.

For exceptional courage, determination, and qualities of leadership exhibited during all battles and engagements in which his company participated in Belgium and France.

CORPORAL ALBERT O. HAAB, *Company C*.

For gallantry during the operations against the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in laying the "jumping off" tape line and carrying rations to the front line under heavy fire.

1ST LIEUTENANT CLARENCE E. HALL, *Company A*.

For personal courage and bravery in successfully leading his company forward in the attack on the Hindenburg Line near Vendhuile, France, on September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT RICHARD G. HALL, *Company A*.

For exceptional gallantry and fearlessness. This soldier, while far in advance of his organization, during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, successfully led a number of his comrades to safety and to a position which they succeeded in holding until consolidated with their command.

SERGEANT RICHARD D. HAMILTON, JR. (deceased), *Machine Gun Company*.

For bravery displayed in the battle for the breaking of the Hindenburg Line near Ronssoy, France, until killed in action September 29, 1918.

1ST LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN T. HAMMOND (deceased), *Company E*.

For courage and aggressive determination while in command of the company during the battle of the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, when he effectively held his position under extremely heavy shell and machine gun fire until killed.

PRIVATE ROWLAND E. HAMMOND, *Company A*.

For fearlessness and disregard of personal safety in the evacuation of wounded under severe enemy machine gun and sniper fire. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

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SERGEANT JOHN C. HAMPTON, *Machine Gun Company.*

For great courage and devotion to duty while Range Finder Sergeant during the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918, and as Liaison Agent of his company in the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17, 1918. In recognition of his conduct on these occasions he was sent to the last Officers' Training Camp, from which he graduated.

CORPORAL CHARLES D. HANNER, *Company A.*

For inspiring example of fearlessness and courage in volunteering and carrying wounded men in daylight under machine gun and sniper fire from the front line. This in the Dickebusch sector near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FRANK A. HARLOW (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

PRIVATE EMIL HARTERT, *Machine Gun Company.*

For gallantry and coolness in carrying important orders under heavy fire and for attention to wounded without thought of self. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT FRANK HASSELBERGER, *Company D.*

For exceptional leadership and conduct under fire, while commanding a platoon of Company D in the front line at Dickebusch, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE JOHN J. HAYDEN, *Company A.*

For gallantry and determination in advancing over an open field under heavy fire at the time of a raid on the front line trenches, for which he and his comrades were commended by the British commander. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FRANK B. HAYES, *Company D.*

For valor and determination frequently exhibited during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918. This soldier advanced with his platoon into the enemy trenches and with two others bombed dugouts and captured a number of prisoners.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WADE HAMPTON HAYES.

As captain commanding Headquarters Company, 107th Infantry, during the training period he developed a high state of efficiency in his command. Later assigned to General Staff duties, he performed valuable services in connection with the training of the division.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, PAUL G. HAYNER (deceased), *Company C.*

For repeated demonstrations of courage and determination in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, and during the battle of La Selle River. This soldier volunteered to act as a Lewis automatic rifleman at a dangerous post near Vaux-Andigny, France, on October 13, 1918, where he was killed during a heavy bombardment.

CAPTAIN HARRY W. HAYWARD (deceased), *Company E.*

For exceptional energy and zeal in the performance of his duties during active operations, and for courage in battle on September 29, 1918, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, when he advanced his company under extremely heavy shell and machine gun fire until killed.

PRIVATE WILLIAM W. HAYWARD (deceased), *Company D.*

For the fearless manner in which he carried messages to and from the Battalion commander, during the advance on Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, being fatally wounded in the discharge of his duties.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN L. HEALY, *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier, although painfully wounded, continued in action with exceptional skill and conspicuous bravery until put out of action by second wound.

MESS SERGEANT RUDOLPH W. HEBIG, *Company D*.

For efficient and courageous performance of duty during operations of his company in Belgium and France.

2D LIEUTENANT OSCAR E. HELLQUIST (deceased).

For conspicuous gallantry in leading patrols nightly into No Man's Land at Vaux-Andigny, France, October, 1918, and obtaining important information. Lieutenant Hellquist was killed a few days after the crossing of La Selle River.

2D LIEUTENANT OSCAR E. HELLQUIST (deceased).

For conspicuous courage in making daily reconnaissance of the front line and outposts in the Dickebusch Lake Line, Belgium, August, 1918.

2D LIEUTENANT OSCAR E. HELLQUIST (deceased).

For courageous reconnaissance of the enemy's position under heavy fire. This at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 15, 1918.

2D LIEUTENANT OSCAR E. HELLQUIST (deceased).

For exceptional courage and qualities of leadership exhibited in battle, in laying the infantry starting line under heavy enemy fire. This on the morning of September 29, 1918, near the Knoll, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France.

CORPORAL CHARLES R. HENDERSON, *Company L*.

For exceptional courage and determination in successfully driving off strong enemy attacks upon his post, although all in his squad but one had been killed or wounded. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 22, 1918, during the Ypres-Lys offensive.

CORPORAL CHARLES HENNINGSEN, *Company H*.

During the occupation of a section of the line in front of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, in the Dickebusch sector, July 11, 1918, this soldier volunteered to assist his corporal upon an exceptionally dangerous mission which required him to work one hour in front of his trench clearing for a depth of twenty-fire yards a mass of high grass which might have proven an aid to an enemy raiding party. While thus engaged enemy was active with trench mortars and machine gun fire, aided by the light of a full moon.

CORPORAL HERBERT DE L. HENRIQUES (deceased), *Company K*.

For gallantry and determination in battle. On September 29, 1918, at the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, this soldier, at great risk to himself and in the face of heavy fire, rushed an enemy machine gun nest which had been doing considerable damage to our flank. Although Corporal Henriques did not reach his objective, he was severely wounded and was the means through which the nest was located and subsequently put out of action.

PRIVATE JOHN F. HESSON (deceased), *Company A*.

For disregard to danger in successfully advancing from the support to the front line, Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918. This action occurred in broad daylight, and this soldier covered a distance of about eight hundred yards over open ground, being fully exposed to enemy observation, machine gun and artillery fire.

CAPTAIN HENRY B. HEYLMAN.

For conscientious and faithful discharge of his duties while under fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

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CORPORAL DREW V. HILL, *Company B.*

For bravery and persistent devotion to duty in attack on the Hindenburg Line near Ronsoy, France, September 29, 1918. While one of a detachment holding a sector of captured enemy trench, this soldier went forward to a shell hole and assisted in carrying in a wounded man, thereafter aiding in holding the position and caring for wounded.

CORPORAL DREW V. HILL, *Company B.*

For meritorious conduct on patrol in reconnaissance of occupied enemy trench near Vaux-Andigny, France, October 14, 1918.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR WILLIAM W. HOBERT, *Headquarters Company.*

For devotion to duty and courage in directing ration parties under heavy shell fire to the front line on the nights of September 29th and 30th during the attack on the Hindenburg Line near Venhuile, France.

PRIVATE CHARLES WILLIAM HOBLITZELL, *Company L.*

For exceptional courage and fidelity to duty in volunteering to carry a message from Company to Battalion Headquarters after a small enemy raid on our line near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium. This soldier while carrying this message was subjected to enemy machine gun and rifle fire.

PRIVATE FRED HODGSON, *Machine Gun Company.*

For extraordinary heroism in action in driving a limber within a short distance of the advanced lines to bring back a wounded officer. This east of St. Souplet, France, October 17, 1918.

CHAPLAIN PETER E. HOEY.

For inspiring courage while under fire and faithful devotion in the discharge of his duties attending the burial of the dead after the operations in the Dickebusch sector near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918, and the battles of the Hindenburg Line and La Selle River, France, September and October, 1918.

COOK DANIEL HOHENRATH, JR., *Company C.*

For courage and determination during the battle of La Selle River, October 16, 1918, in voluntarily taking a hot meal to a company in a forward position over an area continually under shell fire.

CAPTAIN EDWIN L. HOLLOWAY.

For good judgment and skill in obtaining and forwarding valuable information to Regimental Headquarters while on duty as Liaison Officer with the 108th Infantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 28-29, 1918.

PRIVATE JOHN H. HOLMES (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT HAROLD B. HOLT (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. On the morning of September 29, 1918, while forming on the line before zero hour, this soldier reorganized his platoon when it was thrown into confusion due to casualties suddenly inflicted by heavy enemy machine gun and artillery fire.

CORPORAL EARL F. HOUTALING, *Company B.*

For conspicuous bravery in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 13, 1918. While a private, acting as stretcher-bearer, he went over exposed ground to the front line shell holes, to rescue men wounded by shell fire.

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PRIVATE RICHARD J. HOYT (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronsoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

PRIVATE MARCUS F. H. HUBBARD, *Company A*.

For exceptional fearlessness and courage in searching for the wounded under enemy observation and fire. This in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918.

SERGEANT DONALD PHILLIPS HUNNEWELL (deceased), *Company L*.

For gallantry and determination in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918. This sergeant assisted in forming his company for the assault under heavy enemy fire, coolly aided the wounded and led in the assault until wounded, when he sat up and urged his men on. He was later killed by shell fire.

CORPORAL CLARENCE A. HUNT, *Supply Company*.

For courage and determination during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29-30, 1918. This soldier, while driving a ration limber to the front line under heavy shell fire, had one of his team of mules killed by a shell. He unharnessed the dead mule and proceeded to the front with the rations in the half limber which was not destroyed.

PRIVATE JOHN W. ISHERWOOD, JR. (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronsoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

MECHANIC CHARLES L. JACOBI (deceased), *Company F*.

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

REGIMENTAL SUPPLY SERGEANT GERALD F. JACOBSON.

For conspicuous devotion to duty and exceptional ability. This non-commissioned officer exhibited exceptional qualities of energy and capacity during all the service of the regiment in Belgium and France.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, STEPHEN J. JANKURA, *Company E*.

For gallantry and determination in carrying important messages through heavy enemy fire and maintaining communication between units of his command in the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17-18, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN JARMOSKA, *Company D*.

For excellent work as company runner at Dickebusch, Belgium, August, 1918, continually carrying messages to and from company headquarters, under heavy rifle and shell fire from the enemy lines.

PRIVATE ROBERT JARVIE (deceased), *Company F*.

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

PRIVATE WILLIAM D. JENKINS (deceased), *Company F*.

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

CORPORAL GEORGE H. JENSEN, *Company L*.

For conspicuous courage and determination in holding off and driving back an enemy attack on the post held by his squad until wounded. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 22, 1918, during the Ypres-Lys offensive.

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1ST LIEUTENANT JOHN B. JESSUP, *Intelligence Officer, 3d Battalion*

For courage and fearlessness in leading patrols forward in No Man's Land and obtaining valuable information of the enemy's position in the fighting at La Selle River, near St. Souplet, France, October 15-16, 1918.

PRIVATE GEORGE J. JEWETT, *Company K.*

On the afternoon of September 28, 1918, in action against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, Private Jewett and three other soldiers voluntarily carried a severely wounded comrade almost a thousand yards to a dressing station across an area which was under direct observation and heavy artillery and machine gun fire.

1ST LIEUTENANT HORACE C. JOHNSON, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptional qualities of leadership, courage and determination in effectively assuming command of his company after all the officers thereof had been killed or wounded, and leading the company into effective action. This in the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17, 1918.

CORPORAL JAMES H. JOHNSON (deceased), *Company C.*

For leadership, courage and determination during operations against the Hindenburg Line, September 28, 1918. When a surprise attack was made against him by twelve Germans, this Corporal quickly organized his squad and successfully bombed the enemy out of the trench they occupied. On the following morning he was killed while leading his squad into action.

CAPTAIN ROYAL C. JOHNSON, *Company G.*

For gallantry displayed while leading his company forward in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918.

SERGEANT GEORGE F. JOHNSTON, *Company D.*

For exceptional leadership and conduct under fire while commanding a platoon of Company D in the front line at Dickebusch, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, GEORGE R. JONES, *Company D.*

For his excellent work as company runner, carrying messages to and from Battalion Headquarters under severe enemy fire, during the attack on St. Souplet, October 17, 1918, and Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918.

PRIVATE JOHN H. L. JONES (deceased), *Company C.*

For repeated demonstrations of bravery in carrying messages over shell swept areas in the vicinity of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, and in voluntarily administering aid and evacuating wounded under fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 28, 1918, when he was killed.

1ST SERGEANT ROGER JONES, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptional bravery and devotion to duty when under heavy shell and machine gun fire. He made, on the morning of September 27, 1918, at the Hindenburg Line, personal reconnaissance to select machine gun positions.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, WILLIAM H. JORDAN, *Company C.*

For repeated demonstrations of courage and fearlessness in carrying messages under constant enemy fire.

SERGEANT FRANCIS M. JUSTIS, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For courage, zeal and devotion to duty in aiding in the evacuation of the wounded during the battle of La Selle River, October 17, 1918.

PRIVATE PETER KALAPODIS, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the forcing of La Selle River and the capture of the heights beyond, October 17 to 21, 1918, in evacuating the wounded under heavy fire.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JAMES A. KEATING, *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, although so severely wounded that he could not move out of the shell hole, where he had fallen, continued in action by engaging an enemy machine gunner with his rifle. He refused medical attention until this action was over.

CHAPLAIN EDWIN F. KEEVER.

For inspiring courage while under fire and faithful devotion in the discharge of his duties attending the burial of the dead after the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918, and the battles of the Hindenburg Line and La Selle River, France, September and October, 1918.

PRIVATE ARTHUR O. KEIPER (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

CORPORAL EDMUND W. KELLS (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. This corporal displayed the highest soldierly qualities and was killed while leading his squad and encouraging them in the attack.

PRIVATE ROBERT F. KELLY, *Company D.*

For courage and determination in carrying a wounded comrade a long distance under heavy fire in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 12, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, WILLIAM J. KELLY, *Company A.*

For disregard to danger in successfully advancing from the support to the front line, Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918. This action occurred in broad daylight, and this soldier covered a distance of about eight hundred yards over open ground, being fully exposed to enemy observation, machine gun and artillery fire.

PRIVATE WM. A. KENNA (deceased), *Company C.*

For courage and devotion to duty while in the line at Dickebusch, Belgium, August, 1918, where he gave his life endeavoring to locate the positions of the enemy machine guns.

CORPORAL JOSEPH A. KENNEDY (deceased), *Company H.*

During the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, this soldier led his squad against enemy machine gun posts with conspicuous gallantry and skill. After his objective had been reached he left a shell hole of comparative safety to engage a machine gun position and was killed by a burst of machine gun bullets in this operation.

PRIVATE JOSEPH M. KENNEDY (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

PRIVATE WILLIAM J. KENNEDY (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, he proved an inspiration to his comrades because of his extreme courage and gallantry. By a skillful manœuvre upon a machine gun position this soldier single handed was able to rush the enemy position, kill two men of the crew and together with a comrade put the whole nest out of action. Private Kennedy was killed in this same action while advancing against strong enemy positions.

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CAPTAIN EDWARD H. KENT, *Regimental Adjutant.*

For exceptionally meritorious service, energy and efficiency in the discharge of his duties as Regimental Adjutant during the entire service of the regiment in France and Belgium.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, STEWART KENT (deceased), *Company K.*

For gallantry and determination in battle. On September 28, 1918, while on patrol sent out to ascertain the position of enemy machine guns, was mortally wounded. This patrol suffered heavy casualties and the number of stretchers available was inadequate. This soldier, realizing that he was mortally wounded, begged that the stretchers be used for men with slighter wounds. He died shortly after.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, GUY E. KENYON, *Company C.*

For gallantry in action in the Dickebusch Lake sector, Belgium, August 21, 1918. This soldier voluntarily went forward to an abandoned communication trench in No Man's Land to rescue a British comrade. Upon finding it was impossible to bring the body back through the trench, with total disregard of his own safety he carried the body across No Man's Land to our own front line with the assistance of a comrade.

CORPORAL JAMES M. KIAH, *Company D.*

For gallantry in action on October 18 in the vicinity of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France. He aided Sergeant Hefflin of Company B, 107th Infantry, who was badly wounded, to reach our lines from out in front of our position.

CORPORAL ALEXANDER A. KIN (deceased), *Company I.*

This corporal declined an important technical detail to duty in Paris in order to remain with his company and take part in the assault on the Hindenburg Line. With inspiring courage and leadership he commanded his men and was killed at their head, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL JAMES P. KING (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier was acting sergeant and led his platoon with great skill and bravery. He succeeded in penetrating the third line of enemy trenches before he was killed. His wonderful display of courage and gallantry proved an inspiration to his comrades.

CORPORAL ARTHUR LOUIS KINKEL, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptional gallantry and determination frequently exhibited during battles and engagements in which his regiment participated. In the attack on the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918, this soldier, acting as a runner, with disregard of his own safety, delivered important messages under heavy machine gun and artillery fire. In the engagements beyond La Selle River, France, October 17-20, 1918, he rendered similar service and by his coolness and devotion to duty contributed materially to the maintenance of liaison.

PRIVATE FRANCIS J. KIRKLAND, *Company D.*

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT EARLE B. KITTS, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in bombing the enemy out of a sunken road and evacuating wounded under fire.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ROBERT B. KNIFFEN, *Company L.*

For conspicuous courage and determination in holding off and driving back an enemy attack on the post held by his squad, until wounded. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 22, 1918, during the Ypres-Lys offensive.

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CORPORAL WILLIAM D. KNIPE, *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, although severely wounded, this soldier refused medical attention, but continued in action with courage and such good cheer that he proved an inspiration to the other members of his company.

SERGEANT JESSE G. KNIPSHILD, *Company I.*

For conspicuous gallantry and qualities of leadership displayed while successfully commanding the advanced elements of his platoon in attack against enemy machine gun positions near Guillemont Farm, France, September 29, 1918. This soldier was severely wounded the same day.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, WASYL KOLONCZYK, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of La Selle River, October 17, 1918, in rejoining his company in order to be in time to go over the top after he had been badly gassed and shocked by a shell which exploded within six feet of him.

CORPORAL THEODORE B. KORONY (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, although wounded by enemy hand grenade, refused to be evacuated, but continued to lead his squad against enemy position until killed.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. KORSCHEN, *Company F.*

For gallantry displayed while leading his company forward in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918.

CORPORAL MAURICE KRANTZ (deceased), *Company E.*

For gallantry and courage in volunteering to guide the tanks during the battle of the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, when subjected to extremely heavy enemy fire and for devotion to duty on that date until killed.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, CASPER KULIKOWSKI (deceased), *Company A.*

For exceptional courage and fearlessness. This soldier, continually without thought of his own safety, exposed himself to enemy fire to successfully quiet enemy attacks both in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, and in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France. In this last action this soldier lost his life.

PRIVATE CHAS. S. LACEY, *Company A.*

For zeal and devotion to duty during the active service of the regiment in France and Belgium, and for the exhibition of high courage under heavy shell fire when accompanying the transport close to the front line on the night of September 28 and 29, 1918, just before the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France.

PRIVATE JOHN R. LAEDLEIN, *Company E.*

For gallantry and courage in repeatedly volunteering to carry messages through heavy enemy fire during the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17-18, 1918, and for maintaining communication between the units of his command until severely wounded on October 18, 1918.

CORPORAL FRANK C. LAMSON (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

SERGEANT WILLIAM I. LANDER, *Company D.*

For exceptional leadership in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 15, 16, and 17, 1918, conducting many ration and working parties to and from the front lines in a most courageous and fearless manner.

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SERGEANT JAMES E. LANE (deceased), *Company K*.

For courage and determination in battle. On September 28, 1918, this soldier commanded and led a patrol of twenty-one men in daylight to ascertain the strength of enemy machine guns. This patrol suffered severe casualties, but the work under his leadership proved of great value. He was subsequently wounded in the attack the following day.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, RAYMOND W. LANE, *Company D*.

For extraordinary courage and skill while advancing on Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, destroying an enemy machine gun nest which had been seriously impeding the advance of our troops.

1ST SERGEANT EDWARD T. LANGFORD, *Company K*.

For great gallantry and determination in battle. On the night of October 17, 1918, while occupying a small house in which ten or twelve men were billeted, previous to the attack on the following morning, an enemy shell demolished the house killing or wounding ten men. This soldier, then the acting 1st sergeant of the company, was buried beneath the debris. When finally dug out he immediately took command of the situation and directed the rescue of the wounded. Though badly shaken by the explosion and practically deafened, he continued with his company into the attack the following morning and was in all subsequent actions of his command.

PRIVATE WILMER M. LAPINE (deceased), *Company K*.

For gallantry and determination in battle. During the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier was attached to 3d Battalion Headquarters and rendered valuable assistance to the Intelligence Section. During the attack the Battalion commander and the adjutant were wounded and the Intelligence officer killed. This soldier attached himself to an infantry company, went forward in the attack and was killed.

CORPORAL WILLIAM V. LAWDER, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT ARTHUR E. LAWSON (deceased), *Company C*.

For qualities of leadership and courage during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, when he led his platoon to the attack in the face of heavy fire until killed.

SERGEANT HERMAN T. LAWSON (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier led his platoon against enemy machine gun positions with conspicuous gallantry and coolness. After all four of his sections were wiped out and he was left alone with his platoon runner, he persisted in pushing on until killed by a burst of machine gun fire.

SERGEANT JOHN LEACH, *Company A*.

For gallantry and exceptional courage. During an enemy raid on the front line trenches in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, this soldier, by his example, indefatigable endeavor, and utter disregard for safety, did much to inspire the men of his section and to strengthen their morale.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ARTHUR L. B. LEADER (deceased), *Company B*.

For exceptional conduct in attack on the Hindenburg Line near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. While acting as runner, this soldier carried a message from a

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captured enemy trench across a half-mile of open ground under artillery and sniping fire for entire distance. He was later killed in action near St. Souplet, France, October 17, 1918.

PRIVATE HUNTER LEAF, *Company A.*

For courage and skill in bandaging wounded men under heavy machine gun and shell fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE THEODORE J. LECHLEIDER, *Company H.*

After the forcing of La Selle River, east of St. Souplet, October 18, 1918, this soldier, although wounded by shrapnel in the leg early in this action and sent to the rear with a number of enemy prisoners, refused to remain in the rear, but after receiving first aid returned to the advancing line and proved an inspiration to his comrades because of his coolness and exceptional courage.

1ST LIEUTENANT WM. G. LE COMPTE, *Company F.*

For courage and efficiency in handling his platoon under heavy fire in the Dickebusch Lake line, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE JAMES A. LEE, *Company D.*

For extraordinary valor and skill during the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918. This soldier went forward with a small detachment to reconnoiter a farmhouse from which the enemy were firing. They forced the capture of thirty-five of the enemy including two officers. At this time Private Lee on his own initiative advanced to a near-by building and single-handed and alone captured a party of fifteen enemy soldiers, being compelled to shoot one in effecting their capture, thereby preventing their attack and possible release of the prisoners first captured.

SERGEANT CHAUNCEY D. LEFLEUR, *Company C.*

For courage and determination during the operations against the Hindenburg Line, September 28, 1918, in voluntarily taking rations forward to the 105th Infantry under fire.

PRIVATE HENRY LEHMANN (deceased), *Company H.*

During operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, although wounded by a defective bomb which had exploded in his pocket, this soldier refused to be evacuated but continued in action until killed.

CAPTAIN CLAUDE G. LELAND, *Company I.*

For exceptional courage and qualities of leadership in battle near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918, in promptly reorganizing his battalion with great initiative and firmness when his battalion commander was wounded and his own captain and 1st lieutenant killed.

CAPTAIN CLAUDE G. LELAND, *Company I.*

For conspicuous gallantry in action while a 1st lieutenant in Company I, 107th Infantry, in successfully leading his platoon against enemy machine guns, capturing them and continuing forward in the battle for the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE FRANCIS L. LENEHAN (deceased), *Company D.*

For extraordinary valor and determination frequently exhibited during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918. This soldier advanced into the enemy's trenches with his platoon and aided in the capture of a number of prisoners. Later, with two other soldiers, he continued the advance, bombing trenches and dugouts. Seeing a party of the enemy in another trench, he prepared to bomb them, and advanced over the top, shooting as he went, scattering the enemy. Still later, in the extreme front of the advance, he was killed. His continued acts until killed furnished inspiring examples to his company.

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PRIVATE SYDNEY LEONARD, *Sanitary Detachment*.

For gallantry and devotion to duty in rescuing medical supplies and records and in bringing supplies under heavy shell fire to an advanced dressing station during action near the St. Maurice River, France, October 20, 1918.

CORPORAL WILLIAM T. LESLIE, *Company D*.

For courage and determination in carrying a wounded comrade a long distance under heavy fire in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 12, 1918.

SERGEANT GEORGE B. LILLY, *Company C*.

For gallantry during the battle of La Selle River, October 18, 1918, in voluntarily leaving shelter and bringing a wounded comrade to a place of safety under heavy fire.

CORPORAL ARTHUR J. LINDON, *Company D*.

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL JOHN L. LIVINGSTON (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ARTHUR LLOYD, *Company E*.

For gallantry and inspiring example when, having been badly gassed, he refused to be evacuated, but continued on with the attack of his company until severely wounded. This in the battle of the La Selle River, France, October 17-18, 1918.

1ST LIEUTENANT CHARLES P. LOESER, *Headquarters, 27th Division*.

For meritorious services and courage under shell fire while in charge of a forward ration dump at Busigny, France, October, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ARTHUR J. LOMAN, *Company D*.

For exceptional courage and skill in operating a Lewis gun and holding an advanced machine gun post at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 14, 1918, under heavy enemy machine gun and shell fire, the position being highly illuminated by the burning of surrounding buildings.

PRIVATE JOSEPH LOMBARDO, *Company C*.

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in advancing ahead of his Lewis gun squad to select points of vantage and in carrying messages from Regimental Headquarters to companies in the front line under continuous shell fire.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ARTHUR J. LOUCKS, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EDGAR B. LOWERRE (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, although painfully wounded in the leg, this soldier refused to be evacuated, but continued in action until mortally wounded within the enemy lines.

SERGEANT CLARENCE E. LUCKEY, *Headquarters Company*.

For conspicuous gallantry during the operations against the Hindenburg Line, September 29-30, 1918. This soldier, although wounded early in the advance, continued

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in the action until the regiment was relieved, exhibiting an inspiring disregard for his own safety in standing off counter-attacks upon Willow Trench and in aiding the wounded.

1ST LIEUTENANT ARTHUR C. LUMLEY, *Battalion Adjutant.*

For coolness and efficiency in handling his company in the Dickebusch Lake line, Belgium, August, 1918.

MECHANIC JOSEPH A. LYNDAKER, *Company D.*

For exceptional bravery during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, September 29, 1918, in crawling out in front of the Knoll, to carry in Private Petrie, who had been wounded.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, THOMAS J. LYNSKEY, JR., *Company D.*

For excellent work as a platoon runner in delivering messages between his platoon and the company commander on September 29, 1918, under shell fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JEREMIAH C. LYONS, *Company C.*

For repeated demonstrations of bravery and determination displayed during the battle of La Selle River, October 17, 1918, in carrying messages over fire swept areas.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, SCOTT H. LYTLE (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier continued to advance, although wounded, with great courage and coolness until killed by a burst of machine gun fire. His wonderful display of fearlessness proved an inspiration to his comrades.

2D LIEUTENANT JOHN McANERNY.

For conspicuous gallantry in action in the fight for the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, on September 29, 1918. He successfully led his platoon against enemy guns until he was severely wounded.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, GLENN S. McBRATNEY, *Company D.*

For extraordinary courage and skill while advancing on Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, destroying an enemy machine gun nest which had been seriously impeding the advance of our troops.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN J. McBRIDE (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL JOHN C. McCABE (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

CORPORAL EDWARD McCAULEY (deceased), *Company B.*

For conduct above and beyond the line of duty in attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. While company clerk, asked permission to join in attack with his company, and by great bravery and coolness materially assisted in overcoming the resistance met by his platoon. He was killed by enemy fire while engaged in this work.

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STABLE SERGEANT JAMES J. McCONVILLE, *Headquarters Company*.

For devotion to duty, energy and disregard of personal safety in supervising the distribution of rations in the front line on the nights of September 29 and 30 in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN J. MCCOOL (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier distinguished himself by his exceptional bravery and initiative and proved of great assistance in guiding his half platoon over the difficult terrain toward the enemy. With his accurate rifle fire this soldier accounted for several of the enemy before he received a mortal wound.

CORPORAL JOHN K. MCCORMICK (deceased), *Company D*.

For courage and determination in effecting the capture of enemy prisoners in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29-30, 1918.

CORPORAL JOHN F. McGRATH, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JAMES B. MCGUIRE, *Company C*.

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in rescuing two wounded comrades under direct enemy rifle fire.

1ST LIEUTENANT RICHARD H. MCINTYRE, *Headquarters Company*.

For fearlessness and devotion to duty in advancing his Stokes mortars with the assaulting waves of the regiment in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL HENRY J. MCKAY, *Company M*.

For conspicuous gallantry in action. This soldier sacrificed his life helping to destroy enemy machine guns on the night of September 28 preparatory to the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France.

1ST LIEUTENANT ARTHUR J. MCKENNA, *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 28, 1918, this officer, with utter disregard for personal safety, led his company with conspicuous bravery and coolness until so severely wounded that he was unable to proceed. Repeatedly refusing first aid, he continued to direct his men forward, and thus proved an inspiration to his command.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, GEORGE C. MCKENZIE (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, in the Dickebusch sector, July 11, 1918, this soldier volunteered to carry messages over heavily shelled areas and by his splendid display of gallantry and courage proved an inspiration to his comrades.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, WILLIAM H. MCLEOD, *Company A*.

For fearlessness and disregard of personal safety in the evacuation of wounded under severe enemy machine gun and sniper fire. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

CORPORAL GERALD P. McMURRAY (deceased), *Company A*.

For gallantry and exceptional bravery during the occupation of the village of Vaux-Andigny, vicinity of St. Souplet, France, in October, 1918. This soldier remained on observation in the open during an enemy artillery bombardment, which resulted in his death.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ALAN MERRIAM MCNAIER (deceased), *Company L.*

For gallantry in rescuing with the assistance of two comrades, a brother soldier who had been seriously wounded in a listening post beyond the front line trench, the rescue being made under heavy enemy machine gun, rifle grenade and trench mortar fire. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 20, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, MATTHEW R. MCSHERRY, JR., *Company D.*

For gallantry at Vaux-Andigny, October 14, 1918, in going out under heavy enemy machine gun fire to carry the body of a fatally wounded comrade to the shelter of a near-by building.

SERGEANT JOHN L. MACDONNELL, *Company M.*

For extraordinary valor and skilled leadership during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 28, 1918. This sergeant, while commanding a platoon of his company, successfully assaulted and captured an enemy machine gun nest, thereby relieving his company from further casualties from its fire.

COOK JAMES R. MADILL, *Company C.*

For bravery and determination in voluntarily carrying a hot meal to his company over an area continually under hostile shell fire.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, WILLARD H. MAGUIRE, *Company D.*

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, RAYMOND MALLON, *Company D.*

After the corporal of the Lewis gun squad to which this soldier was attached was killed, he assumed command of the squad and led it throughout the day with great success. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL CHRISTOPHER C. MALONE (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. On September 28, 1918, while on a combat patrol in daylight, this soldier, under heavy machine gun fire, rendered valuable assistance in combat until killed.

PRIVATE CORNELIUS F. MANN (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HAROLD E. MANNERS (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronsoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

COOK PETER J. MANNS, *Company A.*

For fearlessness and disregard of personal safety in the evacuation of wounded under severe enemy machine gun and sniper fire. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

CORPORAL BERT L. MARTIN, *Company D.*

For extraordinary courage and skill while advancing on Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, destroying an enemy machine gun nest which had been seriously impeding the advance of our troops.

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CORPORAL GEORGE M. MARTIN, *Company D.*

For exceptional courage and skill in operating a Lewis gun and holding an advanced machine gun post at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 14, 1918, under heavy enemy machine gun and shell fire, the position being highly illuminated by the burning of surrounding buildings.

PRIVATE JOSEPH MARTIN, *Company A.*

For gallantry and fearlessness in volunteering and repeatedly carrying wounded from an open field to the dressing station through intense enemy machine gun and artillery fire. This during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT RICHARD S. MARTIN, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptional courage, devotion to duty and qualities of leadership displayed while a section sergeant of his company and throughout his entire service with his company until sent to the last Officers' Training Camp, from which he graduated.

PRIVATE CHARLES R. MASON (deceased), *Company F.*

For extraordinary valor frequently exhibited during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918, in evacuating wounded from forward positions under heavy enemy fire and with total disregard for his own safety. This soldier continued to exhibit the same standards of extraordinary gallantry in subsequent engagements until killed in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, on October 18, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EUGENE M. MASTERTON (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier with great gallantry and determination advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

PRIVATE LEO G. MAVILLE, *Company D.*

For courage and determination in carrying a wounded comrade a long distance under heavy fire in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 12, 1918.

CORPORAL HAROLD E. MAXON (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE LOUIS F. MAZUCCA, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE EDWARD J. MEADE (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

MECHANIC WILLIAM W. MEADE (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, AMHERST WIGHT MEEKER (deceased), *Company L.*

For gallantry in rescuing, with the assistance of two comrades, a brother soldier who had been seriously wounded in a listening post beyond the front line trench, the rescue being made under heavy enemy machine gun, rifle grenade and trench mortar fire. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 20, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN T. MEIBAUM, *Company K.*

For gallantry and determination in battle. On September 29, 1918, during the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, this soldier was separated from his platoon in the smoke barrage. He attached himself to Company I, 107th Infantry, and advanced with them until they were greatly depleted in numbers. When the Australians who were in support passed through he continued to advance with them and rendered valuable assistance.

PRIVATE JESSE L. MERRIOTT (deceased), *Company I.*

This soldier, who was killed in the attack on Guillemont Farm, France, September 29, 1918, was one of the best Lewis gun men in his company. Not one of his squad survived to tell of his heroism, but the fact that his body was found well within the enemy line in advance of his squad, with his gun beside him, demonstrated his great courage and determination.

SERGEANT WILLIAM L. MEYER, *Company H.*

During the occupation of a section of the line in front of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, in the Dickebusch sector, July 11, 1918, this soldier proved an inspiration to his comrades by his cool and courageous action in that together with another volunteer, he exposed himself under light of a full moon to enemy machine guns and trench mortars for one hour, while he cleared from in front of his trench a mass of high grass that would have proven an aid to an enemy raid.

PRIVATE EDWARD S. MILLER (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

CORPORAL FRANCIS G. MILLER, *Company E.*

For repeated acts of courage, gallantry and determination in operating his machine gun against the enemy under heavy shell and machine gun fire. This during the battle of the Hindenburg Line on September 29, and during the battle of La Selle River, France, October 17-18, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOSEPH A. MILLER, *Company G.*

For exceptional courage and determination in twice volunteering to carry an important message across an area swept by heavy shell and machine gun fire to Battalion Headquarters, and twice recrossing this area under the same conditions to rejoin his company in the front line. This near Arbre-Guernon, France, in the Battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918.

CORPORAL RUSSELL D. MILLER (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE WILLIAM W. MILLER, *Company I.*

For extraordinary gallantry and determination displayed while a member of a Lewis gun squad of his company. This soldier, having been knocked down and buried by the explosion of a large shell, dug himself out, refused to go to the rear, and in a half-dazed condition continued forward and into the enemy lines, where he was later captured.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, VAN STRYCKER MILLS, *Company K*.

On the afternoon of September 28, 1918, in action against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, Private Van Strycker Mills and three other soldiers voluntarily carried a severely wounded comrade almost a thousand yards to a dressing station across an area which was under direct observation and heavy artillery and machine gun fire. After covering one-half the distance, Private Mills suddenly became very ill but nevertheless continued, despite the fact that he was in great distress and physical discomfort as the result of dysentery and a severe gassing.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOSEPH MINARIK (deceased), *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, PHILLIP K. MINDIL (deceased), *Company B*.

For meritorious conduct in operating a Lewis gun to repel an enemy bombing raid near Ronssoy, France, September 28, 1918. This soldier placed his gun on a high place on the parapet and continued to operate it without regard to his personal danger. He was killed in attack on the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, VICTOR MITCHELL (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine nests until killed.

PRIVATE CLARENCE E. MIX, *Sanitary Detachment*.

For courage and devotion to duty in evacuating wounded men under heavy fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT HAROLD I. MOLES, *Company H*.

For gallantry and determination in continuing in action with his company after receiving a shrapnel wound in the right side. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT HAROLD I. MOLES, *Company H*.

For courage, determination, and skill in continuing in action with his company after being gassed and in successfully neutralizing enemy sniper and machine gun fire. This in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918.

CORPORAL WALTER MONSEES, *Company A*.

For gallantry and fearlessness in volunteering and repeatedly carrying wounded from an open field to the dressing station through intense enemy machine gun and artillery fire. This during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE ROGER A. MONTGOMERY (deceased), *Company K*.

For courage and determination in battle. On September 29, 1918, during the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, this soldier, while in personal contact with the enemy, observed a wounded German about to shoot one of his comrades. He immediately turned and with no thought of personal safety, killed the German, but in so doing lost his own life.

PRIVATE JONATHAN MOORE, *Headquarters Company*.

For courage and determination in delivering important messages under heavy enemy fire. This at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 15, 1918.

CORPORAL WILLARD S. MOORE, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed

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forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL JOHN H. MORAN (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, LOUIS M. MORRISON, *Company D.*

For exceptional bravery in crawling out under enemy rifle fire, and carrying in the body of Private Salisbury, who had just been killed in attempting to silence an enemy sniper, at Vaux-Andigny, October 14, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, PHILLIP F. MORRISSEY, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE ARCHIBOLD L. MOTZ (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

1ST LIEUTENANT EUGENE L. MULLANEY, *Regimental Intelligence Officer.*

For conspicuous courage and fidelity to duty in making personal reconnaissance of the front line under heavy fire on the night of September 27, 1918, preparatory to the 107th Infantry relieving the 106th Infantry in the line near Ronssoy, France.

1ST LIEUTENANT EDWIN S. MUNSON.

For fearlessness and courage during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, when, in addition to his regular duties as Regimental Gas Officer, he voluntarily assisted in rendering medical aid to the wounded, while under fire.

CORPORAL EDWARD H. MURPHY, *Company D.*

For exceptional leadership in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 15, 16, and 17, 1918, conducting many ration and working parties to and from the front lines in a most courageous and fearless manner.

PRIVATE HERBERT T. MURPHY (deceased), *Company A.*

For gallantry and determination in advancing over an open field under heavy fire at the time of a raid on the front line trenches, for which he and his comrades were commended by the British commander. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HUGH C. MURPHY, *Company D.*

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

MECHANIC MERTON L. MURPHY, *Company G.*

For great gallantry in rescuing wounded comrades under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

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PRIVATE WILLIAM J. MURPHY, *Company L.*

For conspicuous courage and determination in holding off and driving back an enemy attack on the post held by his squad until wounded. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 22, 1918, during the Ypres-Lys offensive.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ANGELO ANTHONY MUSTICO (deceased), *Company L.*

For gallantry and determination frequently displayed when his command was in the front line in the vicinity of Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, in August, 1918. This gallant soldier was killed in action on September 29, 1918, while advancing with his company against the Hindenburg Line, in the vicinity of Bony, France.

PRIVATE GUSTAVE W. NADLER (deceased), *Company A.*

For the greatest coolness, courage, and devotion to duty in effectively operating his machine gun under the heaviest direct and enfilading fire for several hours at a machine gun post at the extreme left flank of our line, when all contact with the other elements of the command was lost. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT FLOYD S. NEELY, JR., *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT BERNHARD E. NEHEMIAS, *Company C.*

For gallantry in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 19, 1918, in administering aid to the wounded when a direct hit was made on a party carrying ammunition to the front line, and in leading the remainder of the party to its destination.

CORPORAL JOHN P. NEISEL (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, in successfully leading a platoon to the attack after his superiors had been either killed or wounded.

PRIVATE CHARLES O. NELSON, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CAPTAIN MAXWELL B. NESBITT, *Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, August, 1918.*

For courage, initiative, and efficiency in handling his battalion in the Dickebusch Lake sector, Belgium, August, 1918. Through the aggressiveness of Captain Nesbitt, this battalion, on taking over the front line, secured and maintained control of No Man's Land.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOSEPH NEVIN, *Company D.*

For gallantry at Vaux-Andigny, October 14, 1918, in going out under heavy enemy machine gun fire to carry the body of a fatally wounded comrade to the shelter of a near-by building.

PRIVATE FRANK W. NICHOLS, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

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CAPTAIN GEORGE P. NICHOLS, *Company F.*

For conspicuous devotion to duty and determination near Ronssoy, France, September 28, 1918, after being wounded.

CAPTAIN FANCHER NICOLL (deceased), *Company L.*

For coolness and heroism in resisting an enemy attack on his company in the Dickebusch Lake sector, Belgium, August, 1918.

CAPTAIN FANCHER NICOLL (deceased), *Company L.*

For conspicuous gallantry in leading his company forward in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918, where he gave his life while destroying enemy machine guns.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FREDERICK B. NIDD, *Company A.*

For fearlessness and disregard of personal safety in the evacuation of wounded under severe enemy machine gun and sniper fire. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, MAX N. NIDUS, *Company A.*

For fearlessness and the greatest spirit of willingness and self-sacrifice in volunteering to cross open country while under enemy machine gun fire to bring aid to the front line during a raid, and for bandaging the wounded under shell fire; also for extreme bravery and devotion to duty. This in the Dickebusch sector and in the battle of the Hindenburg Line.

PRIVATE WILLIAM J. NOLAN (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE GEORGE C. NOONAN, *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. During the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with seven of his comrades, having advanced to a position about fifty yards from the main German trench in front of the canal, withstood the counter-attack of the enemy, who were in great numbers, refusing to surrender until all ammunition was expended, when they were surrounded and captured.

SERGEANT CHARLES H. NORDIKE, *Company C.*

For repeated demonstrations of leadership and courage during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, and during operations at La Selle River, October 16, 1918. On September 29, this sergeant commanded a daylight patrol which effectively disposed of hostile snipers, and on October 16, 1918, under heavy fire, obtained valuable information as to the exact location of hostile machine gun nests while engaged in a night patrol.

PRIVATE LYAL A. NORTHUP, *Company D.*

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE RALPH N. NORTHUP, *Company D.*

For extraordinary courage and devotion to duty on the morning of October 16, 1918, at Imberfayt Farm, being very painfully wounded in the jaw, and refusing to be sent back for medical treatment, advancing with his squad during the hard fighting of the three succeeding days.

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CORPORAL HARVEY M. OAKS, *Company A.*

For courage and gallantry in carrying his badly wounded sergeant from an exposed position to a place of shelter, although he himself was wounded. This during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

STABLE SERGEANT BENJAMIN F. O'BRIEN, *Supply Company.*

For zeal and devotion to duty during active service of the regiment in France and Belgium, 1918-1919. Sergeant O'Brien maintained the regimental transport in a continuous state of efficiency.

PRIVATE NICHOLAS T. O'BRIEN, *Company L.*

For exceptional bravery during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in front of Guillemont Farm, September 29, 1918. First Lieutenant Robert A. Byrns, who had been wounded, would have been run over by a large tank except for the presence of mind and bravery of this man who rushed over and pulled him out of the way, although in so doing he was exposed to heavy machine gun fire.

PRIVATE VINCENT E. O'BRIEN, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For conspicuous gallantry and untiring zeal in the evacuation of wounded under heavy shell and machine gun fire during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29-October 2, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HOWARD J. O'CONNOR, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the operations at La Selle River, October 16, 1918, in repeatedly sniping hostile machine gunners from advanced positions in No Man's Land, and thus protecting his own front line from their fire.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN J. O'DELL (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN J. O'DONNELL, *Company H.*

For coolness and initiative during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918, in assuming charge of a Lewis gun after the gunner was wounded, and in effectively directing its fire against the enemy in his immediate front until the gun was destroyed by enemy shell fire, when he immediately salvaged another gun and resumed fire.

PRIVATE JOHN R. O'DONNELL, *Company D.*

For courage and determination in carrying a wounded comrade a long distance under heavy fire in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 12, 1918.

SERGEANT PERCY J. O'GORMAN, *Headquarters Company.*

For extraordinary heroism and leadership during the operations against the Hindenburg Line, September 29-30, 1918. This soldier led his 37 mm. gun squad forward until enemy resistance was encountered from Lone Tree Trench. Under heavy machine gun fire he occupied Willow Trench and arming his men with captured rifles and grenades, organized the position, and directed its defense until reinforcements arrived, personally taking part in three bombing parties. His courage and example inspired all ranks. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT PERCY J. O'GORMAN, *Headquarters Company.*

For skill and determination in battle. In the vicinity of Arbre-Guernon, this soldier led a patrol to the left front of the infantry and alone reconnoitered a fire-swept field, locating the enemy and obtaining valuable information. This east of La Selle River, France, October, 1918.

WAGONER WM. F. O'LOUGHLIN, *Supply Company.*

For zeal and devotion to duty during the active service of the regiment in France and Belgium, and for the exhibition of high courage under heavy shell fire when

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accompanying the transport close to the front line on the night of September 28 and 29, 1918, just before the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France.

CORPORAL HAROLD E. OLSON, *Headquarters Company, Signal Platoon.*

In voluntarily running a telephone line from Regimental Headquarters to the regimental forward command post in the battle of September 29, 1918, near Guillemont Farm, France, having to pass through a heavy artillery and machine gun fire. Again in action east of St. Souplet, France, October 18, 1918, Corporal Olson displayed great personal bravery in the face of enemy shelling, and although suffering from exposure to gas, remained at work until relieved on October 22, when it was necessary to send him to a hospital.

CORPORAL GEORGE J. O'NEILL (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

1ST LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER E. OSTRANDER, *Supply Officer, 2d Battalion.*

For devotion to duty and tireless effort in supplying rations to the 2d Battalion, 107th Infantry, during the fighting east of La Selle River, near St. Souplet, France, October 17 to 22, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, SAMUEL D. OWINGS (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in bombing out of action a hostile machine gun which was delaying the advance of his company.

CORPORAL CLEMENCE N. PAGE (deceased), *Company G.*

For courage and determination in making personal reconnaissance in advance of his company during the battle of La Selle River, October 17, 1918, and for courage frequently demonstrated until killed near Arbre-Guernon, France, during the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JAMES J. PAGE (deceased), *Company K.*

For gallantry and determination in battle. On September 28, 1918, while on a combat patrol in daylight, this soldier rendered valuable assistance in combat in the face of heavy enemy machine gun fire. He was killed going forward.

SERGEANT JAMES W. PAGE, *Company D.*

For exceptional leadership in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 15, 16, and 17, 1918, conducting many ration and working parties to and from the front lines in a most courageous and fearless manner.

CORPORAL JOSEPH P. PALMER (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, MICHAEL PANTUSO, *Company H.*

Although detailed to a burial party and not expected to take part in the action, this soldier joined his company during the forcing of La Selle River, east of St. Souplet, France, on October 17, 1918. He was shortly afterward painfully wounded with shrapnel, but insisted upon carrying up ammunition until he dropped from loss of blood.

PRIVATE WILLIAM N. PAPE, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed

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forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE BENNIE PARDI (deceased), *Company A.*

For supreme courage and self-sacrifice. In an endeavor to save his comrades, this soldier attempted to pick up and return an enemy hand-grenade which exploded in his hand, causing the loss of his life.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, MALVIN A. PARTELLO, *Company B.*

For meritorious conduct in repelling an enemy bombing raid near Ronssoy, France, September 28, 1918. After being wounded by fragments of a grenade, he refused to retire until the end of the action, thereby giving valuable service in holding the position.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, STEWART L. PATON, *Company C.*

For repeated demonstrations of courage and fearlessness in carrying messages under constant enemy fire.

SERGEANT ELBERT N. PATTEN (deceased), *Company G.*

In action near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, in August, 1918, this soldier displayed fearlessness and resourcefulness in commanding a patrol in No Man's Land, inspiring his men and furnishing an example for all. In the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, he displayed exceptional courage and leadership, commanding his platoon in the attack up to the time that he was severely wounded, which resulted in his death several days later.

PRIVATE ROBERT E. PATTERSON (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EDWIN E. PAUL (deceased), *Company L.*

For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, when his commanding officer fell wounded, and a tank was about to run over him. This soldier, under intense machine gun fire and at the risk of his own life, rushed to the officer and with the assistance of one other man, dragged him out of the way of the tank. Later he was seriously wounded, but went to the assistance of his corporal who was wounded, and while in the act of bandaging the corporal's leg, was struck by a shell fragment and instantly killed.

PRIVATE VINCENT E. PEATTIE, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in rendering first aid to the wounded under heavy enemy fire. This in the Dickebusch Lake sector, Belgium, August, 1918, and in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 27-30, 1918.

SERGEANT ROBERT L. PEEK, *Company K.*

For aiding a wounded officer and wounded soldier to places of safety regardless of self. This in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 20, 1918.

CORPORAL RUSSELL J. PELLINGTON, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

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PRIVATE LAWRENCE E. PERKINS (deceased), *Company D*.

For valor displayed after he had been seriously wounded by shell fire near Ronssoy, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 28, 1918, in giving encouragement to his comrades who had also been injured by shell fire.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EDWARD R. PETERSON (deceased), *Company H*.

During the occupation of the front line just west of La Selle River, France, he showed great skill and conspicuous bravery as a member of the Battalion Intelligence Section until he was killed, October, 1918.

CORPORAL JOHN PETERSON, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

1ST SERGEANT ELLIOT ROSS PFLOMM, *Company G*.

In the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, this soldier displayed exceptional qualities of leadership, courage, and determination in effectively assuming command of his company after his commanding officer had been severely wounded, and led the company on into effective action.

CORPORAL THEODORE C. PHELPS, *Company C*.

For courage and determination in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 21, 1918, in successfully delivering a needed message under heavy fire at a time when he was suffering from gas.

SERGEANT EDWIN M. PHILLIPS, *Company D*.

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HERBERT A. POLLARD, *Company D*.

For his excellent work as platoon runner, continually carrying messages to and from his platoon commander under heavy enemy fire, during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

2D LIEUTENANT HOWARD C. PORTER.

For conspicuous gallantry in action in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918. This officer, then a corporal, volunteered to accompany the Operations Officer on a reconnaissance of the front line just before "zero" hour and rendered valuable aid to a battalion of the 105th Infantry in locating its positions. He also voluntarily accompanied the Operations Officer on a reconnaissance of the front line under heavy enemy machine gun and shell fire, and rendered great aid and assistance in locating the enemy after he had been driven out of Guillemont Farm and the Knoll.

PRIVATE LEO B. PRATT (deceased), *Company F*.

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN PULLIS (deceased), *Company G*.

For exceptional gallantry and determination in repeatedly carrying important messages under heavy enemy shell fire during the operations in the vicinity of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918, and the attack on the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918, during which he was killed by machine gun fire.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ROBERT A. QUINN, *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east o. Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, after unusually courageous and effective work against the enemy, was badly wounded in both hands but insisted upon carrying Private James Byrnes, Company H, 107th Infantry, a badly wounded comrade, through a heavily shelled sector to the first aid section.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ISAAC RABINOWITZ, *Company A.*

For conspicuous gallantry and determination in advancing with two other soldiers of his company into Jonc de Mer Farm, then occupied by the enemy, and after personal encounter, capturing three German officers and a detachment of enlisted men. This in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918.

LIEUTENANT BEN M. RAMBO (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and fearlessness in leading his platoon forward in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918, where he gave his life in the performance of his duty.

1ST LIEUTENANT RICHARD M. RAVEN (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and skilled leadership exhibited while in command of the company from October 12 to 18, 1918. On the morning of October 17, the company having become detached from the rest of the battalion in a heavy fog and smoke barrage, this officer succeeded in leading his company to its objective and locating the rest of the battalion. On October 18 he again exhibited great courage and skill in an attack under heavy fire in advancing his company successfully until killed.

CORPORAL ROBERT S. RAVEN (deceased), *Company K.*

On September 28, 1918, while occupying trenches prior to the attack upon the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, east of Ronssoy, France, this soldier went out with a patrol to find and develop strength of enemy machine guns. The work was well and fearlessly done under heavy fire and the information required was sent back to Battalion Headquarters shortly before he was killed.

1ST LIEUTENANT ALLEN F. REAGAN, *Company L.*

For gallantry, courage, and success in resisting an enemy attack on his platoon in the Dickebusch Lake line, Belgium, August, 1918.

CORPORAL ALFRED A. REEVES, *Company C.*

For exceptional courage and determination in assuming an advanced position for his Lewis gun and with its fire enabling troops of his platoon to reorganize, continuing in this work even after being severely wounded. This in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HENRY F. REEVES (deceased), *Company L.*

For conspicuous courage and determination in holding off and driving back an enemy attack on the post held by his squad until killed. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 22, 1918, during the Ypres-Lys offensive.

PRIVATE JOHN J. REGAN (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FREDERICK L. REYNOLDS, *Company G.*

For courage and devotion to duty repeatedly demonstrated during the battle of La Selle River, October 17, 1918, and during the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, until wounded near La Reau Farm, during the latter battle.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, THOMAS J. O. RHINELANDER, 2D (deceased), *Company K*.

During the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier was attached to 3d Battalion Headquarters and rendered valuable assistance to the Intelligence Section. During the attack the battalion commander and the adjutant were wounded, the intelligence officer killed. This soldier attached himself to an infantry company and went forward in the attack, being severely wounded by machine gun fire and shrapnel, from which wounds he later died in the hospital.

CORPORAL GERALD T. RICE (deceased), *Company K*.

For courage and determination in battle. During the attack upon the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, this soldier displayed unusual leadership and courage in the face of severe enemy machine gun fire and was killed going forward.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, LEON E. RITCHIE, *Company D*.

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

1ST SERGEANT ARTHUR J. RITTER, *Company E*.

For energy and determination in transporting hot food to troops in the front line, over roads subjected to heavy machine gun and shell fire and gas bombardment. This when he was acting as Mess Sergeant during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29-30, 1918, and during the battles of La Selle River and Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 17-18, 1918.

PRIVATE ROLANDO L. RIVERA, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL MARTIN H. ROBERTS, *Company G*.

For gallantry and devotion to duty during the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918. This soldier was later wounded in that battle and having been ordered to the rear, received another wound.

CORPORAL THEIS ROBERTS, *Company A*.

For disregard of danger in successfully advancing from the support to the front line, Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918. This action occurred in broad daylight, and this soldier covered a distance of about eight hundred yards over open ground, being fully exposed to enemy observation, machine gun and artillery fire.

PRIVATE WILLIAM D. ROBERTSON, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

2D LIEUTENANT HARRY W. ROBINSON (deceased), *Intelligence Officer, 3d Battalion*.

For courage and fearlessness in laying the tape for the 3d Battalion, 107th Infantry, in spite of heavy enemy fire, preparatory to the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918. This officer was killed a few minutes after completing his work.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, STANLEY L. ROCKWELL (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line east of Ronsoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against un-

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usually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, HARRY RODRIGUEZ, *Company D.*

For exceptional courage and skill in operating a Lewis gun and holding an advanced machine gun post at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 14, 1918, under heavy enemy machine gun and shell fire, the position being highly illuminated by the burning of surrounding buildings.

CORPORAL CARL E. ROEDELSPERGER (deceased), *Company A.*

For exceptional courage and inspiring leadership. During an enemy attack on the front line trenches in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, this soldier by coolness and fortitude greatly strengthened the morale of his organization. He was killed during this action.

CORPORAL CONSTANTINE C. ROEDER, *Company B.*

For meritorious conduct in attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 20, 1918. While serving as company signalman, this soldier joined the line as a rifleman when the attacking force was reduced in numbers by heavy casualties, and later was one of a detachment holding a sector of captured enemy trench for twenty-four hours until relieved.

CORPORAL BERNARD ROGERS, *Machine Gun Company.*

For devotion to duty and resourcefulness repeatedly demonstrated, including service as a gunner in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT HARTWELL E. ROGERS, *Company C.*

For gallantry in action during the operations against the Hindenburg Line, September 27-28, 1918, while commanding a liaison patrol under fire, and in aiding wounded, although wounded himself.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EDWARD G. ROMAINE (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. On September 28, 1918, this soldier, having just returned from a patrol sent out to ascertain the positions of enemy machine guns, discovered that a combat patrol consisting of a platoon, of which he was a member, was about to go out, voluntarily attached himself to it and was killed.

CORPORAL EDWIN RONK (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE DANIEL ARGYLE ROONEY, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For gallantry and determination in carrying an important message over an area swept by enemy shell and machine gun fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT ROSCOE ROYS (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and exceptional devotion to duty. On October 16, 1918, while holding a front line position, this soldier, notified that he was selected to attend an Officers' Training Camp, requested to be allowed to remain with his company until it was relieved from front line duty. The following night he was killed.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FRED RUSHLOW, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. When his platoon was held up by hostile grenade fire, this soldier bombed out or killed, single-handed, a group of Germans in a near-by trench, who were checking the advance of the platoon.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, DAVID J. RUSSELL, *Company H.*

Although offered the opportunity of evacuation to a hospital because of a severely painful injury to his knee, this soldier insisted upon remaining in action with his comrades and during the forcing of La Selle River, east of St. Souplet, on October 17 and 18, rendered unusually effective and courageous service, thus proving an inspiration to his comrades.

CORPORAL GUY ANGUS RUSSELL, *Machine Gun Company.*

For gallantry and devotion to duty in voluntarily removing from exposed positions, in the face of hostile artillery and machine gun fire, wounded comrades of his organization. This on the night of September 29, 1918, in the vicinity of St. Quentin Canal, France, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line.

PRIVATE JOSEPH RYAN (deceased), *Company G.*

For gallantry and courage in remaining on duty with his company, although suffering from gas poisoning, and accompanying his company to the lines where he rendered valuable services as a runner until killed near Arbre-Guernon, in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, October 18, 1918.

PRIVATE STEPHEN C. SALISBURY (deceased), *Company D.*

For his undaunted courage and utter disregard for personal safety at Vaux-Andigny, October 14, 1918, when he volunteered to locate an enemy sniper, being instantly killed in the effort.

PRIVATE ANASTACIO SANCHEZ, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL IRVING SAVAGE, *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier exhibited exceptional skill and bravery in leading his squad against an enemy machine gun nest that was holding up the left flank of his platoon. Although the rest of his squad were either killed or wounded, and he himself suffering from wounds in his hand and hip, he continued to advance against the position until put out of action.

CORPORAL ALBERT H. SAWTELL, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptional bravery and devotion to duty when, under heavy shell fire, he constructed an emergency machine gun position during the night of August 9, 1918, at Dickebusch Lake, Belgium.

CORPORAL HENRY L. SCANNELL (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. On September 28, 1918, while on patrol sent out to ascertain the position of enemy machine guns, Corporal Scannell was mortally wounded. This patrol suffered heavy casualties and the number of stretchers available was inadequate. This soldier, realizing that he was mortally wounded, begged that the stretchers be used for men with slighter wounds. He died shortly after.

CORPORAL WILLIAM F. SCHATZ, *Company A.*

For marked coolness and courage in voluntarily carrying wounded men from the front line in daylight at Dickebusch, Belgium, August, 1918, under heavy machine gun and sniping fire, and for determination in carrying messages during every engagement and battle of his company.

1ST SERGEANT FRANK B. SCHERER, *Company E.*

When sergeant, for exceptional qualities of leadership, courage, and determination in promptly reorganizing his platoon after it had sustained heavy casualties, and

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effectively holding his position under extremely heavy shell and machine gun fire, and for gallantry in evacuating wounded. All of this during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29-30, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ANTON SCHLACHTER, JR., *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT ELIAS SCHLANK, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in rendering first aid to the wounded under heavy enemy fire. This in the Dickebusch Lake sector, Belgium, August, 1918, and in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 27-30, 1918.

PRIVATE OSCAR SCHMIED, JR. (deceased), *Headquarters Company.*

For devotion to duty and conspicuous courage during the operations at Vaux-Andigny and La Selle River, October, 1918. Although badly gassed, this soldier remained with the 1st Battalion Signal Detachment which had been depleted by casualties until only three signal men remained—all private soldiers—until he was completely exhausted and was evacuated to a hospital where he died from the effects of mustard gas.

SERGEANT FRED G. SCHMITT, *Company I.*

For courage and determination in voluntarily rejoining his company with his rifle and grenades on the morning of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, after having been detailed to clerical duty at Battalion Headquarters. This gallant soldier fought his way to Guillemont Farm, and there was shot down.

MECHANIC GEORGE J. SCHNEIDER (deceased), *Company E.*

For repeated demonstrations of courage and gallantry in carrying messages under heavy shell and machine gun fire, and for courageous service in the operation of his machine gun until killed on October 18, 1918. All this during and subsequent to the battle of La Selle River, France, October 12-20, 1918.

CORPORAL JAMES A. SCHNEIDER, *Company A.*

For gallantry and exceptional bravery during the occupation of the village of Vaux-Andigny, vicinity of St. Souplet, France, in October, 1918. This soldier remained on observation in the open, during an enemy artillery bombardment, which resulted in the loss of his leg.

PRIVATE JOSEPH SCHOLIN, *Company D.*

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL NICHOLAS SCHULTES (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

FIRST LIEUTENANT STEPHEN M. SCHWAB (deceased), *Company E.*

For fearlessness, skill, good judgment and determination manifested during his entire active service, and for courage in battle on September 29, 1918, during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, when he effectively held his position under heavy enemy fire until killed.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, REMINGTON A. SCOTT, *Company C.*

For gallantry in the Scherpenberg-Dickebusch Lake sector, August 19, 1918, in aiding and evacuating the wounded during a particularly heavy bombardment, when a direct hit was made on the dugout in which he was.

PRIVATE JOHN E. SEAMAN, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE JOHN W. SEERY (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

1ST LIEUTENANT HERBERT F. SHAVER.

For indefatigable work as transport officer of the 1st Battalion, 107th Infantry, during its entire tour of duty in France and Belgium.

SERGEANT WILLIAM SHEARER, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT EARL F. SHERMAN, *Company A.*

For fearlessness and disregard of personal safety in the evacuation of wounded under severe enemy machine gun and sniper fire. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS M. SHERMAN.

For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Major, Brigade Adjutant, 53d Infantry Brigade, during the critical days from October 4 to 22, 1918. To his untiring energy, trained military capacity, and coolness under fire was due much of the success attained by the brigade during the serious fighting of these days. He displayed gallantry of a high order while under fire at the town of Busigny, and again at Escaufort, France, between October 14 and 22, 1918.

CORPORAL GEORGE F. SHORT (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, WALTER J. SILICK, *Company D.*

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades, while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT ARTHUR L. SINGER, *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronsoy, on September 29, 1918, this soldier took command of his platoon after the senior sergeant had been wounded, and with the utmost coolness and skill in leadership, succeeded in putting out of action several enemy machine gun positions and advancing his command toward its objective. His exhibition of bravery and initiative proved an inspiration to his comrades.

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CORPORAL WALTER W. SKINNER, *Company E.*

For gallantry and determination in evacuating wounded under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL EDWARD A. SKEPEC, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

MAJOR ARTHUR M. SMITH.

For exceptionally meritorious service, energy, efficiency, and devotion to duty as Captain, Supply Officer of the 107th Infantry, and later as acting assistant Division Quartermaster during the operations of the 27th Division against the Hindenburg Line, France, September and October, 1918.

PRIVATE HARRY G. SMITH, *Company K.*

For continuing in action with his company after being severely wounded in the battle of La Selle River, France, October 18, 1918.

PRIVATE JESSE E. SMITH (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry in action during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 28, 1918, in voluntarily evacuating the wounded under heavy shell fire and during the battle of La Selle River, October 18, 1918, while serving as a liaison scout until killed.

CORPORAL JOHN B. SMITH, *Company G.*

For gallantry and determination in repeatedly carrying important messages under heavy enemy shell fire during operations in the vicinity of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918, and during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. His apparent disregard for personal safety was an inspiring example for all.

PRIVATE NORMAN C. SMITH, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

1ST SERGEANT ROBERT H. SMITH (deceased), *Company F.*

For marked executive ability in reorganizing his command after his officers had been wounded on September 29, 1918, and for bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 12, 1918. Sergeant Smith was wounded on the latter date and died after reaching the hospital at Rouen, France.

HORSESHOER CLAUDE SNYDER, *Supply Company.*

For courage and determination in acting as a mounted guide for the transport of his battalion under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of La Selle River, October 17, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ALEXANDER F. SOMMERVILLE, *Company A.*

For fearlessness and disregard of personal safety in the evacuation of wounded under severe enemy machine gun and sniper fire. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

CORPORAL ARTHUR P. SORRESENSEN, *Company L.*

For gallantry in rescuing, with the assistance of two comrades, a brother soldier who had been seriously wounded in a listening post beyond the front line trench,

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the rescue being made under heavy enemy machine gun, rifle grenade and trench mortar fire. This near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, August 20, 1918.

PRIVATE JOSEPH B. SPEAR, *Company E*.

For courage and determination and devotion to duty on October 17, 1918, during the battle of La Selle River, in maintaining communication under heavy fire between units of his command, and for inspiring example in continuing forward with his company after having been badly gassed on October 17, 1918.

CORPORAL EDWIN D. SPERRY, *Company C*.

For leadership and courage during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 27, 1918, in commanding a patrol under heavy fire.

CORPORAL EDWARD J. STACK (deceased), *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE WILLIAM STALTER, *Company I*.

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE GEORGE W. STANDISH (deceased), *Company H*.

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronsoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

CORPORAL EDWIN STANDRING (deceased), *Company C*.

For gallantry and exceptional devotion to duty during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in continuing effectively to fire his Lewis gun when almost surrounded by superior numbers of the enemy and remaining at his post until killed.

PRIVATE RALPH L. STARRETT, *Company F*.

For courage and skilled marksmanship in crawling forward to an advanced position and killing four of the enemy with his rifle. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE RALPH L. STARRETT, *Company F*.

For gallantry and determination in the rescue of a corporal of another company who lay helplessly wounded sixty yards in front of the position occupied by his company at that time. In the face of extremely heavy enemy fire at short range, Private Starrett dashed forward and succeeded in carrying the corporal back to shelter.

PRIVATE BERNARD A. STEGAR (deceased), *Company F*.

For extraordinary gallantry and inspiring example near La Rue Farm, France, during the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 19, 1918. On that occasion, with full knowledge of the danger, and without hesitation, this soldier crawled from his shell hole to an exposed position swept by enemy machine gun fire in order to render assistance to a comrade, Private Robert Jarvis, who had fallen with a burst of machine gun bullets in his shoulder. Half way to his objective, Private Stegar was struck by an enemy machine gun bullet but continued on and had just reached his comrade's side when he was hit and instantly killed.

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CHAPLAIN HUGH W. STEWART.

For inspiring courage while under fire and faithful devotion in the discharge of his duties attending the burial of the dead after the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918, and the battles of the Hindenburg Line and La Selle River, France, September and October, 1918.

CORPORAL JOHN H. STEWART, *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier proved an inspiration to the men around him through his example and exceptional bravery. When one of his comrades had become entangled in the enemy's barbed wire, he went immediately to his assistance, although subjecting himself to intense machine gun fire. After succeeding in extricating his comrade, he resumed the advance with his squad and further distinguished himself with effective work against several enemy machine gun nests.

2D LIEUTENANT CARL J. STOCK (deceased), *Company H.*

For gallantry displayed while leading his company forward in the battle of the Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, until he received wounds from which he died later.

PRIVATE WEAVER STOREY (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SUPPLY SERGEANT WILLIAM V. STOVOLD, *Company D.*

For courageous and efficient performance of duty in all engagements in which his company participated.

PRIVATE EUGENE T. STRAIT, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT WILLIAM O. STRONG, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in voluntarily taking rations through heavy shell fire to the 105th Infantry, whose exact location at the time was unknown.

PRIVATE EARL A. STUCKER, *Company C.*

For courage and determination in evacuating wounded under heavy fire during the battle of La Selle River, October 17-20, 1918.

CORPORAL MAURICE STURGES (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EDMUND J. SULLIVAN, *Company D.*

For exceptional skill while occupying a sniper's post in front of the front line occupied by Company D, August 16, 1918, in the Dickebusch Line, Belgium, successfully silencing an enemy machine gun which had been severely harassing our lines.

SERGEANT, 1ST CLASS, MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, *Salvage Company No. 16.*

For meritorious service and devotion to duty as 1st Sergeant of this Salvage Company.

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CORPORAL JOHN A. SWAN, *Company G.*

For gallantry and determination in refusing to be evacuated and continuing with the attack of his company after being wounded, until ordered to the rear. This in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT BUGLER CHARLES F. SWARTHOUT, *Headquarters Company.*

For faithfulness and devotion to duty in distributing rations to the front line under heavy fire on the nights of September 29 and 30, 1918, during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR TALBOT, *Headquarters Company.*

For gallantry in the fighting east of the La Selle River, near St. Souplet, France, October 19, 1918. This officer, then a 1st Lieutenant, volunteered to lead a patrol into No Man's Land to locate enemy machine guns.

This he did in broad daylight and secured important information for his commanding officer.

CAPTAIN HIRAM W. TAYLOR, *Supply Company.*

For exceptionally meritorious service, energy, efficiency, and devotion to duty during the entire service of the regiment in France and Belgium, and especially while acting supply officer, 107th Infantry, during the action of the regiment against the Hindenburg Line, France, September 28 and 29, 1918. This officer exhibited exceptional courage under fire in the performance of his duties in forward areas.

CORPORAL JOHN G. TAYLOR (deceased), *Company F.*

For bravery and coolness in operating his Lewis gun in the vicinity of Bony, France, September 29, 1918, until struck by a shell which both wounded and gassed him, from the effects of which he died the following day.

1ST LIEUTENANT FORD M. TERRY, *Company B.*

For conspicuous gallantry in action in refusing to be evacuated after he was wounded in the fight for the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918. This officer by his devotion to duty was a splendid example to his men. He remained in command of his company until he was again badly wounded in the fighting at Vaux-Andigny, France, October 15, 1918.

PRIVATE JOHN E. TERWILLIGER (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL FRANCIS W. THOM, *Company A.*

For gallantry and fearlessness in volunteering and repeatedly carrying wounded from an open field to the dressing station through intense enemy machine gun and artillery fire. This during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL FRED G. THURBER (deceased), *Company K.*

For gallantry and determination displayed on daylight patrol, October 19, 1918, near Jonc de Mer Ridge, France. This soldier gave his life by staying to fight off superior numbers of the enemy while his comrade, Private Cook, returned to the company with the required information which they had gained.

PRIVATE EDWIN J. TIERNEY, *Company A.*

For zeal and devotion to duty during the active service of the regiment in France and Belgium, and for the exhibition of high courage under heavy shell fire when accompanying the transport close to the front line on the night of September 28, and 29, 1918, just before the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France.

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PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, WILLIAM J. TIERNEY (deceased), *Company F*.

For bravery and determination in action under heavy enemy machine gun fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, in the vicinity of Bony, France, on September 29, 1918, in which this soldier lost his life.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, PETER K. TILLMAN, *Company D*.

For courage and devotion to duty in the sunken road to the right of the Knoll, which was occupied by Company D on the afternoon of the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, in administering first aid to several wounded comrades while under heavy enemy shell fire, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL FRANK W. F. TILTON, *Company A*.

For disregard of danger in successfully advancing from the support to the front line, Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918. This action occurred in broad daylight and this soldier covered a distance of about eight hundred yards over open ground, being fully exposed to enemy observation, machine gun and artillery fire.

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR JOHN H. TINGLE, *Headquarters Company*.

For fearlessness and devotion to duty in accompanying the Battalion Commander under heavy fire in a personal reconnaissance of the front line on the night of September 29, 1918, during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France.

CORPORAL TRUMAN C. TOBEY (deceased), *Company F*.

For bravery and coolness in action during attack in vicinity of Bony, France, September 29, 1918. This soldier commanded a Lewis gun squad and, until killed, operated his gun with great effectiveness.

SERGEANT RALPH C. TOBIN, *Machine Gun Company*.

For displaying exceptional qualities of leadership, coolness and devotion to duty when, on or about the night of August 10, 1918, at Dickebusch Lake, Belgium, as platoon sergeant, he, though severely gassed, remained with his platoon, making the rounds of his gun positions under heavy shell fire and successfully effected the relief of his platoon.

1ST SERGEANT THEODORE W. TODD (deceased), *Company L*.

For qualities of leadership, courage, and determination. This gallant soldier was killed in action while defending his post against an enemy raid. This in the vicinity of Mount Kemmel, Belgium, August 22, 1918.

CORPORAL FERMON R. TOMPKINS, *Company E*.

While a private, 1st class, acting as corporal in charge of a gun squad on October 16-17, 1918, during the battle of the La Selle River, France, for exceptional gallantry and inspiring qualities of leadership maintained until wounded.

MAJOR ROWLAND TOMPKINS, *Commanding 2d Battalion*.

For conspicuous courage and skill in handling his battalion in Belgium and France. This officer exhibited exceptional qualities of leadership and excellent tactical skill in all engagements and battles of the 107th Infantry in Belgium and France.

PRIVATE FREDERICK R. TOOMBS, *Headquarters Company*.

For fearlessness and courage in carrying the tape to the front line on the night of September 28, 1918, near Ronsoy, France. A shell having struck the men accompanying Private Toombs on this mission, he bound up their wounds, and although severely shaken by the force of the explosion, continued on his mission and delivered the tape to the Battalion Intelligence Officer.

PRIVATE CLYDE W. TROWBRIDGE (deceased), *Company H*.

During the battle of Junc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918, this soldier advanced with great skill and conspicuous bravery against strong enemy machine gun positions until killed.

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PRIVATE THEODORE H. TULIP, *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in continuing to carry machine gun ammunition forward after he had been badly wounded.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, WILLIAM TULLY (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

MAJOR RAYMOND A. TURNBULL, *Regimental Surgeon.*

For courage and devotion to duty in attending to the wounded under heavy shell and machine gun fire in the fight for the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, PERRY W. TURNER, *Company A.*

For inspiring example of fearlessness and courage in volunteering and carrying wounded men in daylight under machine gun and sniper fire from the front line. This in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

SERGEANT HAROLD B. TUTHILL, *Company I.*

For extraordinary heroism in action during operations against the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in bringing a Lewis gun into action against an enemy machine gun nest, single-handed, after other members of the gun section had been killed or wounded.

SERGEANT HAROLD B. TUTHILL, *Company I.*

For gallantry and determination frequently displayed in all the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated in Belgium and France, during the summer and fall of 1918. In France in the operations against the Hindenburg Line, and in La Selle River engagements, this soldier at all times exhibited exceptional courage, fortitude, and determination.

CORPORAL BUCHANAN TYSON, *Company K.*

For exceptional courage and gallantry in successfully conducting a patrol in the early dawn of September 28, 1918, whose difficult mission was to locate and silence enemy machine gun nests east of Duncan Post, near Guillemont Farm, France, and in doing so was seriously wounded.

CORPORAL VICTOR J. VALLES, *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle on September 28, 1918, near Ronssoy, France. While on combat patrol in daylight, this soldier rendered valuable assistance in the face of heavy machine gun fire and was severely wounded.

MESS SERGEANT ARTHUR B. VANDERVOORT, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptional bravery and devotion to duty when, under heavy shell and machine gun fire, he made, on the morning of September 27, 1918, at the Hindenburg Line, personal reconnaissance to select machine gun positions.

PRIVATE KARL R. VAN DUSEN, *Company C.*

For courage, determination, and devotion to duty during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in continuing to carry messages under heavy fire although wounded.

SERGEANT BURTIS W. VAN HENNIK (deceased), *Company A.*

For exceptional courage and inspiring leadership. During an enemy attack on the front line trenches in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, this soldier, by coolness and fortitude, greatly strengthened the morale of his organization. He was killed during this action.

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CORPORAL NICHOLAS VAN PEER, *Company I.*

For gallantry and determination in action. This soldier, a Lewis gunner, after being painfully wounded, continued to advance and assist in the operation of his gun. He also efficiently aided in breaking up an enemy counter-attack with grenades and Lewis gun.

CORPORAL LOUIS S. VAN WAGONER, *Company A.*

For gallantry and exceptional courage. During an enemy raid on the front line trenches in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, this soldier, by his example, indefatigable endeavor, and utter disregard for safety, did much to inspire the men of his section and to strengthen their morale.

MESS SERGEANT HARMON B. VEDDER (deceased), *Company K.*

For the efficient distribution of hot food to the men of his company shortly before the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, on September 29, 1918, which work was performed under severe fire.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JAMES O. VEDDER (deceased), *Company K.*

For courage and skill in action. On September 28, 1918, near Ronssoy, France, this soldier, while a member of a Lewis gun squad of a patrol under heavy enemy machine gun fire, assumed command of the squad after his corporal was wounded, and rendered valuable assistance during the retirement of the patrol.

1ST SERGEANT CHARLES W. VEITCH, *Machine Gun Company.*

For exceptional courage, devotion to duty, and qualities of leadership exhibited during all battles and engagements in which his company participated in Belgium and France.

SERGEANT HARRY S. VERSEN, *Company A.*

For inspiring leadership and energy in carrying out his duties and for maintaining the morale of the men in battle when suffering from fatigue and heavy losses, gaining the admiration of all he came in contact with by his courage and untiring service. This in La Selle River operations, France, October, 1918.

1ST LIEUTENANT ROBERT G. VICKERY.

For courage, skill and determination exhibited while in command of a working party at Fermoy Farm, Belgium. Lieutenant Vickery, when his party was suddenly subjected to heavy artillery fire, scattered his platoon to places of cover. When two of his men were buried by the explosion of a high explosive shell near them, Lieutenant Vickery, with the aid of one other, rescued one of the men whose hip had been broken, successfully evacuating him. His prompt action prevented further casualties in his platoon. This on the night of August 15-16, 1918.

PRIVATE GEORGE D. VIRDEN, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For courage and devotion to duty in aiding and evacuating the wounded during all battles and engagements in which the regiment took part in Belgium and France.

CORPORAL JEROME D. VOLK, *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. During the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with seven of his comrades, having advanced to a position about fifty yards from the main German trench, in front of the canal, withstood the counter-attack of the enemy, who were in great numbers, refusing to surrender until all ammunition was expended, when he was surrounded and captured after having been severely wounded.

CORPORAL WALTER F. VOLKERT (deceased), *Company I.*

For gallantry and determination in the assault on Guillemont Farm, France, September 29, 1918. This soldier, a Lewis gunner, when the rest of his squad were killed or wounded, took the gun from the hands of Private C. H. Walsh as the latter fell wounded a second time, and went on alone to his death, in front of Lone Tree Trench, from enfilading fire from Vendhuile.

DIVISIONAL CITATIONS

SERGEANT PHILIP DE M. VOSBURGH, *Company K.*

For gallantry and determination in action. On September 28, 1918, while in the trenches previous to the attack on September 29, 1918, this soldier was directing from the trench the course to be taken by two stretcher bearers who were carrying a severely wounded officer of the 108th Infantry. An enemy machine gun was trained on these stretcher bearers, one of whom fell wounded. In the face of this fire, this soldier immediately jumped out of the trench, taking one end of the stretcher, and threw himself with the wounded officer into the trench, but by so doing received a machine gun burst which finally was the cause of his leg having to be amputated.

PRIVATE RANDOLPH ST. G. WALKER, JR. (deceased), *Company K.*

For gallantry and determination in action. On September 29, 1918, during the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, Private Walker, coming in contact with a number of enemy soldiers, endeavored to take them prisoners, but was killed in the endeavor. He displayed great bravery and disregard of self in attempting to accomplish this act.

1ST LIEUTENANT CAREY J. WALRATH (deceased), *Company M.*

For conspicuous gallantry in action in leading his platoon forward in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918, and personally putting out of action two enemy machine guns. Lieutenant Walrath was killed in accomplishing this act.

PRIVATE CHAS. H. WALSH, *Company I.*

For extraordinary valor and determination in battle. This soldier, a Lewis gunner, after being painfully wounded, and after all but two of his squad had been killed or wounded, continued to advance in the face of heavy enemy fire, gaining the enemy trench. While engaged in firing at that place, the remaining member of his squad was killed and he was wounded a second time. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE ALBERT WALTERS (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT ALFRED B. WARWICK, *Company F.*

For exceptional courage during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, where he voluntarily exposed himself to a heavy fire to force four Germans to carry a wounded comrade back to a place of safety.

CORPORAL FRANK A. WATERS, *Company K.*

For courage and determination in battle. During the attack upon the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with seven of his comrades, having advanced to a position about fifty yards from the main German trench in front of the canal, withstood the counter-attack of the enemy, who were in great numbers, refusing to surrender until all ammunition was expended, when they were surrounded and captured.

SERGEANT CHARLES J. WATTERS, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in rendering first aid to the wounded under heavy enemy fire. This in the Dickebusch Lake sector, Belgium, August, 1918, and in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 27-30, 1918.

CORPORAL SAMUEL WEINSTEIN, *Machine Gun Company.*

For courage and determination in maintaining an advanced machine gun post during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

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PRIVATE WILLIAM F. WELSCH (deceased), *Company A.*

For gallantry and determination in advancing over an open field under heavy fire at the time of a raid on the front line trenches, for which he and his comrades were commended by the British commander. This during the operations in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

CORPORAL ALFRED A. WELSH (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918, in continuing to use his rifle effectively against the enemy after he had been wounded in the right arm.

1ST SERGEANT DILL H. WERLEY, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, FRANCIS M. WHITE (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

SERGEANT MILTON J. WHITELY, *Company H.*

During the occupation of a section of the line in front of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, in the Dickebusch sector, July 11, 1918, this soldier performed an exceptionally dangerous but important task in clearing from in front of his trench to a depth of twenty-five yards a mass of high grass that might have proven an aid to an enemy raiding party. While thus engaged, this soldier was exposed under the light of a full moon for a period of one hour to enemy machine gun fire and trench mortars.

CAPTAIN STANTON WHITNEY, *105th Machine Gun Battalion.*

For exceptional courage, skill and qualities of leadership displayed in all the battles and engagements in which this Division participated in Belgium and in France. Captain Whitney's personal courage and great devotion to duty set an inspiring example to those under his command.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, JOHN R. WHITTLE (deceased), *Company C.*

For gallantry during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, 1918. After being mortally wounded, this soldier carried ammunition to the front line trenches under heavy fire.

PRIVATE JOHN I. WHYTE, *Company H.*

While holding a section of trench in the Dickebusch sector in front of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, July 11, 1918, this soldier proved an inspiration to his comrades through his display of exceptional bravery in refusing to be evacuated when suffering from injured ear drums and shock caused by the explosion of a large shell within five feet of his position, causing his rifle to be broken and himself to be buried under the collapsed trench. After the forcing of La Selle River, east of St. Souplet, October 18, 1918, this same soldier was again wounded, but continued to advance until put out of action by a further wound in his legs.

CORPORAL ARTHUR H. WIEDEMAN, *Headquarters Company.*

For conspicuous gallantry during the operations against the Hindenburg Line, September 29-30, 1918. This soldier, with an inspiring disregard for his own safety, continually exposed himself to enemy machine gun and grenade fire in the action at Willow Trench and aided in bringing in the wounded crew of a disabled tank.

CORPORAL ROLAND M. WIGGINS, *Company A.*

For exceptional fearlessness and courage in searching for the wounded under enemy observation and fire. This in the Dickebusch sector near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August 14, 1918.

DIVISIONAL CITATIONS

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ARNOLD C. WILBUR, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE WILLIAM J. WILCHEK, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL RUSSELL WILCOX (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, RUFUS A. WILLIAMS (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, on September 29, 1918, east of Ronssoy, France, this soldier displayed exceptional courage and tenacity by holding off, against hopeless odds, a number of the enemy until his ammunition was exhausted and he was killed.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, CECIL ST. L. WILSON (deceased), *Company F.*

For conspicuous bravery in action in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, on October 14, 17, and 18, 1918, during which advance this soldier was killed.

CAPTAIN KENNETH C. WILSON, *Headquarters Company.*

For initiative and conspicuous courage in advancing his three one-pounders with the assaulting waves of the regiment and directing effective fire on enemy machine gun nests in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, on September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, LANCELOT A. WILSON, *Company H.*

On September 28, 1918, while en route to the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, this soldier was painfully wounded in chest and legs by shrapnel, but refused to be evacuated, and continued forward until he fell a second time, but with extraordinary courage and determination he again pushed forward into action.

PRIVATE EARL N. WINNER (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL GEORGE W. WINSLOW (deceased), *Company I.*

For courage and determination in action during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918. During the battle this non-commissioned officer displayed coolness and qualities of leadership in organizing and directing groups of men in a heavy smoke barrage, continuing in action after being wounded in the waist and until killed.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, LOUIS C. WINTLER, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed

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forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE WILLIAM G. WITHERS, *Company D.*

For excellent work as a scout for his Lewis gun squad during the attack on St. Souplet, October 17, 1918, and Jonc de Mer Ridge, October 18, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ANDERS J. G. WITLOCK, *Company A.*

For inspiring example of fearlessness and courage in volunteering and carrying wounded men in daylight under machine gun and sniper fire from the front line. This in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE ARTHUR A. WOHLKE, *Headquarters Company.*

For fearlessness and courage in carrying messages under heavy fire during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Vendhuile, France, September 29, 1918, and in the fighting east of La Selle River, near St. Souplet, France, October 22, 1918.

PRIVATE JERRY WOLF (deceased), *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, September 29, 1918, this soldier, with great gallantry and determination, advanced against unusually difficult enemy positions composed of strongly fortified machine gun nests until killed.

PRIVATE STEPHEN H. WOOD (deceased), *Company A.*

For inspiring example of fearlessness and courage in volunteering and carrying wounded men in daylight under machine gun and sniper fire from the front line. This in the Dickebusch sector, near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, CLYDE V. WOODARD, *Company B.*

For exceptional conduct in attack on the Hindenburg Line, near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. While acting as runner, this soldier carried a message from a captured enemy trench across a half-mile of open ground, under artillery and sniping fire for entire distance.

CORPORAL IVAN D. WOODARD, *Company F.*

For determination and courage during the attack against the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, in refusing to be evacuated when wounded.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, EDWARD C. WOODRUFF, *Company D.*

For his excellent work as company runner in delivering messages through shell and machine gun fire, refusing to be evacuated sick when he was in no condition to continue, until ordered to the rear for treatment by his company commander. This at St. Souplet, France, October 17, 1918.

PRIVATE JOHN C. WOODS, *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL KENNETH W. WOTHERSPOON, *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, on September 29, 1918, this soldier, although severely wounded at 6:30 in the morning, continued in action with conspicuous gallantry and bravery until 1 p.m. that same day. During this period this soldier was successful in putting out of action two enemy machine gun nests, one of them single-handed.

DIVISIONAL CITATIONS

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS, ORA M. WRIGHT, *Company D.*

For courageous work in administering first aid to several wounded comrades while under heavy shell fire, to the right of the Knoll, during the attack on the Hindenburg Line, vicinity of Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

CORPORAL GRENVILLE K. WYATT (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE CHARLES J. YETZER, *Machine Gun Company.*

For repeated acts of gallantry, courage, and determination, including the assault of enemy machine gun nests. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, September 29, 1918.

SERGEANT, 1ST CLASS, FLOYD W. YOUNG, *Sanitary Detachment.*

For courage and determination in voluntarily administering first aid to the wounded under shell and machine gun fire during the attack against the Hindenburg Line, on September 29, 1918.

PRIVATE MICHAEL YOUNGER, *Company K.*

On the afternoon of September 28, 1918, in action against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, Private Younger and three other soldiers voluntarily carried a severely wounded comrade almost a thousand yards to a dressing station across an area which was under direct observation and heavy artillery and machine gun fire.

SERGEANT JOHN T. ZABRISKIE, *Company H.*

During the operations before the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918, although wounded severely, refused evacuation, but continued skilfully to direct his platoon against the enemy until he was put out of action by a second wound.

PRIVATE ESTANISLAS ZAPATA (deceased), *Company I.*

For great courage and determination in action. This soldier, in the face of terrific enemy machine gun fire which inflicted heavy casualties on his company, pushed forward with great resolution through the enemy wire in front of Willow Trench and into the enemy trench. This in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, near Bony, France, September 29, 1918.

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MAKING THE 107TH INFANTRY

PERHAPS the most serious problem which it was necessary to solve in preparing the 107th Infantry for service in France, arose from the expansion of the regiment to thirty-eight hundred officers and men in October, 1917, by the assignment and transfer to the old Seventh Regiment of some forty officers and two thousand enlisted men. This sudden increase in numerical strength created a situation requiring consideration and the exercise of sound judgment to meet the new conditions.

It naturally followed that officers and men so assigned and transferred, finding themselves suddenly separated from the old units and their old military associates, should feel lost and discouraged and somewhat depressed at the prospect of taking up their military duties under strange surroundings, under a new name, and, in large part, under strange officers.

On the other hand, those of the old Seventh Regiment, in whose life tradition and association had played so large a part, naturally wondered whether this sudden influx of strangers would impair or destroy the identity and spirit of a unit in which all felt a commendable pride. The problem was to cause the newcomers to feel they were welcome and received in an equality of comradeship by those they joined, and to make those of the old unit realize that these new men were actuated by the same patriotic and loyal feelings as they themselves possessed.

As a means to accomplish this purpose it was arranged that, so far as possible, the men coming from other regimental organizations should be assigned in a body to the company corresponding to that from which they came, and that officers should be assigned to duty with the companies to which the men who had been under them had been transferred.

This plan had in view the retention of pride in company designation and the keeping together of those who had for more or less lengthy periods served in the same organization.

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Of course, in the equalization of the numerical strength of the new units, it became necessary, in a few cases, to deviate from this plan, but it was followed as far as possible. There was encouraged an effort on the part of all to obliterate any past line of demarkation in service and to have no officer or man feel himself or be thought of by others in relation to his former unit, but unitedly to work together, irrespective of military origin, to make the 107th with its several units a complete and united organization.

It can fairly be said that the men of the old regiment extended to those who joined them an unrestrained and hearty welcome, and it can equally well be said that those who came into the ranks in such large numbers soon realized they had found a new and happy military home, and it was not long before the disappointments and friction naturally following so violent a change in organization were wiped out and the 107th became in fact, as well as in name, a smooth-working military unit. When this point was reached, the progress of the regiment in military efficiency and instruction rapidly progressed.

The machine functioned well, and, being united in purpose and spirit, it was possible to take rapid strides in preparation for what was to come. The result of this was that when the regiment sailed for France, in May, 1918, it is not an exaggeration to say that no unit went overseas whose members had a higher spirit of loyalty to the organization and to each other or one better prepared to stand the strain of conflict. The officers and men had the one purpose of united devotion to duty and full appreciation of the meaning of "team work." That this fortunate condition existed was proven in Belgium and on the fields of Flanders, and the glorious record made there was the direct result of the success with which the men of all units, when united in the 107th, laid aside their love for their old organizations to become devoted to the new with a singleness of purpose that endured to the end.

WILLARD C. FISK.

THE REGIMENT'S BATTLE SPIRIT

WHILE at the "Army School of the Line" at Langres, France, in June, 1918, I first learned that my transfer and assignment to the 107th Infantry had been ordered. It is impossible to describe the sense of joy and elation that almost overcame me on learning the news. Naturally my chief concern was to join the command at the earliest possible moment, and it was a bitter disappointment to be kept at the school as an instructor. I was finally relieved and joined the regiment on August 1 at Boisdingham, in a training area back of the lines. A few days with the regiment were more than sufficient to convince me that all I had not only heard but personally observed as to the character and fitness of this wonderful organization were borne out and proven by close association. The entire unit was tightly welded by tradition, zeal, morale, and a co-operative spirit on the part of officers and men and showed a keen willingness for work and a feverish desire to absorb military knowledge of every description. From the very first moment when I joined the regiment to the time I left it at Villers-Bretonneux in October, after the final battle of La Selle River at St. Souplet, the constant support and loyalty accorded me afforded the finest example possible to conceive of disciplined men with high ideals and a lofty devotion to duty.

It is not my intention to describe the battles and engagements in which the regiment participated, as the records of all the fighting have been carefully and accurately prepared and presented in the history. The immortal feat of arms and the extraordinary accomplishment of the regiment were on the 29th and 30th of September, in the attack on the Hindenburg Line, in which attack the 107th held the pivotal position on an exposed flank. The appalling losses sustained—the heaviest of any troops in the A. E. F. for the time engaged—were a severe and stunning price to pay, but the result is its own justification when one stops to think, to reflect that if the 107th Infantry had crumpled on that morning of the 29th of September or

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flattered under the withering fire of the enemy, the Hindenburg Line would not have been broken. The regiment was subjected to fire not only from the front but from both flanks—on the left from Vendhuile and on the right from Bony. History records few examples of troops advancing or even holding on under such staggering odds. It needs no explanation, no imagination to picture what would have happened if the flank of the attacking line, the position assigned to the 107th, had failed to do its share or more than its share, or had given way. The result would have been disastrous not only to the 27th Division, but to the 30th Division to the south and on the right of the 27th, and the onrushing wave of Germans would have rolled on to the French troops to the south, engaged in the general attack.

One of the brightest pages in the military history of the world was written during those eventful days.

Of the officers who fearlessly met the obligations, exactions, and responsibilities imposed upon them, many gave their lives—the sublime sacrifice. The others unsparingly gave the last ounce of strength and energy in the common cause. Service and a satisfied conscience are their rewards. But of the men in the ranks, how utterly impossible to portray their heroism, their dogged, unquestioning obedience under conditions of suffering, privation, and extreme physical exhaustion; the blind faith which sustained them amid the horrors, the frightful holocaust of modern war. Never can I forget the spirit—the universal creed of the men of the 107th Infantry: “To play the game in fair weather or foul,” to accept the grim and forbidding fortunes of war cheerfully and courageously, with a quiet confidence born of devotion and determination.

CHARLES I. DEBEVOISE.

FROM THE LAST COLONEL

SOON after the National Guard was mobilized for the World War the men of the cavalry regiment with which I served on the Mexican Border were notified that they would be changed to machine gunners and organized into battalions for the New York Division. It was a radical and, at first, not altogether a pleasant change from the equipment and animals of cavalry to the theoretical equipment of machine gunnery. Months went by during which these regiments were without equipment of any kind. It was difficult to lay a theoretical gun after digging a theoretical emplacement on a theoretical enemy target, and to fire a theoretical barrage after figuring fire data with theoretical instruments. But it was a foundation.

Our first real task was the enemy machine gun defense scheme of the East Poperinghe line, and extending into Dickebusch and Scherpenberg. In a scheme of this kind each battery of two or more guns has three distinct tasks—the first area shoots at extreme range, the second puts down a barrage on the S.O.S. line, and the third engages in direct shooting, crossing the bands of fire. When our machine guns took over the line from the British troops we adopted these standing orders:

1. This position will be held and the section will remain until relieved.
2. The enemy cannot be allowed to interfere with this program.
3. If the gun team cannot remain here alive, it will remain here dead; in any case it will remain here.
4. Should any member through shell shock or other cause attempt surrender, he will remain here—dead.
5. Should the gun be put out of action, the gun team will use rifles, revolvers, Mills grenades and other novelties.
6. Finally, the position, as stated, will be held.

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As Division Machine Gun Officer I was in contact constantly with the chief of British artillery, which was in support of our division. Putting down harassing fire on enemy positions and communications in co-operation with the British became our nightly job. British artillery officers informed me that for every Boche shell that dropped our way they made it a rule to send back at least four. Screening the flash of our guns was an important part of each night's work, since neglect of this most important feature always brought disaster. Our positions were under direct observation by Boche stationed on Mont Kemmel and at other points along the German lines.

Through machine gun officers and by personal observation, I was in close touch with the regiments of the 53d Brigade in the attack of August 29-30, as machine guns comprised an important part of the operation.

After we left Belgium for Beauquesne and the training area, I was returned to command my machine gun battalion—the 106th.

At Beauquesne we engaged in a comparatively short period of intensive training for the big push which was to follow. That ended, the division started for the lines. The preliminary attack of September 27 was assigned to the 106th Infantry, supported by the 105th Machine Gun Battalion. Scarcely more than twenty-four hours before the attack I received orders to move up and to take positions in support of the right half of the 106th Infantry. This meant a hike of more than ten miles from Villers-Faucon Woods and a night of reconnaissance of positions. Like veterans, the men of the battalion executed the job, one which should have had three days of executing and planning.

From our new positions we fired a lifting barrage, and in addition we were called upon to put guns in various positions in support of the infantry.

There was little ground gained in this attack, as our battery positions were unchanged when we fired a barrage over the 54th Brigade on the morning of September 29. Not until a day after the infantry had been relieved were we taken out, since it was up to us to support the Australian infantry.

A few days out of the line, and then we were in again. I received orders from the regiment we were supporting to fire a barrage on our right flank in support of an attack on the part of the British division on Bellevue Hill. In this barrage twelve of our guns participated, as did also twelve British guns. Since our positions had been taken up in daylight we were shelled heavily, but the fates were with us. Only

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three of our men were wounded and none of our guns was put out of action, while the British lost eight guns and many men killed and wounded.

Our next act was to support a daylight infantry raid which netted some twenty-three prisoners.

On the morning of October 17 we supported the attack over La Selle River. We were behind the 108th Infantry. Half of our guns had been carried across the river before the infantry line left the railroad embankment. Ours was the first heavy machine gun outfit to cross the river.

Constantly thinning infantry lines made it imperative for us to move closer to the front until by dawn many of our guns were dug in with the infantry.

I cannot help but pay tribute here to our silent but heroic partners, the mules, which were ever willing to do their bit, and died without a complaint after work well done. None but the men whose tired bodies these dumb brutes relieved can fully appreciate the value of such animals in an action of that sort.

During those trying days I little dreamed that one day I should be privileged to command a regiment like the 107th Infantry. My observation of the work of that unit had been almost continuous throughout those bitter days and nights, and the one outstanding feature of the actions of the regiment was that in every emergency a leader developed and "carried on" in remarkable fashion.

I maintain that no higher tribute could be paid to the officers and non-commissioned officers and privates than to say of them that they were all ready to assume command when it was required that they should do so.

Before we crossed La Selle River I was sent for by Division Headquarters, and when I returned to Escaufort I was a Lieutenant Colonel of infantry, and assigned to the 108th Infantry. This order, happily for me, was later changed to send me to the 107th Infantry. I joined that unit at Bellicourt on our way out of the lines.

Hard work on the part of officers and other ranks soon brought the regiment to a high state of efficiency, and prepared for more fighting, glory, and sacrifice. But we were spared from further work in the lines by the big event of November 11, 1918.

Countless tributes were paid the regiment by staff officers when it earned first honors for appearance and efficiency in the division and corps at a competitive review and inspection.

I am deeply gratified for the opportunity of writing here a word

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of appreciation for the loyalty of all ranks to me and my administration of the regiment. I had full confidence in officers and men, and never was it misplaced. The splendid record for discipline in training camp and field of battle was added to by the fine record in Camp Merritt and the armories in New York City and finally at Camp Upton. I consider Upton the final test. The treatment there of both officers and men was not what it should have been, but the splendid discipline of the regiment stood this final test like a rock, a final tribute to all ranks and a fitting end to a most glorious record. Just before leaving Upton, I received word of commendation for the discipline of the regiment from the Inspector of the Inspector General's Department of the Army. As the regiment ceased to exist that day, I have had no opportunity to pass this on and it was with a deep sense of gratification and appreciation of the splendid officers and men and their perfect score to the last minute of their existence as a regiment, that I listened to the words of praise received for the final hours of work.

MORTIMER D. BRYANT.

RECOLLECTIONS AND MEMORIES

WHENEVER I turn to look down the vista of the past, my eyes for some unaccountable reason are suddenly suffused with feeling, there comes a gradual tightening of the muscles in my throat, and my heart is flooded with a tide of sentiment which I may not check. For the days that are dead are happy days, the comrades who made them sweet and well-nigh perfect are scattered far and wide, while some sleep the long sleep which has its awakening only in eternity. "Oh, how I miss you, dear old Pal of mine!" What a wealth of meaning does that simple phrase convey!

For months after I returned to the more settled and peaceful avocations of life I was indeed "lost." No matter which way I turned, I instinctively sought the faces of comrades and friends, and oh! how I did miss them! Indeed, I did not realize to what extent I reveled in their companionship and friendship until they had been scattered to the four corners of the earth. Then I missed their smile of welcome, their cheerful word, their ready jest, their ringing laughter, but above all I missed that wondrous *esprit de corps* which made our regiment without equal or without parallel in any nation or under any flag.

The first time I entered the confines of the 107th Infantry as an attached member (November, 1917), three lads came rollicking down the street arm in arm, singing softly (for fear of the Colonel), "Hail, hail, the gang's all here!" From that moment it was my happy privilege to be just one of the "gang," for I do not believe that my calling as a "Pilot" ever made any difference to the men; for to this day they joyously hail me as just "one of themselves." Without my being conscious of the fact, they subjected me to an acid test of their own, and finding me "human," they proceeded to make me one of their own. This, to my mind, is the greatest honor they could give me. I remember very distinctly a scene wherein this feeling was very aptly

illustrated. One day, while passing from town to town wherein the regiment was billeted, I was caught in one of those frequent deluges of rain to which we were subjected in our "tour of France." Seeking shelter, I came at length to a cross-roads where there was a little "estaminet." Now there was foregathered therein a very congenial crowd of Yanks, Aussies, and Canucks who, in a perfectly innocent way, were having a good time. To use a Taylorism, they were having a "h— of a time." I hesitated for some time whether to "break in on the party" or not, but as the sky still remained threatening and I was drenched through and through, I at last took my courage in my hands and made a rush for the door. My entrance was rather dramatic, to say the least. The wind drove the door to behind me with a terrific bang, and as the moisture obscured my glasses I stood there for a moment to get my bearings. In the space of a few seconds a complete and significant silence settled upon the room. And then from the rear of the room a voice, very Cockney in its elisions, piped up with a tone of infinite contempt, "My Gawd, a Sky-Pilot!" and then another voice wearily remarked, "Blast me, blokes, 'ang hout the crepe, this party's dead." This was followed by a burst of laughter, in the midst of which an American shouted, "Let's go on, fellows; it's only Father Hoey." And the frolic began again.

If I were called upon to give expression to my feelings with respect to the officers and men of the regiment, I am sure that words would entirely fail me. Then, too, words never accurately or adequately convey that wealth of feeling within the heart. It is in no spirit of exaggeration that I reckon my term of service with the regiment as well worth ten years of my life; and even to-day, in the light of all that we have been through, if I were given my choice between a ten-year extension of life and my two years or more of service with the regiment, I feel there could be but one choice. From the moment I entered the regiment to the moment of our parting, I met with universal courtesy, co-operation, and respect. I was never given to feel that I was "excess baggage" or a "fifth wheel," but, on the contrary, I was made to feel very much at home, and, indeed, at times, quite necessary. Colonel Willard C. Fisk, by whose kindly efforts I was first attached to the regiment, was indeed most courteous. He not only acknowledged that a "Sky-Pilot" was essentially necessary, but he went to infinite pains to see that all the men of his command had the advantage of the ministrations of a clergyman of their own faith. I shall never forget the delicate courtesy and kind-

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liness which prompted him to attend with his staff the last memorable service which was held just before we left Newport News. Colonel Nicholas Engel, then major of the 1st Battalion, was, as well, most considerate. Indeed, he granted me the use of his tent on Saturday nights when I came into camp to "clean the slate" preparatory to Sunday morning. This necessitated his taking a trip to town for the evening, and in those days it was no comfortable journey. These are not isolated instances of the courtesy and spirit of helpfulness in the regiment, but are only meant to typify a spirit which was universal. I hope that it is not out of place to express my sincere appreciation and thanks.

Illustrative of this willingness to co-operate, I have a story which I think too good to be forgotten. In a certain "outfit" it was very difficult to get the "mule-skinners" to mass on Sunday morning, for just about the time church call would sound they would be ordered to clean the horses. They complained to me about the matter, and I went to the Lieutenant in charge and told him of my predicament. Now this gentleman was not a religious man himself,—indeed, to be quite truthful, he possessed the most picturesque and lurid vocabulary of any man I have ever met. But he believed in religion—for the other fellow. He promised with a great deal of readiness that he would see that the men in his field of work should get an opportunity to attend church services. In the pressure of other work, I forgot all about the matter until the next Sunday morning. I was in the midst of a sermon on the futility of cursing and swearing, and I had just reached that part of my little talk wherein I laid stress on the fact that "swearing and cursing had never accomplished any good purpose; that it had never been directed to any good end," when suddenly the door of the "hut" burst open and about twenty "mule-skinners" arrived in haste with currycombs and brushes still in their hands. Then there floated in through the open window the choicest and most sulphuric sample of the Lieutenant's best cursing. He ended up with this exhortation: "Get in out of there, you son of a this, that, and the other thing, and go to mass." Well, I did not talk any more that morning on the futility of cursing and swearing.

And now what shall I say of "my boys"? Well, I loved them. What else can I say? They were my lads in more ways than one, and religious affiliation or differences raised no barrier between us, nor disturbed our intimacy or friendship in any way. Catholic, Protestant, and Jew were all alike to me, for in their hearts and

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souls there dwelt a common nobility, within their breasts there burned a common ideal, they were actuated by a unity of purpose which should ever be typical of the Sons of America. I do not think that it ever occurred to the men to think that I was a Catholic priest; for every man, no matter what his creed, seemed free to come to me in the hour of his need for that little word of encouragement and inspiration which it was my privilege to speak. And to-day, looking back upon the past, I can find only happiness in the thought that these men who have borne the burden and heat of the day in so manful a way saw fit to welcome me as one of themselves,—saw fit, indeed, to give me their confidence and friendship and to hail me as their comrade.

There is no need for me to speak in eulogy of the past. The record of attainment shall live long,—long, indeed, after the last surviving member of the regiment has laid aside his uniform on Decoration Day to answer to the reveille in eternity. I wish that I could indeed give expression to the thoughts which well up within my heart and soul when I think of the past. I wish that I were able to depict in some slight measure the heroism of our boys; but what tongue may speak or what hand may pen that which is written in the heart of God Himself? Only on the Last Day, when there shall be a revelation of hearts, shall be known in full the sublimity and the purity of the sacrifice which our lads offered in the hour of need. May God cherish them, and may we who remain to await the passage of years be ever mindful of the fact that we must endeavor to be worthy of those who are gone.

It is better, perhaps, to draw the curtain of silence over the hours in which we pay tribute to the dead. But in this, as in all else, I learned a lesson which has penetrated the very fiber of my soul. Cold in death, with bodies torn and crushed and mutilated, yet did I find many a rosary pressed to cold, dead lips, and many a mother's prayer-book all sodden with blood, resting close to the heart which had ceased to beat. It was a very significant fact that in almost every instance we found upon the bodies of the dead either of two things—a woman's picture, a symbol of her love, or a religious memento, a fruit of her love. Ah, if woman only knew the place where men have enshrined her, if she only knew her wondrous power for good, if she only realized in part to what extent she stirs the wells of man's inner being, she would storm the heart of God Himself for purity, for deeper love, for sympathy and keener vision, that she

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might accomplish the destiny which God hath given her to achieve. But perhaps here, too, the war has wrought a change. I could not help but wonder at the intensity of the love with which the boys almost worship their dear ones at home. To-day, in that love, I see a remedy for a world disease.

While on the other side I read more love letters than I will be privileged to read during the rest of my life. Each lad seemed to feel that a certain obligation rested upon him to bring me the letter which he had received from his sweetheart, and also the letter he sent in return. Perhaps it was because he believed such letters too sacred for the vigilant eye of Captain or Lieutenant, or perhaps he knew that the Padre could keep a tight lip when he so desired. At any rate, I read a great many such letters, and—shall I say it?—with profit to myself. I cannot close this little narrative without including just one more incident which in part reveals the temper and the wondrous character of our men. It, too, is typical. Upon the body of one of those killed on the 29th of September I found a letter written to his sweetheart in U—. Taking it from his breast pocket, all stained with his life blood, some intuition prompted me to censor it and mail it to her for whom it was originally destined. I read it (and the following is not a breach of faith, for I have obtained her permission to make the quotation), added my own initials, and sent it off. It seems that the lad had some sort of a premonition that he was about to die, and in those last moments before the supreme test of manhood arrived, his thoughts naturally turned toward her whom he loved. Sitting down on the firing-step or in the depth of a dugout, he penned the following in nervous haste: "Sweetheart," he began, "if I am called upon to 'go west' to-morrow, do not grieve for me. Remember our love is eternal. Remember as well that we are one in the love of Jesus Christ, and if I am called hence, my love shall flow through His heart to you, and your love shall flow back again through His heart to me. You in the world, and I in eternity." Do you wonder then that I stopped right there and allowed the remainder of the letter to go uncensored? For its beauty was meant for one eye alone. May God in His sweetness assuage the grief which must have rent her heart and soul at such a loss. May the Heart of Jesus be the bond of their eternal love. Does this not speak of a wondrous character? Does it not make wondrous revelation of golden ideals? Ah, yes, indeed. Then know that these ideals and these aspirations were not the unique possession of his heart alone.

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But now I must end. Dear comrades and friends of other days, I wish you well. Your friendship has been for me one of the sweetest things of life. Your memory and the inspiring record of your attainments shall ever remain most dear. No day of my priestly life shall pass wherein I shall not remember you, living or dead, at the altar of our God. May God bless you and keep you, dear old Pals of mine!

FATHER PETER E. HOEY.



MEMOIR OF CHAPLAIN EDWIN F. KEEVER

THE Chaplain rejoices in the blessing of a work denied to any other officer, but gratefully recognized by all. He carries *two* commissions, one from the Commander-in-Chief of this great wide world, and the other from the National Government. Both correspond in substance but not in form. Practically applied, both require that the Chaplain supervise the soldiers' morals, relief, and recreation, and that he minister to their religious needs. The *motif* of this for other officers is military efficiency. For the Chaplain this is incidental. The ground of his interest is spiritual culture. The Church must never relax the care of her votaries, not even when they are engaged in physical combat with a human enemy.

The writer was assigned to the 107th Infantry by a Division order dated 23d of August, 1918. The regiment was then at the Abeele aerodrome in Belgium, under command of Colonel Charles I. De-Bevoise. It was my good fortune to follow this able officer from the 102d Trains and M.P., and earlier from the First Cavalry. To him I am indebted not only for the opportunity to serve brave men under trying conditions, but also for an attitude toward his Chaplains which evokes their best powers, and grants them the widest freedom in the exercise of their functions. Indeed, our relations to all of the officers were most cordial. What an incentive to duty lay in the sentiments uttered by General O'Ryan during those interviews with the Chaplains in his office! He not only displayed interest in the men individually, so easily lost in the mass of a Division, but revealed that he was having his Chaplains under observation. What encouraging messages came through from General Pershing! How could one relax or fail under such spurs to active duty?

Recreation among the soldiers in France proved to be quite a problem. The very complete apparatus procured through Governor Whitman was left behind after the oft-repeated order, "Reduce baggage." Promise was made that we should find all the necessities on the other

side. But the agencies to which we were referred failed to execute what plans they might have had. However, I have heard the men speak very highly of Dr. Frederick Ross, with us at Abeele, and Mr. Fitzpatrick subsequently, both of the Y.M.C.A. canteen service. We dare not overlook the excellent diversion provided by Bandmaster Matt's skilful musicians; also their assistance at church worship. We recall the contributions of our popular strolling players. As they rendered their selections in the shadow of an ancient church, or by the wall of some old castle, we almost heard the echo of the troubadours and minnesingers entertaining the crusading knights of long ago. The occasional flutter of a ribbon at a second story window revealed fair admirers of these American champions. Indeed, were we not in the very homeland of romantic song and story!

In matters religious the regiment was well provided, having three Chaplains, one Catholic and two Protestant. Chaplain Hugh W. Stewart joined us at Terramesnil late in September. The religious work among the Protestants was then divided between him and myself, the method of assigning one Chaplain to each battalion not being regarded as meeting our needs. In the conduct of divine worship the Catholic Chaplains were fortunate, since all of the French churches belonged to their people. Denied the use of the churches, the rest of us were constrained to seek what we thought grander buildings. Perchance it might have been a flower garden (as at Terramesnil), unmarred by the searing blasts of the enemy's shells; or some grassy field, flanked by vaulting aisles of trees, the service accompanied by the music of a babbling brook, forbidding long sermons; or perhaps the solemn stillness of a wood; or the sombre ruins of a building, whose corner wall formed the apse over our humble altar. Here we partook of our sacrament and offered prayers for our souls' health and for the loved ones far away. How reverent the men! How knightly, as they uncovered their splendid heads, some soon to lie pale and sightless on the cold, wet field!

No duty proved so taxing as the last that one can perform for his fellow, especially under the awful conditions that follow actual combat. Here the mind palsies at reality, and the pen halts at description. There is no color for the artist, no language for the orator, no metre for the poet. Upon such scenes one should draw a curtain, whereon are depicted two figures, the first with finger on lip—Silence, the other holding a black veil—Darkness. But back of this curtain, on the brink of the unseen world, the Chaplains must move and speak. For us the pæans of victory were stifled in emotions that could not be

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uttered. Why all these tender ministrations if no future lies before us?

The twenty-ninth of September! Who can forget it! Surely not one who had part in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Here the regiment did its best and suffered its worst. That day the Chaplains did double duty, aiding the wounded at the advanced dressing station, and burying the dead in the little cemetery on the hillside across the way—all in the rain. Many incidents might be related of the events transpiring at that dressing station; of efforts to minister some cheer, with warm drinks provided by the Red Cross for the wounded boys, who seemed to be everywhere; of how an English Tommy helped me to carry to the Surgeon, on stretchers and shoulderwise, our young giants who were hobbling along painfully, or lying by the roadside; of my duty as interpreter for the Surgeon, who was seeking information from the German wounded; of a request to read the burial rite over an Australian Chaplain (but I was able to procure one of his own faith). Meantime our little volunteer detail over in the cemetery was laboriously digging a resting place for the men who had fallen on the night of the 27th, and for those whom we were requested to remove from the station. Here we laid fifteen, some of our own regiment and some of the Engineers and other units—Jews, Catholics and Protestants—side by side. Chaplain Hoey then read his service, Chaplain Stewart and I our own. But what was to be done for the Jews? No Rabbi had yet come to the Division; and the Jewish boys declined to officiate. Borrowing a Jewish Prayer Book, I read the translation of a burial prayer over the same grave, and I believe that our Divine Master approved the act.

On October 1, having finished our work at St. Emilie, we reported to the Colonel at his headquarters east of Ronssoy. Hither we brought our digging tools and with a few volunteers went over the field to seek our comrades. The Chaplains scrutinized different sectors. Assisted by Lieutenant Riggs with a small volunteer detail, I searched in the direction of Vendhuile, whence seemed to have come the counter-attack on our left flank. We divided the ground, each covering a long section northeastward and returning. Every fallen soldier was identified, a copy of his tag taken, and the place where he lay marked with a gun stuck in the ground, bayonet down. A white rag was then tied to the gun-stock. We had marked a number of bodies when the German artillery began to play in lively fashion. This became so violent that we returned to Headquarters just in time to escape a very heavy shelling, which lasted well through the night. The dugout was now

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occupied by about fifty men, Chaplain Stewart and myself, under Captain Wilson. The Captain proved to be very watchful, for during the night he rudely disturbed our rest by announcing, "Gas!" The next morning, with men of Headquarters Company, we resumed our operations. Those boys worked most devotedly, carrying their comrades on stretchers over hills and trenches and around shell holes to appointed places beside the main road. Again we were interrupted by salvos from the enemy's guns. Later in the afternoon we returned a third time to the scene of our labors. We were now assisted by an additional detachment from the Machine Gun Company with two G.S. wagons. The dead were gathered up from the roadside where we had assembled them and conveyed to a cemetery near Guillemont Farm where the boys were digging vigorously. Here the Chaplains reverently laid them away—thirty-six in each of two graves. All identification data were noted in my book, and the crosses were carefully marked and placed. Our final operations on this day were very seriously interrupted by German artillery fire in our direction. A soldier who was digging right in front of me was struck by a shell fragment and disabled. In spite of all hindrances, however, we succeeded in fulfilling our mission. On the same evening we left the neighborhood with the Headquarters Company and bivouacked in a barn near the Transport camp. Awakened at early dawn of the next day by the explosion of some shells which knocked a few slates out of the roof, I asked another officer whether it was safer inside or outside of the barn. He promptly answered, "H—! no place is safe around here." After breakfasting we hastened on and overtook the regiment near Doingt, where we encamped for a much needed rest.

At Doingt we received from the surgeons, among other reports, one of the "Walking Wounded up to Oct. 2d, 1918." Four of these had died, namely, Bicknell, Darling, Galgano, and Cooney. Near our camp stood three British casualty clearing stations, Nos. 20, 55, and 41, in which lay some of our wounded. On October 5, I examined the records of these hospitals and copied their death entries, with dates. C.C.S. No. 20 reported Bonnell, Sgt. Behrendt, 1st Sgt. Adrean, Ammerman, DeBoe of the 107th; also Brooke, Greiner, Sgt. Goldman, Conwell, Cross, Yondish, and McElrath of the 106th; also Lt. Simes, Gustin, McNamee, Sgt. Shepard, Gosdek of the 108th; also McMahon, Ryan, Fish, Cuykendale of the 105th; also Miller of the 105th Sig. Bn., Carr and Woodruff of the 105th M.G. Bn., and Dehm of the 107th Amb. Co. (Co. 2, San. Train). Errors are due to the British clerks.

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C.C.S. No. 55 reported these deaths from our regiment: Mitchell, Hugh Kelly, Scannell, Perkins, Donnelly, Douglass, and Gardner. C.C.S. No. 41 had listed also from our regiment Michael Kelly, Cpl. Richardson, Spoelstra, Cpl. Capabianco, Bates, Prokasch, Cpl. Whittle. The hospital having moved, the last names were courteously sent at my request through messenger by the British Chief Surgeon. In the cemetery near by I found a number of the above buried. They are doubtless recorded elsewhere in this history. About this time Chaplain Stewart was sent with a detail of men to assist the divisional detachment in finishing the burial of those who did not receive earlier attention.

On our way back to the line two days later, October 7, we bivouacked near British C.C.S. No. 50, not far from Tincourt. On the books of this hospital I found the following deaths: Borstleman, Vincent, and Pratt of our regiment; also McGonegal of the 108th; Callahan of 102d Eng.; Hamilton of 105th Eng.; Ferguson of 117th Inf.; Cpl. Graham of 118th Am. Regt.; McSwain and Ezzelle of 119th Inf.; Autry, Sgt. Maj. Faucette, Grogan, and Cpl. Stone of 120th Inf. I was informed that these were likely buried in Tincourt cemetery. As we were on the march, I had no time to verify the statement. C.C.S. No. 58 reported no deaths. I also learned from the books of C.C.S. No. 12 the decease of the following: Stewart, Cpl. Van Riper, Sarten, McNamara, Maybury, and Brugeon of our regiment; and E. Blunn of 131st Tank Bn. An English orderly said that nearly one thousand American casualties passed through that station. I have mentioned the above because they were somewhat detached from the larger number of deaths that occurred in the field in the neighborhood of Ronssoy and because the information may prove of value to some anxious inquirers. My entries are exact copies of the English.

During the week following October 6 we again marched into the line, and passing through Montbrehain, which the 30th Division had just taken, we came to Premont. After bivouacking at both places, two of the Chaplains were ordered to Montbrehain to attend to the burials. En route, October 10, I found and identified the following: Lt. J. H. Smith and George D. Sims of 118th Inf.; W. S. Smith, 1312333; Cpl. Butler of 1st So. Car. Inf. In a ruined house which we occupied lay on a bed the body of Cpl. Youman Z. Weeks of 30th Division. I never failed to identify and note the position of all American dead I saw. Near the town cemetery the 30th Division established the "Old Hickory" burial-ground. Here I read the service over the graves of American and British soldiers. Near a cross-road I buried

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four Germans. The names of all are in my field book. At Montbrehain we were joined by Chaplain Stewart, who had finished his work on the Hindenburg Line. He could tell many interesting stories.

Late one afternoon comes a soldier driving a G.S. wagon with a verbal order to "collect the Ministers and bring them to Headquarters" at St. Souplet. Space fails me for a description of this midnight ride, far excelling in incident and excitement the famous gallop of Paul Revere. This would not be a good army story if I did not relate that we passed through towns which were violently shelled—Vaux-Andigny, for instance; that we lost our way in the dark; that we sought a sunken road to which we were directed only to see it filled from end to end and side to side by a mule transport. But the grand climax occurred when that G.S. wagon, wheeling down hill in the dark, with the blind horses at a fast walk, suddenly lurched and stopped. The left front wheel had gone into a shell hole, and three men on the high front seat, two of them Chaplains, were violently precipitated somersaultwise upon the road. Again the Ministers had to be "collected." But, strange to relate, that shell hole proved to be providential, for some yards ahead ran the open river with the bridge gone. The shell hole taught us the value of reconnaissance. We arrived at our destination at 1 A.M., Saturday, October 19, and retired to our downy couch of shavings well perfumed with sneezing gas.

At St. Souplet we resumed our duties. The entire Sunday was spent in locating and identifying our fallen men. I think it was Lieutenant Mullaney who directed us to the place where Captain Fisk's body lay. It was conveyed from the field in a limber by a small detail with Chaplain Hoey. Chaplain Stewart and myself examined every foot of ground across both the American and British sectors, east and west of Le Cateau road. In this neighborhood lay Lieutenant Harry Roaller; Joseph A. Kennedy, 1211270; Gustave Nedley, 1209712; A. Lamouree, 1205232, and four other American soldiers. I took from the pocket of Lamouree a vellum certificate given by the Grand Lodge of the New York State Masonic fraternity and turned it over to Lieutenant LeCompte. Early and late the Germans greeted us with the usual artillery salvos. This did not surprise us, since we had observed the Australians mounting batteries on both sides of the road and firing over our heads. Having spent the entire day plodding through freshly ploughed fields, well irrigated by a steady cold rain, we were glad to return to our quarters for food and rest. Monday

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morning I went to the cemetery near St. Souplet and read the service over Captain Fisk's grave. This was my last reading of the Burial Order in France. I then returned to the regiment, which was leaving for a rest area. Chaplain Stewart remained with a detail of men to finish the burials.

Now began a long, wearying march, throughout which the men suffered considerably. During one night forty-seven were evacuated on account of sickness and sent to the hospital. The efforts of the Surgeon were very successful in accomplishing this without delay. I remarked to the men, as I assisted them into the ambulances, "Hurry up, boys, and get well; next trip we're going through to Berlin." That was a very dark, wet night, and I recall vividly that once, as I was cautiously gliding over the ground with some wood which I had abstracted from the Headquarters kitchen for fires to keep the sick men warm, I heard someone groan. Approaching the sound, I asked, "Who's there?" The answer revealed one of our officers lying on the ground entangled in the barbed wire. By the light of a match or two, with some assistance he extricated himself. This occurrence was no reflection on the solvency of said gentleman's faculties, for there was nothing wet around but the copiously falling rain-water. It was indeed a devastated area. At the end of this journey we finally brought up at Glisy, near Amiens. While awaiting our replacements and a general reorganization the Armistice was signed and for us the Great War was over.

Later we joyfully received orders to go to an embarkation area, where we spent some weeks dressing up, as it were, and awaiting eventualities. These led to the way homeward. Home! What a sound to the weary and war-sated soldier! Yet much of the joyful sentiment was benumbed by conflicting rumors and long-drawn anticipations. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick!"

During our stay at Connerre and neighboring towns, awaiting embarkation, I spent much time checking off our casualties. A large amount of information was gathered and given to company, regimental, and divisional officers; also to the other chaplains. We are all indebted to Col. Mortimer D. Bryant for his warm interest in this work; and to Maj. Rowland Tompkins for frequent assistance. I also undertook to procure a brief statement of the circumstances attending the fall of each man on the field. As I said to one officer, "Every father and mother who lost a boy will ask us, 'How did it happen?'" I knew that a satisfactory answer would provide untold consolation to many fond parents and anxious friends. The Red Cross adopted

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the same plan and received practically all of our material. This information I later collated and sent over Colonel Bryant's signature to the relatives of the deceased. I also enclosed maps, made by Sergeant De Zeller, showing the location of cemeteries in France, with the approaching roads. The entire expense attending this labor—it was considerable—was cheerfully borne by the National Lutheran Commission. This Commission was also responsible for the expenses of a divisional officer's visit for information to many cemeteries in France and England. We are greatly obligated to the Seventh Regiment authorities for providing an office in the armory. I am also grateful to Capt. Marston Drake for the services of Corporal Henry P. Ditmars. The latter proved very helpful in the gathering of data from the scattered companies and from Division Headquarters. Chaplain Stewart procured the facts from the companies under his care. The company clerks and historians cheerfully added their contributions. I dare not close without a word of commendation for Sergeant Crosset, our postmaster. Perhaps no man in the regiment knew so much as he of what was under the uniform. My orderly, Fred Rohlin, could not have been more devoted. He never failed me.

The above is a cursory survey of some of my experiences requested by the Regimental Historian. One is tempted to utter a word of reflection, but that would make a longer story. Furthermore, reflection is difficult for those who saw and heard realities. Realities are not often poetical. Perhaps that is why military men write in such a matter-of-fact way, and why poets and historians describe so well the things they did not see and hear. Old Roman Horace could well write, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" He did not die for his country. He was a failure as a soldier. He was more successful at writing verses and drinking good wine.

That the boys we left "over there" were heroic soldiers, their achievements proved. All whom I found on the field, but one, had fallen forward, with head toward the foe. The exception was a runner carrying a message. So intent was he upon his mission that as he died he became rigid in the attitude of one running. What devotion to duty! And now a last word of appreciation to my young confrères who helped me to lay away so reverently our comrades beneath the sloping hillsides of France, mingling their sweat with tears, and adding the benediction of a loving sigh! What higher tribute, what more solemn ritual can be pronounced over such heroes? They now are worshiping in the Great Sanctuary of the spiritual world, "face to

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face,” and their Chaplain is the loving Master Himself. When shall we emerge from the Iron Age?

“Ah! when shall all men’s good
Be each man’s rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro’ all the circle of the golden year?”

—*Tennyson.*

God speed the Golden Year!

Approved by War Dept.
Approved by P. M. Dept.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
CHRISTMAS PACKAGE COUPON
FOR: _____

Army Post Office 748
1st Regt 46th
107th Infantry

[Army Serial Number]

PASTE THIS COUPON ON THE PACKAGE

DIRECTIONS: One Christmas package not heavier than 3 pounds and not larger than 9 by 4 by 3 inches will be carried free from Hoboken, N. J., to each American soldier in Europe. Standard boxes of these dimensions will be furnished, upon application, by local chapters of the American Red Cross in the United States. Christmas packages must not contain perishable articles, or any articles prohibited by the postal laws from transmission by mail. **PACKAGES NOT CONFORMING TO STANDARD FURNISHED BY RED CROSS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.** This coupon is authority for any postoffice to accept on or before November 20, 1918, a Christmas package conforming to the above regulations for the soldier named hereon. Postage to Hoboken, N. J., must be prepaid.

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CHRISTMAS PACKAGE COUPON
ISSUED BY THE A. E. F.

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Hoboken, N. J. CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS

INSPECTOR

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TAKEN PRISONER

FEW men of the 107th who went into action ever entertained the idea that they might be taken prisoners. The mingled conceptions of disaster never included the possibility that they might have to approach superior numbers with their hands up. That was a condition possible only for their enemies. Some men, however, were placed in that very predicament. They had to admit to themselves and to their enemies that they were overpowered. Wounded, in some cases seriously, these men had no other recourse than to surrender. Death was their only alternative, and to die without advantage to their friends would be useless sacrifice. Twenty-one men of the 107th did the sensible thing under the circumstances in which they found themselves—they surrendered.

The circumstances surrounding the capture of the men were similar in most instances. In small groups, and sometimes singly, isolated from the main body of their comrades, they were surrounded. In nearly every instance they had advanced too far in the smoke cloud that had been put up to screen their movements from the enemy. When the smoke had cleared away and they were enabled to get their bearings they found themselves within the German lines, in most cases between the German support and reserve lines. They were cut off in all directions. Each group fought until its case was hopeless. Lieutenant McIntyre, of Headquarters Company, the only officer of the regiment so unfortunate as to be captured, testifies from his personal experience that the morale of a man is never so low as when he must admit to himself that he is beaten.

Lieutenant McIntyre's experience not only differed considerably from that of other men captured, but was unusual in many respects. He was in charge of the trench mortar platoon of the regiment when the attack opened on the Hindenburg Line on the morning of September 29, and had sent his men to their prescribed positions in the line, on the extreme left of the sector covered by the 27th Division. He stopped for a moment to dress the wound of an American soldier

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who had been hit by shrapnel and another moment to converse with the captain of a British company which was advancing in the same line with the Americans on our left. Consequently the lieutenant became detached from his command, which had advanced to its position. He was accompanied by his orderly, Private Cairns. In the meantime the attack progressed satisfactorily. On his right Lieutenant McIntyre noted the long line advancing steadily in the slow pace set by the barrage schedule. Then the smoke screen was set up and the great cloud rolled over the ground toward the American front, embracing within its haze the entire battlefield. It overtook the lieutenant and his orderly, who plodded through it, continuing in the belief that they were advancing with the battle line. He was unaware that terrific machine gun resistance had caused casualties and held up the advance.

When the lieutenant halted he was amazed to find no one in sight. Finally Germans appeared on the scene. He called to them, but they seemed reluctant to approach him. Cairns shot at them, causing casualties. Then it was that the lieutenant realized he was within the German lines. He sought shelter in a shell hole from which he called to several parties of Germans, all of whom refused to respond to his demands for their surrender. Cairns fired at them, wounding some, who ran to the Americans, giving themselves up. They told the lieutenant he was surrounded, but he paid no heed to them. He had considerable war trophies and prisoners. When a party of Americans was seen to approach hope was revived in the hearts of the stranded officer and "doughboy," but it was soon noted that they were without arms and were being escorted by armed Germans. The lieutenant shouted to the Americans to escape, that he and Cairns would kill the guard, but the prisoners only pointed to the Germans around them, declaring that escape was impossible. Then the lieutenant noticed the Germans were everywhere in the vicinity. By this time the enemy had located the shell hole in which he had taken refuge and subjected it to a heavy machine gun and rifle fire.

The lieutenant determined to escape, if possible. Followed by his orderly, he rushed from the cover of the shell hole, running along an abandoned trench. The Germans continued to fire at them, and, the lieutenant says, the bullets could almost be felt as they passed. Cairns fell. The lieutenant thought he had been hit, and in a desperate decision determined to make an effort to reach his own lines. He ran toward the front, but the enemy fire was so hot that he was compelled again to seek shelter. This time he reviewed the situation

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in which he found himself and decided to give himself up. Cairns had been captured in the meantime.

Other groups were taken on September 29, during the assault on the Hindenburg Line, after exciting experiences. A party of eight, including First Sergeant Dean, Corporal Waters, and Privates Noonan and Gullato of Company K, and Sergeant Singer, Corporal Earley, and Private Engel of Company H, was compelled to surrender after a stiff resistance. Private Engel was so badly wounded that he had to be carried, and was at once sent to the hospital upon arrival at the headquarters in the rear. Another party of seven was taken, including First Sergeant Pflomm, Supply Sergeant Ryan, and Corporal, then Bugler, Fleming of Company C, and Privates Casey, Cianfroga, White, and Gallagher of Company E. Sergeant Eggers of Company F was alone when taken prisoner.

The prisoners paid little attention to the things transpiring around them. Unless the activities of the Germans affected their personal welfare, they ignored their captors. They were usually so thoroughly exhausted from hiking and from suffering the various discomforts of their unfavorable position, that they manifested little interest in anything that did not immediately concern them. Lieutenant McIntyre declares he was taken by men of the 90th Infantry, who were a mixture of men of all ages and of various degrees of enthusiasm for continuing the war. The lieutenant was impressed by the prevailing belief among the fighting men with whom he came in contact that the war would soon be over and that the Teuton cause was lost. Other men declare they were taken by Saxon infantry units.

In the fighting area the men were shifted from one headquarters to another, where they were quizzed by officers of the German intelligence section. No systematic effort was made to provide the men with food and water until they started on the long trip to the prison camps in Germany. The various small detachments were united at Elincourt, 22 kilometers from Le Catelet, near which they were taken. The prisoners were required to carry the more seriously wounded of their own party.

Never were any considerable number of Americans without a guard who understood English. The most intense feeling of hatred on the part of the prisoners was directed against those Germans who had lived in the United States and who endeavored constantly to converse with them about places and events in America. Such conversations, probably harmless as they appeared to be, were obnoxious to the Americans.

Although it was part of their duty, the guards were not much concerned whether or not the prisoners were provided with food. While detained at the temporary camps behind the lines the men welcomed the call for volunteers to work outside the camps. It afforded the French and Belgian populations an opportunity to smuggle a crust of bread and other food to the prisoners, whom they greeted as enthusiastically as they dared. Each prisoner was provided with two blankets and a soup basin. While moving from place to place in the retirement to Germany the men were served soup of the same variety served the soldiers in the various soup stations along the route of march. They declare this food was wholesome and served in quantities in proportion to the interest the guards took in their charges. Those men who were unfortunate enough to be under the care of guards who were not conscientious about their welfare were often without food.

Wounded men were not given the medical attention they required. Often men who should have been sent to hospitals were compelled to remain with the groups of prisoners destined for internment. Sergeant Eggers declares that wounded men in a party of which he had charge were bound with paper bandages because of the lack of anything better. The unsatisfactory living conditions and the indifferent nourishment the men were receiving retarded the healing process in the wounds, which in some cases became infected. Other men were stricken with fever. It was then that the little band of Americans suffered depletion in numbers. Men who were suffering from wounds which had become more serious from lack of attention and men who had developed serious illnesses during the trying period when they were drawing away from the line to the safety of the rear, were finally sent to hospitals.

During the middle of October there were 150 Americans from the 27th and 30th Divisions confined for a week at a detention camp at Rocque. The Americans were fortunate in being confined in an old factory which had been stripped of its machinery and fitted up with bunks by the Germans. This afforded at least shelter. There were, the men say, about two thousand men in this prison. While held here they were given no drinking water at all, and, they assert, the water used for cooking was taken from an old canal which flowed near the factory. An epidemic of diphtheria broke out in this camp. Several Englishmen died while the Americans were confined here. Two of the Americans died here, one from an infected wound and the other from dysentery.

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Before the men were released from the divisional or army corps area in which they were taken prisoners they were thoroughly examined by officers of the intelligence service. The examination started almost immediately upon capture and was continued by men of various degrees of training in that class of work as the different stages in the withdrawal from the fighting areas were made. At the combination intelligence headquarters and dressing station in the canal near Le Catelet to which most of the men were first taken upon their surrender, the examination was perfunctory and designed to elicit information only of immediate and local value.

At Le Quesnoy all prisoners were questioned thoroughly. A major conducted the examination. It was here that six men were separated from the main body of prisoners and detained in the barns of the estate used by the intelligence section. For a week they were thus detained. Daily a German sergeant who had lived for fifteen years on the Pacific coast conversed with the men on apparently unimportant topics. He seemed most desirous to learn the names the American government had given the converted German liners. The Americans questioned apparently knew so little that the German major was moved to exclaim that he did "not think much of the intelligence of Americans." A captain, who questioned Lieutenant McIntyre at Bertry, threatened to have him shot unless he told the exact time the 107th entered the line at Ronsoy in September. This was a detail in connection with the attack on the Hindenburg Line of which the Germans were unaware. The lieutenant's reply was prompt and to the point: "Go to hell!"

The prisoners were taken from Rocque about the first of November. For five days they traveled in box-cars, 48 men in a car, arriving on November 5 in Dülmen, Westphalia, where they were added to the prisoners in a camp which they said accommodated 16,000 men. Here they were given their first bath since their capture, which meant the first bath they had had since leaving the vicinity of Doullens. They went through a steaming process designed to rid them of cooties. The British Red Cross provided the men with packages including food and clothing. Most of the men of the 107th were at this camp when the Armistice was signed. The vigilance of the guards was relaxed somewhat, but a proclamation was read to the men, urging them not to attempt to escape, explaining that the German Government was still responsible for them and had to account to the American Government for them. They were told that they would be returned to their own governments just as soon as arrangements could be completed. On

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November 26 they left Dülmen in a regular passenger train, some riding in first-class coaches, and were delivered to the Dutch Government at Nijmegen, Holland, where they were interned for about ten days. During this period of their experiences as prisoners of war they were better treated and better fed than at any other time. They returned to France by way of England, where they were given the same joyous welcome that Britain's own received. From England many of the men returned to America. The remainder returned to their companies.

Lieutenant McIntyre last saw the enlisted men, who were captured on the same day that he was taken, at Le Quesnoy. From there he traveled by train by way of Metz and Strassburg to Karlsruhe, a distributing center for prisoners of war. Here there were probably three or four hundred British, French, Italian, and American officers. They were provided with many comforts, such as barracks for living quarters, mess hall, canteen, library, and tennis court. Up to that time he had been eating soup and bread and drinking coffee, and had considered himself badly treated. But here the supply of food was much improved. From this place the lieutenant was sent to a camp for American officers at Villingen, where the arrangements for the comfort of the men were similar to those at the last previous camp in which he had been. Here an orderly, an enlisted man, was detailed to every eight officers, who were issued American army rations. There were about 250 officers at this camp. When the Armistice was signed the vigilance of the guard was relaxed gradually until the officers were finally told that they were guests of the German Government and were granted privileges they had not previously enjoyed. On November 26 the lieutenant, with the other officers of the camp, left Villingen in a first-class train, crossing Switzerland to Bellegarde, where they were transferred to an American Red Cross train, arriving on December 1 at Allery, where they were received for quarantine and reclassification. The lieutenant was ordered to rejoin his unit. He returned to the regiment on December 19.

While confined in Germany as prisoners, or while traversing France and Belgium to Germany to be confined, no man of the 107th lost the spirit for which the regiment was noted. All retained the cheerfulness under difficulties that marked the 107th man. Every man watched his opportunity to "put something over." Sergeant Eggers, for instance, refused to take a bath when he scented a plot among the Germans to steal his clothing while he was bathing. His suspicions were confirmed when Sergeant Ryan lost most of his clothing while

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acquiescing in the demand of the guards that he bathe, and thereafter had to promenade in a combination German and British uniform. Sergeant Eggers was the recipient of two ten-dollar bills from a German soldier who had no other use for them, he declared. Eggers had charge of thirty-one men from the Second American Corps, all of whom he made non-commissioned officers, so that the Germans could not make them work. With his men he was confined at Geissen, said to be, he declared, one of the best camps in Germany. Here he was placed on the American Red Cross committee. When the Armistice was signed, he affirms, there was plenty of alcoholic stimulant for both Germans and Americans. The German soldiers had smuggled it to the prisoners.

Private Cianfroga states that he was taken ill and sent to a German hospital, where he was excellently treated. The nurse in whose ward he was a patient spoke English and took particular care of him. When he was finally sent to a convalescent camp his spirit had recuperated to such a degree that he accepted a challenge from one of the guards to enter a boxing bout with him, and defeated not only him but another German who thought he was better at boxing than Cianfroga. Also, he escaped from this camp, but was retaken and merely replaced in confinement.

Sergeant Singer and First Sergeant Pflomm furnish another example of an undaunted spirit. Escaping from their guards while they were being taken to the prison cages of Germany, they made desperate efforts to rejoin the soldiers fighting in the same cause for which they fought. In broad daylight they followed the Canal du Nord, traveling in a southwesterly direction. For the first night they slept in a barn, and were fed by French civilians who took an interest in them and were willing to aid them to escape from their enemies. They continued following the canal the next day. In daylight they traversed the main street of Maubage, which was swarming with German soldiers. One of the Kaiser's men, uncertain of his bearings in the city, stopped the Americans and asked them to direct him to the town major's office! Of course they knew nothing at all about the town major and made haste to evacuate the city. They experienced difficulty in locating a good sleeping place the second night, because they were in an area occupied by many German soldiers, and they did not want to be seen. They espied a barn into which they crept, but much to their discomfort noted that it was used by German light artillerymen, who stored hay for their animals in it. They buried themselves in the hay. Soon the artillerymen came round to feed

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their horses. They trampled in the hay, and all over the hiding Americans, and finally caused a panic when they started to lift the hay off with forks. Much to their relief, the soldiers left the building for a moment,—sufficient time for the escaped prisoners to run to a dark corner and remain there until an opportunity presented itself for them to sneak from the shack.

They reached a point near Le Quesnoy, near which the fighting line was by this time located, and were well within the German artillery lines when they were espied by several half drunken German soldiers, who asked them into their billet to drink beer. They obligingly accommodated the soldiers, awaiting a favorable opportunity to make a break for the front line. It never presented itself, for a German sergeant who entered the room in which they were fraternizing with the enemy noted that they were strangers, took them in tow, and sent them to a camp where a large number of French prisoners were being held. Sergeant Pflomm was taken ill and sent to a hospital, from which he returned to America. Sergeant Singer finally rejoined the remainder of the men from the regiment and returned with them to their unit after being released by the enemy.

NICHOLAS KRAYER,
Sergeant, Company E.

FIELD AND STAFF

THE Field and Staff became in war time, even more than before, the head and heart of the regiment, for from it as a composite body came the very spirit and life, literally and figuratively, of the entire organization. Composed of the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors commanding the three battalions, three Battalion Adjutants, Regimental Adjutant, Regimental Surgeon, and Regimental Supply Officer, it will be seen that the very existence of the regiment depended on the efficiency of the Field and Staff.

In reading this article headed "Field and Staff" it is well to keep in mind that these words describe two classes of officers. Field officers are tactical officers and come under the same classification as company officers, namely, line officers, that is, officers having command of troops. Staff officers have no command of troops directly and their duties are administrative in character.

Down from the Colonel through the battalion commanders and thus through the various company commanders to the men themselves came the always present 107th spirit, that feeling which so encouraged and inspired the entire organization all through the war. After the arrival of the regiment in France there were five more Regimental Staff appointments provided for by change in the table of organization, as follows: Personnel Adjutant, Operations Officer, and three Battalion Intelligence Officers. Associated with the Staff were the Regimental Gas Officer and Regimental Intelligence Officer. The functioning of the entire staff, closely related as its members were, was carried on with perfect co-operation throughout the life of the regiment from July 16, 1917, to April 2, 1919. This was possible only because of the caliber and type of men it was the good fortune of the 107th to have as members of its Field and Staff and because the welfare of the regiment was always their first consideration.

Colonel Willard C. Fisk was in command of the Seventh New York Infantry when it was called out by proclamation of the President

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July 16, 1917, and continued in command throughout the training period at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and until the 107th Infantry was billeted in a training area in France. Colonel Fisk was a graduate of the Seventh New York Infantry. He enlisted in that regiment on March 24, 1874, and rose through all grades and ranks until appointed Colonel on April 15, 1916. He attended a three months school known as "Brigade and Field Officers' School" at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, while the 107th was at Camp Wadsworth, and carried off high honors, being considered one of the most brilliant and capable National Guard officers in the United States. In National Guard matters he stood high in the regard of higher authority in Washington. In 1916 Colonel Fisk took his regiment to the Mexican Border and under his command it passed five months of most trying service in the desolate and hot border country. Soon after its return to New York recruiting was started to bring the regiment to the then war strength of 2002. Shortly after the arrival of the regiment at Camp Wadsworth new tables of organization increased the strength to 3699, thereby greatly increasing the work and responsibility of its commanding officer.

The eight months of training at Camp Wadsworth was under the direction of Colonel Fisk, and the strict discipline of the regiment under his command was undoubtedly the foundation upon which it grew into the fighting machine later events proved it to be. Colonel Fisk took the regiment to the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., and to France; and it was at the first bivouac camp on French soil, near the port of Brest, that he contracted the illness which resulted in his being ordered back to the United States. In compliance with that order, Colonel Fisk relinquished his command on June 15, 1918, at Rue-Somme, France. On his return to the United States he was in military hospitals at Ellis Island and Lakewood until September 13, 1918, when he was discharged on account of disability incurred in the line of duty.

On June 15, 1918, Major Nicholas Engel assumed command by virtue of seniority and continued in command until the return to the regiment of Major Mazet the middle of July while the regiment was at St. Laurent. Major Mazet had preceded the regiment to France with the advance party. On July 20 he was ordered to return to the United States because of his physical condition, which was the result of active service. Major Engel again assumed command and continued to administer the regiment until active command was taken over by Colonel Charles I. DeBevoise at Boisdinheim on August 1, 1918.

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Colonel DeBevoise was assigned to the 107th Infantry on June 26, 1918, but did not join the regiment and assume command until August 1, 1918. He was in active command from that date until October 22, 1918, when, having been appointed Brigadier General, he left the 107th Infantry and assumed command of the 53d Infantry Brigade, 27th Division. It was Colonel DeBevoise who commanded the 107th through August, September, and October, 1918, during all of its battles and actions at Dickebusch and the East Poperinghe Line, Belgium, and at Ronssoy in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29 and 30, and Vaux-Andigny, La Selle River, vicinity of St. Souplet, and Jonc de Mer Ridge during October.

On December 16, 1895, Colonel DeBevoise enlisted in Troop C, N.G.N.Y., as a private and served with that organization as a sergeant in the Porto Rican campaign in 1898. He rose through the various ranks of 2d and 1st Lieutenant, Captain, and Major, and was appointed Colonel of the 1st New York Cavalry on December 19, 1912, which he commanded during the Mexican Border campaign in 1916. Upon the transformation of the cavalry into machine gun battalions, Colonel DeBevoise was put in command of the 102d Trains and Military Police. He was later transferred to the 106th Infantry and sent to attend the School of the Line at Langres, France, graduated first in his class, and was retained as an instructor for the succeeding term. It was from the second term of the school that he joined the 107th Infantry. Graduate of Yale, member of Zeta Psi fraternity, thorough athlete, horseman, and soldier, Colonel DeBevoise was a keen and clever strategist and an untiring worker, a splendid example to his command of all that a soldier should be. The welfare and comfort of his men were always his first consideration and he felt deeply the heavy casualties sustained by the regiment.

Although he ranked as a Brigadier General from October 15, 1918, Colonel DeBevoise continued in command until October 22, through the last fight of the regiment, and was succeeded on that date by Lieutenant Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant. On November 2, 1918, the latter was appointed Colonel and continued in command of the regiment until its demobilization on April 2, 1919, at Camp Upton, New York.

Colonel Bryant enlisted in Troop C, N.G.N.Y., on November 1, 1897, and served with it in the Porto Rican campaign of 1898. He was promoted from Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant, and then Captain and Major, commanding the 2d Squadron, 1st New York Cavalry, during the Mexican Border campaign in 1916. When the cavalry units

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were changed to machine gun battalions his old unit formed the nucleus of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, which he commanded at Camp Wadsworth. In France he was detailed to Headquarters, 27th Division, as acting Division Machine Gun Officer.

During the operations of the division in Belgium Colonel Bryant was almost constantly in the front line, as he daily personally reconnoitered his machine gun positions in the line occupied by the 27th Division. During the Hindenburg Line battles he was in command of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, which went through severe fighting, and was wounded in the hand on October 17, 1918.

Upon assuming command of the 107th Infantry, Colonel Bryant worked unceasingly on the problem of reorganizing and re-equipping the remnant of the regiment which he found left after its battles. There were some 1200 replacements assigned to the 107th during November and December, 1918. These new men were assigned to the companies of the regiment, and the fact that, on December 30, 1918, the 107th Infantry was selected by Major General O'Ryan as the best Infantry Regiment in the 27th Division shows the success of Colonel Bryant in his work of reorganization and training. This selection by the Commanding General was made after careful inspection and review of the regiment at Connerre, France, and on points based upon the reports of several inspecting officers.

The preparation of the regiment for its return to the United States was under Colonel Bryant's direction, and he commanded the organization to Brest, across to Camp Merritt, during the 27th Division parade in New York City, and to Camp Upton, N. Y., for discharge.

Colonel Bryant was not with the regiment during its actions, but his previous record and administration of the 107th Infantry showed his large fund of technical knowledge and highly developed military intellect. He is a graduate of Columbia University, New York City, and member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

When the Seventh New York Infantry left New York City for Camp Wadsworth in September, 1917, Robert McLean was its Lieutenant Colonel and continued so to act until his transfer to the 71st New York Infantry on October 1, 1917. Lieutenant Colonel McLean had been a member of the Seventh Regiment for many years, and upon his discharge from the army, for physical causes, became actively interested in the American Red Cross and was prominent in its activities at Camp Merritt when the 107th Infantry returned from overseas.

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Succeeding Lieutenant Colonel McLean were Lieutenant Colonel Cleveland Lansing and Lieutenant Colonel James M. Hutchinson, who were assigned to the 107th Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Lansing reported and was on duty with the regiment about three weeks, when he was transferred to the artillery branch of the service. Lieutenant Colonel Hutchinson did not report for duty with the regiment.

The 107th Infantry was without an active Lieutenant Colonel throughout the entire campaign. Lieutenant Colonel Franklin W. Ward was assigned to the 107th Infantry but never reported for active duty.

Thomas M. Sherman was appointed Lieutenant Colonel on November 2, 1918, and assumed that position. Lieutenant Colonel Sherman came to the 107th Infantry in October, 1917, as a Major from the 1st New York Infantry, and commanded the 3d Battalion at Camp Wadsworth. In France he was assigned to duty at Division Headquarters and did not rejoin the regiment until appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and then only for a short period, for he was transferred to the Provost Marshal General's Department, A.E.F., on January 3, 1919, and remained in France as Acting Provost Marshal of Chaumont, France, after the regiment left for the United States. Lieutenant Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant was next assigned to the regiment, but was almost immediately appointed Colonel and succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Engel, who was transferred from the 108th Infantry on January 6, 1919.

The Majors commanding the 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, respectively, when the regiment left New York were James E. Schuyler, Robert Mazet, and Nicholas Engel. On October 1, 1917, Major Schuyler was transferred to the 14th New York Infantry; Major Mazet then took the 1st Battalion, Major Engel the 2d, and Major Sherman, just transferred from the 1st New York Infantry, the 3d. The three original Majors had all been members of the Seventh New York Infantry for many years and had risen from the ranks slowly, as was the case in the old days of the National Guard. Major Mazet commanded the regiment with great credit at Camp Wadsworth from January to April, 1918, while Colonel Fisk was attending the school in Texas. He was then sent with an advance party to France, attended the School of the Line at Langres, France, and was recommended for a Lieutenant Colonelcy, but his physical qualifications prevented his appointment.

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Major Nicholas Engel enlisted in the Seventh Regiment in 1890 as a private. He was with the regiment throughout the entire period of training and fighting, with the exception of a few days at a school in France. As battalion commander, and when in command of the regiment for long periods, Major, later Lieutenant Colonel, Engel was heart and soul in his work, always kindly and thoughtful of his men and still a splendid soldier, knowing the technicalities and routine of military matters thoroughly. During the Hindenburg fight he was in command of one third of the division sector when a counter-attack was expected, and, with the Regimental Intelligence Officer, personally located and reorganized his lines while under heavy shell fire and with only the illumination afforded by the shells and rockets of the battle. At another time his coolness in time of excitement was shown when he went at night, with another officer, in the vicinity of Busigny, to locate a battalion of infantry to be placed on an unprotected flank of our sector. Because of his long and constant association with the regiment, Colonel Engel was probably personally known to more men in the regiment than any other member of the staff, and respected, honored, and well loved by every one of them.

Before the 107th left for France, Majors Mazet and Sherman were sent ahead with an advance party and the 1st and 3d Battalions were commanded respectively by Captain Henry B. Heylman (Co. A) and Captain J. Augustus Barnard (Co.K). Soon after arrival in France, Captain Barnard was returned to the United States with the rank of Major, after having attended the School of the Line at Langres, and Captain Heylman was added to the Regimental Staff as Personnel Adjutant. Major Engel was then in command of the regiment, Colonel Fisk having returned to the United States, and the three Battalions were commanded by Captains Clinton E. Fisk (Co. D), 1st Battalion, Maxwell B. Nesbitt (Co. G), 2d Battalion, and Raphael A. Egan (Co. I), 3d Battalion. About September 26, before the battle of the Hindenburg Line, Captain Nesbitt was ordered to attend the School of the Line at Langres, and Captain Rowland Tompkins (Co. H) took command of the 2d Battalion and retained it until demobilization of the regiment, April 2, 1919. He was appointed Major on November 5, 1918.

Captain Egan was severely wounded on September 29 and command of the 3d Battalion passed to Captain Geo. B. Bradish (Co.K), who retained that command until wounded, October 18, 1918. On October 18, 1918, Captain Clinton E. Fisk, acting Major commanding the 1st Battalion, was killed in action near St. Souplet, France,

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and Captain Harry L. Stratton (Co. C) took command of the 1st Battalion.

Captain Fisk, who had commanded the 1st Battalion since June, through all the battles in Belgium and the battle of the Hindenburg Line on September 29, and later through Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, had been recommended for appointment as Major. A strict disciplinarian, as was his father, Colonel Fisk, Captain Fisk was all that a soldier should be and always a fine example to his men, brave and fearless.

Captain Stratton retained command of the 1st Battalion until relieved by Major Thomas J. Brady on October 26, 1918, and Major Egan returned to the regiment from hospital as commander of the 3d Battalion, as he had been appointed Major, November 5, 1918.

On February 19, 1919, three captains were appointed majors, as follows: Arthur M. Smith (former Regimental Supply Officer), Harry L. Stratton, and Walter G. Andrews (formerly Captain, Machine Gun Company, who had been severely wounded in action, September 29, 1918, but rejoined the regiment). Major LeRoy J. Linn was assigned to the regiment on January 12, 1919, and was later assigned to command the thirteen detachments of replacements, numbering over 1300 men, who were to be sent to various camps in the United States for discharge.

Captain Douglas C. Despard was Regimental Adjutant when the regiment left New York and continued in that position until June 13, 1918, when he left the regiment at Rue, France, to attend the Army Staff College, and was later assigned to Headquarters, 53d Infantry Brigade, as Brigade Adjutant. He was succeeded by 1st Lieutenant Edward H. Kent, who continued as acting Adjutant until appointed Captain on October 13, 1918, and as Adjutant from that date until the demobilization of the regiment on April 2, 1919. Captain Kent had previously been a Battalion Adjutant and during the stay of the regiment at Camp Wadsworth was Post Exchange Officer and very efficiently ran the Post Exchange, known as the Canteen, of the 107th Infantry.

An essentially important post on the Field and Staff, that of Regimental Supply Officer, was held almost throughout the entire life of the regiment by Captain Arthur M. Smith. Captain Smith was for twelve years a member of Company F, Seventh New York Infantry, and was commissioned Captain and appointed Supply Officer in April, 1917. Under his hand the regiment was moved to Camp Wadsworth, rationed, equipped, and paid there for eight months, moved to Camp

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Stuart, embarked for overseas, debarked at Brest, and moved to the training area at Rue-Somme. Through the many moves, by rail and by marching, made by the regiment the Supply Officer kept it supplied with food and equipment and paid as well. After the training period the regiment was moved up into Belgium, where ammunition and battle stores had to be furnished as well as food and clothing, and back to Terramesnil, near Doullens, France. While at that place Captain Smith was selected by the Division Quartermaster to succeed his Assistant Division Quartermaster, who had been assigned to another division, and was assigned to duty at Headquarters, 27th Division, as Acting Assistant Division Quartermaster. He continued in that position until January 1, 1919, when he returned to the regiment and reassumed his duties until February 19, 1919, when he was appointed Major.

The Regimental Supply Officer had not only the work of supply for the regiment, but also had the administration of the Supply Company, which he commanded, numbering 168 men, the care and responsibility for some 300 animals, responsibility and accountability to the United States Government for all government property in the possession of the regiment, and the work of paying the entire regiment, however scattered the men were. During the active service of the regiment the men were always paid by the 15th of the month for the preceding month, and usually earlier. Whatever delays occurred were caused by the inability of widely scattered companies to complete their payrolls or by delay at Division Headquarters because of the frequent difficulty in France of getting large sums of cash with which to pay.

During the absence of Captain Smith from September 10, 1918, to January 1, 1919, 1st Lieutenant Hiram W. Taylor, Supply Company, was acting Regimental Supply Officer. Lieutenant Taylor had been a Lieutenant in the Supply Company since April, 1917, and was appointed Captain on February 19, 1919, and assigned to command the Supply Company. He was acting Regimental Supply Officer through the heavy battles of the regiment on September 29 and through October, during the return to the rest area and south to the American sector, until the return of Captain Smith on January 1. Captain Taylor succeeded Major Smith as Supply Officer on February 19, 1919, when the latter was promoted to the rank of Major and he himself was promoted to be a Captain. He continued in that position until demobilization. During the campaign Captain Taylor was a

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tireless worker, going day and night, regardless of weather or enemy shell fire, so that the regiment might have food and ammunition.

The post of Personnel Adjutant was created by War Department Order shortly before the regiment left for France. This office was created to relieve the Regimental Adjutant so that the latter would be free of practically all work but that which was purely administrative, and to relieve the company commanders of much paper work, such as preparation of payrolls, etc. On May 30, 1918, while the Regiment was at Rue, Captain Henry B. Heylman, formerly in command of Company A, was appointed Personnel Adjutant and continued in that position until December 8, when he was assigned to Company D and later appointed Operations Officer on February 19, 1919. He was succeeded by 1st Lieutenant Edwin L. Holloway, who was promoted to be a Captain on February 19, 1919, and continued in the position until April 2, 1919. The work of the Personnel Adjutant, with his Regimental Sergeant Major, Sergeants, and clerks, was purely that of keeping the records of the personnel of the regiment. Morning reports, submitted daily by the companies, were consolidated so that a report might be submitted to higher authority; and sick reports, casualties and changes, and other daily and monthly rosters were kept up to date in this office. Service records, qualification cards, etc., were kept in order, payrolls written, and service stripe and wound chevron orders issued by the Personnel Adjutant. During the actions of the regiment records of casualties were kept with full details of grave locations, etc. Before the regiment could embark for return to the United States it was required that service records and complete records of every man be arranged in certain order to correspond with the passenger lists, which were also written by the Personnel Adjutant's office, 12 copies of each. It will thus be seen that the work of this office was as important as it was large, and it was ably directed by Captains Heylman and Holloway.

The post of Operations Officer was also created by the changes in the Tables of Organization. The only incumbent of that position during active service of the Regiment was Major Thomas J. Brady, who left New York with the regiment as a 1st Lieutenant in Company D, was later transferred to the Headquarters Company, and was promoted to Captain while in France and to Major on October 26, 1918. He was appointed Captain and Operations Officer on July 13, 1918. The work of the Operations Officer is best described by its name, covering the drafting of orders for all movements of troops, and, when in action, field movements, the result of battles depending

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largely on the accuracy of the work of the Operations Officer with the Commanding Officer. For this post an officer exceptionally keen, clear-thinking, cool-headed, and fearless was necessary for the welfare and very life of the regiment. All of these attributes in the highest degree were possessed by Major Brady, who filled his post on the Field and Staff with the greatest credit through all the actions of the regiment, and was only relieved on November 13, 1918, after his promotion to Major. He was succeeded by Captain Harry L. Stratton, who in turn was succeeded on February 19, 1919, by Captain Henry B. Heylman.

During the life of the 107th Infantry the post of Regimental Surgeon on the Field and Staff was held by only two officers—Major Edmund P. Fowler from July 16, 1917, to April 5, 1918, and Major Raymond M. Turnbull, M.C. Major Fowler was transferred out of the regiment to assume greater responsibilities as Commander of Field Hospitals, 27th Division, and was later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Major Turnbull came to the regiment on April 5, 1918, as a Captain and was promoted to Major on April 24, 1918. The administration of the Sanitary Detachment, 7 officers and 52 men, was under the Regimental Surgeon, as well as responsibility for the general health of the entire regiment at all times. While the troops were in action it was his duty to advance with them, establishing advance dressing stations for the wounded as the advance progressed. Under Major Turnbull's direction this work was ably and fearlessly done, the Sanitary men going with the troops, not after them. While in France all drinking water was chlorinated before use by the troops, and this work was under the supervision of the Regimental Surgeon as well as general inspection of billeting places and supervision of, and responsibility for, all sanitary arrangements.

The Regimental Intelligence Officer, with three Battalion Intelligence Officers under his direction, was closely associated with the Operations Officer by the very nature of his duties. They consisted of obtaining all information possible of enemy activity, strength, position, and plans; the examination of prisoners, establishment of observation and listening posts beyond the front lines, scouting, and obtaining in every way possible data of value to the Operations Officer and Commanding Officer. 1st Lieutenant Eugene L. Mullaney was appointed Regimental Intelligence Officer and acted in that capacity until April 2, 1919, when the regiment was demobilized. The hazards of the Intelligence work are shown by the fact that three of the Battalion Intelligence Officers were killed in ac-

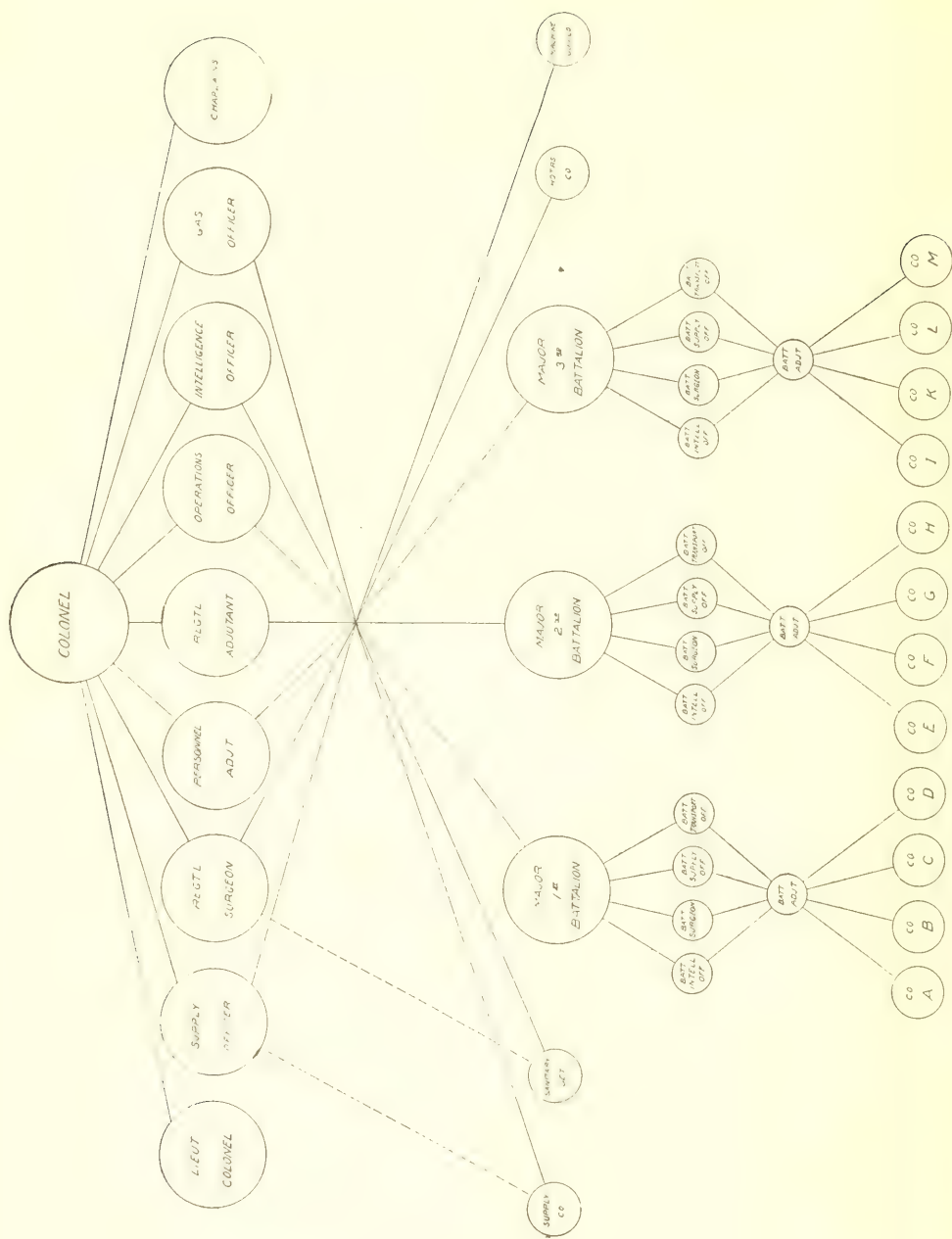
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tion while in performance of their duties: 2d Lieutenant Oscar H. Hellquist, 1st Battalion, on October 18, 1918; 2d Lieutenant Marsh S. Lockyear, 2d Battalion, on October 18, 1918; and 2d Lieutenant Harry W. Robinson, 3d Battalion, on September 29, 1918. Other officers who served as Battalion Intelligence Officers were: 2d Lieutenant Howard C. Porter, 1st Battalion, November 4, 1918, to April 2, 1919; 2d Lieutenant Earl D. Grimm, 2d Battalion, August 9 to September 2, 1918; and Percy G. Flynn, 2d Battalion, November 19, 1918, to April 2, 1919; 2d Lieutenant John McAnerny, 3d Battalion, August 9 to September 15, 1918, and 1st Lieutenant John B. Jessup, 3d Battalion, October 10 to November 19, 1918.

The administrative detail work of the battalions was done under the direction of the three Battalion Adjutants, who were at all times close to the battalion commanders, much as the Regimental Adjutant was in close touch with the Colonel. During the life of the regiment the following officers held the position of Battalion Adjutant in the three battalions: 1st Battalion—1st Lieutenants Charles P. Loeser, Ralph P. Buell, William S. Hawkins, Richard M. Raven (later killed in action with Company K), Arthur C. Lumley, and Roland D. Davis. 2d Battalion—1st Lieutenants Edward H. Kent (later Regimental Adjutant), Charles P. Loeser, and Robert G. Vickery. 3d Battalion—1st Lieutenants Harry L. Stratton (later promoted to Major), Frederick D. Conklin (for some time in command of Company A), Edwin F. Thompson, and Charles H. Floyd, who was severely wounded on September 29, but rejoined the regiment and reassumed his position as Adjutant, 3d Battalion.

1st Lieutenant Edwin S. Munson was appointed Regimental Gas Officer on June 30, 1918, and held that position throughout the campaign. Under his direction Gas Officers were appointed in each battalion and company, and non-commissioned officers especially instructed so that they might instruct the balance of the troops in gas defense. The work of this officer was the supervision of the distribution of gas masks so that every officer and man had a mask that fitted him and instruction as to its proper use. He was also made responsible for the erection of gas alarms when in the forward area, posting of gas sentries, and every detail which would protect the men of the regiment from a gas attack. The thoroughness with which the work of Lieutenant Munson was done is attested by the fact that the 107th had by far the fewest gas casualties of any Infantry Regiment in the 27th Division.

When the regiment was called into Federal service the Chaplain



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was Major William E. McCord. Chaplain McCord had served with the regiment on the Mexican Border and continued with it until July 13, 1918, when he was transferred to Headquarters, 27th Division, as senior Chaplain. Father Peter E. Hoey, C.S.P., was assigned to the regiment as Chaplain in France, and continued with it until April 2, 1919, when it was demobilized.

While at Camp Wadsworth, at the invitation of the Colonel and in addition to his work with the unit to which he was then assigned, he conducted services for the members of the regiment of his faith. He was a popular and well-loved Chaplain by his boys in the regiment. Father Hoey celebrated Mass the last thing before each of the several battles of the regiment and served under fire many times, conducting services over our killed who were buried on the field of battle.

Rev. Edwin F. Keever was assigned to the 107th as Lutheran Chaplain on August 23, 1918, and served with it until demobilization. He was on the Mexican border with the 1st Cavalry and later with the 102d Trains and Military Police. Chaplain Keever also conducted services over our killed under fire and searched the battlefields with a burial detail. Chaplain Hugh W. Stewart was assigned to the regiment, September 2, 1918, and remained until demobilization. He served with burial details under fire during October, 1918. Chaplain Peter J. Kroll was assigned to the 107th on July 5 and transferred to the 105th Infantry on August 9, 1918. Chaplain John O. Ward came to the regiment on July 13, 1918, and was transferred to the 108th Infantry on August 23, 1918.

The above notes, covering briefly the duties of the various members of the Field and Staff, might lead the reader to think that they were responsible for the proper performance of their duties; and so they were, but only to the Colonel of the Regiment, whoever he might be. It was always the Commanding Officer who was responsible for the regiment, supply, operations, intelligence, administration, personnel work, gas instruction, and health. The Commanding Officer looked to each member of his staff for loyalty and co-operation, and to them he gave in full measure his advice, direction, and orders; and thus the Field and Staff always was, in the 107th Infantry, a composite body of splendid officers working together, each doing his own duty, with and for the Commanding Officer and the regiment.

G. F. J.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

AT the time the regiment was called into Federal Service, on July 16, 1917, the personnel of the Non-Commissioned Staff comprised the following: Regimental Sergeant Major Frank Wagner, attending Officers' Training School at Plattsburg; Battalion Sergeant Majors James W. Everall, William H. Hine, and Eugene L. Mullaney; Regimental Supply Sergeants Charles W. Ford, William F. D. Fling, and John H. Grassman; and Color Sergeants Harry F. Grant, attending O.T.S. at Plattsburg, and Joseph D. Walsh. Corporal Warren F. Thomas, Company G, acted as Color Sergeant, and carried the regimental colors at Camp Wadsworth, and upon the graduation of Color Sergeant Grant was appointed in his place.

In October, 1917, Regimental Sergeant Major Wagner was commissioned and Battalion Sergeant Major Everall was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major and the vacancy of Battalion Sergeant Major was filled by the appointment of Sergeant William W. Hobert of Company E. From the time of the regiment's arrival at Camp Wadsworth up to its discharge the changes in the Non-Commissioned Staff were many. In February, 1918, Regimental Sergeant Major Everall was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Aviation and Battalion Sergeant Major Hobert was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major, which grade he held throughout the regiment's stay in France. He was selected to attend the O.T.S. at Camp Wadsworth, but did not accept, preferring to go with the regiment overseas. He was again selected to attend the Army Candidates' School in France, but was barred on account of the age limit decided upon by the A.E.F.

Shortly after the regiment's arrival in France, the grade of Regimental Sergeant Major, "Statistical," was created, due to changes in the Tables of Organization, and Color Sergeant Walsh was appointed to this grade. The new Tables of Organization also included two sergeants for statistical work, who were added to the Non-Commissioned Staff and assigned to the Personnel Adjutant's Office. The

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men selected were Corporal Edward J. Fitzgerald and Corporal Louis Frankewich.

In November, 1917, Battalion Sergeant Major Hine was commissioned in aviation and Sergeant Alex. K. Lehman, Company K, was appointed. In January, 1918, when Battalion Sergeant Major Mulaney was commissioned 2d Lieutenant and assigned to the 107th Infantry, Sergeant John H. Tingle, Company D, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Sergeant Stephen F. Gordon, of Company F, was appointed Battalion Sergeant Major in February when Battalion Sergeant Major Hobert was promoted. Sergeant Gordon was selected to attend the Army Candidates' School in France, but declined, preferring to remain with the regiment. Sergeant Lehman graduated from O.T.S. at Camp Wadsworth in April, and was commissioned and assigned to the 53d Brigade Headquarters. Sergeant Clinton E. Hanson, Company E, was appointed Battalion Sergeant Major in June. In August he was selected to attend the O.T.S. and Sergeant John W. A. Davies, Company K, was selected to fill the vacancy. In September, Sergeant Davies and Sergeant Tingle were sent to school and Sergeant Theo. A. Kunst, Company I, was appointed Battalion Sergeant Major. Battalion Sergeant Major John D. Smith was transferred from the 105th Infantry to fill the other vacancy.

In the latter part of November Sergeant Gordon D. Hoxsey of the Personnel Adjutant's Office was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major owing to the vacancy created by the dropping from the rolls of Regimental Sergeant Major Hobert, who had been evacuated to hospital. Sergeant Hoxsey was returned to the grade of Sergeant when Sergeant Hobert returned to the regiment in December.

Upon the arrival of the regiment in France, the Battalion Sergeant Majors were sent to the Battalion Headquarters, and remained on duty at those headquarters during the regiment's stay in France. The work at headquarters was constant and tiresome, and while Battalion Headquarters was in the line their various duties were accomplished with ability and at a great risk and sacrifice. Battalion Sergeant Major Kunst was recommended and decorated for gallantry in action after the Hindenburg Line fight.

Regimental Sergeant Major Hobert was with Regimental Headquarters in every action in which the regiment participated, and his duties were various and many. Regimental Sergeant Major Walsh was attached to the Personnel Adjutant's Office in charge of compiling daily reports, which information was sent back by telephone or runner at all hours of the day and night when the regiment was in the line.

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When Color Sergeant Thomas was discharged at Camp Wadsworth, Sergeant Aymar Cater, Company K, was appointed and held that position until June, when he was returned to the grade of Sergeant at his own request. Color Sergeant Walsh being promoted to Regimental Sergeant Major, the two vacancies were filled by Sergeant Ridgely Hunt and Private John Moorhead, Headquarters Company. Color Sergeant Hunt was selected to attend the O.T.S. and Corporal W. J. Peel, who was serving in a clerical capacity in the Adjutant's office, was appointed. In August both Color Sergeants Peel and Moorhead were sent to school, and Corporal Herman D. Stucky, Headquarters Company, and Corporal Joseph V. Blake, connected with the Adjutant's Office, were appointed and carried the colors home. The Color Sergeants were attached to the Adjutant's Office, and their work required them to be on duty night and day at all times. It was the privilege of the last two Color Sergeants to carry both the national and the regimental colors during the time the regiment participated in its hardest battles.

The work of the three Regimental Supply Sergeants, members of the Non-Commissioned Staff, through the formation, training, and fighting of the 107th Infantry was varied and constant. During the busy days and nights in the armory before the regiment left for Camp Wadsworth, Sergeants Ford, Fling, and Grassman worked incessantly, under the Supply Officer, equipping the new regiment. A few days before leaving New York, Sergeant T. R. H. Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy made when Sergeant Grassman was transferred to the 77th Division.

During the stay of the regiment at Camp Wadsworth, Sergeants Fling, Ford, and Smith respectively had supervision of subsistence, regimental storehouses and property, records and accounts of the Supply Officer. During the last few weeks of our stay in Camp Wadsworth and the ten days at Camp Stuart there was no rest for the members of the staff whose duty lay in the feeding, clothing, and equipping of the regiment. At Camp Stuart Sergeants Gustafson and Jacobson were appointed, Sergeant Ford not leaving the United States with us and Sergeant Fling having graduated from the O.T.S. at Camp Wadsworth.

Upon our arrival in France the real work started. As we progressed through the various phases of training and later on, during the battles and engagements, the personnel changed from time to time. Sergeant Fling received his commission as 2d Lieutenant in July, 1918. Sergeants Smith and Gustafson left the regiment to attend the Army

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Candidates' School and Sergeants Frenette and Cantwell were appointed. Later on Sergeant Frenette went to the Army Candidates' School and Sergeant Swartz was appointed.

It was difficult to cover in a few words the duties of the Regimental Supply Sergeants in the field. With the exception of Sergeant Jacobson, who remained with Regimental Headquarters throughout the campaign, they were assigned to battalions—having charge, in their respective battalions, of all subsistence, clothing, and equipment, under the supervision of the Regimental Supply Officer and Battalion Supply Officers. They were with their battalions at all times, and on duty day and night. While the fighting men were in the line the Battalion Sergeants were close behind, constantly working to feed, clothe, and supply ammunition to the troops in action. The nightly trips of the ration limbers to the line, one of the most dangerous tasks at the front, were often made under the direction of these Battalion Supply Sergeants.

Ordnance Sergeant James R. Ayer was appointed at Camp Wadsworth when the new Tables of Organization called for an Ordnance Sergeant as a member of the N.C.S. He was the only incumbent of this grade in the regiment, returning with the regiment to the United States. Sergeant Ayer, in spirit and activity, was as young as the youngest of the Staff although far from that in fact. He twice volunteered to go forward to establish ammunition dumps under heavy shelling even before a volunteer was called for, and when in charge of a forward ammunition dump he was badly gassed.

WILLIAM W. HOBERT,
Regimental Sergeant Major.

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, 1ST BATTALION

WE were not always of the Battalion Scouts. We came from the four line companies, and we thought we already knew the doughboy trade from "ack" to "zed" at the time when the organization of our section was effected. Some of us were trained Lewis gunners, the others expert riflemen, bombers, or rifle grenadiers. We were not even known as the Battalion Scouts at first. Being modeled after the British Army's example, we came to be called "the S.O.S.," an abbreviation of Snipers-Observers-Scouts.

Our training began under our first Scout Officer, Lieutenant Ford M. Terry, and we became familiar with the use of military maps, the protractor, and the prismatic compass. We added a pair of field glasses to our equipment.

On July 17, 1918, twelve men were sent to a position forward of the Reninghelst support lines, between Scherpenberg Hill and Mt. Rouge and under direct observation from Mt. Kemmel, to construct and operate an observation post. This was but a part of our training, but it gave us our first taste of shell fire and our first whiffs of chloropicrine and mustard gas. We established our post in what had been a French battery position and operated it, night and day, for ten days.

At this critical point in our career, Lieutenant Terry changed his gold bars for silver and went back to his old company. Second Lieutenant Oscar E. Hellquist was assigned to us. After working under Lieutenant Terry's capable direction at Condiment Cross we did not welcome the change, but liked Lieutenant Hellquist from the first. Later we learned to love him for what he was—a gentleman and an officer of rare good judgment, great enthusiasm for the work at hand, and absolute devotion to duty. He proved himself a friend to all of us.

Then came our first encounter with trench warfare as it existed on the Ypres-Mont des Cats front. The battalion took over a front in the Dickebusch sector in August, and we trailed along to snipe and

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observe and scout. The Sixth Division, British Army, had been holding this sector for some weeks, but was hanging on for a few days before withdrawing, "to break the Yanks in." During the twelve days we spent in the front line we put in practice some of the finer points so recently learned about the operation of an infantry observation post. Jerry's outposts were less than 200 yards away and our snipers put the fear of God into every Hun who showed his head for the fractional part of a second. We carried on in the approved manner, drumming up a dixie of tea with our Tommy mentor-friends every night as soon as the burlap bag of rations and petrol tin of water came up. Once or twice we were forgotten entirely, being a small, detached unit, and on these occasions we forewent the pleasure of midnight tea, bully beef, cheese, jam, and bread. Hungry days are bad enough, but thirsty days are almost unbearable. And so our experiences with trench warfare as it was played throughout the greater part of the war came to an end. Only one casualty had been suffered. A high explosive shell had burst on the parados directly opposite the bivvy occupied by Jim Deignan and "Frenchy" Duschene, and "Frenchy" had collected a fragment.

We spent about a week in the vicinity of the East Poperhinge line, filling in on the most accurate maps available the details of the trenches which the French and Tommies had dug in March and April when the Boche was making his sturdiest strides toward Calais.

When Scout Sergeant Elmer O. Henry called the roll in Allaines on September 26, the following men answered to their names: Corporals Elleman, Nordyke, Carrol, Deignan, and Beamish; Privates Brouillette, Jenks, Duschene, Leary, Chase, Cunningham, Conway, Gwyer, Holt, Hayner, Ellis, O'Connor, Roberts, Haab, Pedersen, Aspden, Farley, Sullivan, McSherry, and Nevin, and Cook Dionne. We were joined here by Lieutenant Davis, an Australian Brigade Intelligence Officer who was attached to the battalion during the preparations for and the attack against the Hindenburg Line. In informal talks he outlined to each man his individual tasks in the big stunt for which we were moving up to Ronsoy and Lempire the next day. The days that followed—September 28 to October 1—were sleepless nightmares of hard work for every man in the Section. Lieutenants Hellquist and Davis and Privates Gwyer, Nevin, Haab, and Brouillette laid the tape and guided the companies to their positions before our barrage opened on the morning of the 29th. Guides were furnished to bring up the units which came up in support. Scouts were detailed to guide up detachments of Engineers and Signal Corps

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men and move the various headquarters from time to time as the attack progressed. Before the barrage lifted on our "green objective," the canal tunnel, we followed the battalion over the top with Captain Fisk. During the afternoon Captain Fisk and Lieutenants Hellquist and Davis made several unsuccessful attempts to reach the first wave of our attack and connect up and consolidate the battalion, but owing to the continued heavy machine gun and artillery fire from the direction of Gouy, it was impossible to get up. It was not until late the next day that a real check up could be made. On the nights of the 29th and 30th almost every ration party and ammunition detail that went up included men who wore our green brassard. We searched dugouts for information about the enemy. We carried stretchers. We helped to collect and mark salvage, and we helped the chaplains with the burying details. We sustained comparatively few casualties.

On October 11 the battalion relieved a part of the 118th Infantry at Vaux-Andigny. On the second night in Vaux ten of the sixteen remaining scouts were detailed to Company A to replace the large number of killed and wounded for which the heavy shelling of the previous day had accounted. For three days we did routine trench duty with Company A in addition to operating observation posts and carrying on with our sniping adventures. Paul Hayner was killed, while on a Lewis gun post, by a flying shell fragment. And then, about midnight on the 13th, word came for us to report at B.H.Q. at once. Orders had reached Lieutenant Hellquist to take out a fighting patrol of twenty men to bring back prisoners. By 2 A.M. the raiding party had been gathered together and had started out in three patrols to find and surround an isolated post. It was not difficult to worm our way slowly out past the cemetery, down an embankment, a sheer drop of about ten feet, and on up the railroad tracks to the station. But there we were held up by the incessant activity of the enemy machine gunners, who evidently suspected our presence and wanted us to know it. We waited for a lull until the last possible moment and then made for our lines lest the dawn should overtake us before we could get back. On the next night fourteen of us made an earlier start with the same object in view. There was a full moon. This was the brightest night of any during the push, but we were determined to get a Boche or two at any odds. We stayed out for five hours, got close enough to a Jerry wiring party to be able to hear them talking in their deep guttural undertones, and then, just as we were splitting up to surround them, the Australian artillery broke some shrapnel directly over us and right among the Jerries. Shouting

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, 1ST BATTALION

and calling to each other, they withdrew in disorder, and, the shelling continuing for an extended period, we finally had to turn back. One of those unexplainable accidents that do happen in war had broken up our party. The patrol returned to B.H.Q. and reported.

That this was an unlucky night for our Section is further evidenced by the fact that we here ran into a strong concentration of mustard gas that Jerry was sending over, and that although we wore our respirators continually there and during the greater part of a 5 kilometer hike to Imberfayt Farm, just south of St. Souplet, the next morning more than half of our number had to be evacuated to hospital because of temporary blindness or severe blisters.

The Section had dwindled to five men when what was left of the battalion hopped over on the morning of October 17. Lloyd Gwyer was sent ahead to find out if there was a bridge over La Selle River into the town of St. Souplet, while the battalion waited. Using the compass, Lieutenant Hellquist and Private Gwyer checked up on the direction to be taken by the attack. On the 18th Gwyer, Cunningham, and Pedersen went over with the battalion and were among the handful of men who established our line beyond Aquillmont Farm.

It was while we were in hospitals or convalescent camps that most of us learned of the death of Captain Fisk and Lieutenant Hellquist. Just how keen our sorrow was is best described in the words of one of the boys who said, "I feel as though I had lost both a father and a brother." A sense of great personal loss has been felt by every one who knew these two men as we did. "Bill" Brouillette died in hospital from the effects of the gas of the 14th, and Forrest Elleman, who had started for the Infantry Candidates' School at La Valbonne with Sergeant Henry, died on October 22 from pneumonia. Dear old Forrest! Easily the best soldier in our Section, he had so certainly deserved his chance to win a commission. Every inch a man—that was Forrest Elleman.

We are missing these men who "went west" to make this world a better place to live in.

BURRELL HOYT,
Corporal, Company D.

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, 2d BATTALION

DURING our first weeks in France the men assigned to the Intelligence Section studied and worked together, although it was not until early September that the Section took on the definite form of organization consisting of six men from each company. While each man had some knowledge of the Section's general work, small groups specialized in sniping, observing, scouting, map, and camouflage work. Although handicapped, as we were at first, by the absence of Lieutenant Earle D. Grimm, Intelligence Officer, it was possible to go ahead with our studies because some had learned considerable about intelligence work in Camp Wadsworth from Major Brady (then lieutenant), and had passed on to the rest what they had learned from him.

The days of training were filled with interesting work. In the beginning our study was rather technical—of compass and maps. We would gather about a small artificial range of hills built by Camoufleur Lauren Stout, showing valleys and ridges, and slopes of every imaginable degree with contour lines indicated at vertical intervals of two inches. These days of quiet study gave place, the last ten or twelve days of July, to the more exciting work of operating an observation post that was established a few hundred yards south of Condiment Cross, from which we could see the top of Mont Kemmel. Here each man became accustomed to shell fire—indeed, we were once obliged to move to an alternative post for two hours—and here all had complete training in the use of alidade, protractor, compass, and maps.

When, from August 8 to 18, the battalion was intrenched on Scherpenberg Hill—in Dickebusch and to the south—we reconnoitered No Man's Land and operated an O.P. It was gratifying on coming from the line to learn that our observers' reports had enabled the artillery to demolish several batteries and machine gun nests. We were fortunate enough to come through this stunt without any casualties; and looking back on this trench warfare now, with eyes that have seen the

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, 2D BATTALION

Hindenburg Line at Bony and Guillemont Farm and the attacks east of La Selle River, it is hard to regard it except as the final training before those later, greater times.

But before those greater times came, we spent some weeks at Beauquesne. Lieutenant Grimm had been promoted on September 1 to the office of Brigade Intelligence Officer, and on September 15 Lieutenant Lockyear became our Battalion I.O. Allowing time enough for recreation, he put us through a vigorous course of training. The barbed wire intrenchments through the fields about Beauquesne gave every opportunity for scouting and sketching just as it was done in the line; and not only during the day but at night we would go out from given points, guided by compass, to examine parts of the trenches. The line companies became interested in our work—so interested that we were obliged on several occasions to instruct their N.C.O.'s; and if some of them missed the pleasure of a night patrol it was only because we moved to Allaines too soon.

On September 25 and 26 at Allaines we studied maps and aeroplane photos of the ground we were to fight across in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. These were our last days of study together. During the following days of activity we were apart, performing our several duties. When leaving Allaines for the line at Ronssoy and Lempire our roster ran like this: Lieutenant Marsh S. Lockyear; Scout Sergeant Kemper F. Peabody; Corporals Howard M. Early, Howard D. Pflomm, Bentley L. Thoms; Privates Franklin D. Brundage, John J. Cooney, William T. Cooney, William M. Green, Lauren Stout, Kenneth S. Bunker, Norris C. Bull, Orrin S. Lyons, Hiram C. Nickerson, Jr., Clifford M. Slinkard, Harry Van Velsor, Arthur Costello, Edward Dawson, Walter R. Grant, Clifford L. Rorick, Asa G. Strong, Thomas Adamson, William Gartland, Richard Hoyt, Leiland B. Jones, John C. Knapp, Charles R. Peterson.

Hiking all day on September 27, we reached Ronssoy after dark and found good "bivvies" along a sunken road. During that night and the following day we operated an O.P. which at least, we know, enabled the artillery to inconvenience a couple of dozen "Jerries." We guided the signal men laying a line to the proposed advanced headquarters, and in spare moments studied our maps and photos. There was hardly a thought of sleep. Early on the morning of the 29th the members of the section joined the companies to which they had been assigned and helped guide them to their positions on the line. Each man carried—in so far as it was possible to equip him—compass and maps, and the duty of all, except the half dozen held with

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B.H.Q., was to keep the companies they were with within their proper sectors. As is well known by all who were there, this effort was successful only in part because our casualties were too heavy. What part of the section reached Guillemont Farm on that day at once established an O.P. and gained contact on the flanks by scouting. Through the days and nights of grinding work that followed there were patrols and parties to be guided from place to place. And there was always the O.P. When we were too few to take care of the work in hand, as was sometimes the case in patrolling, we borrowed help from the line companies. We went outside of our usual sphere a little on the 29th, when we scouted for wounded and took care of having them brought in; but it was necessary because nearly all the regular stretcher-bearers had become casualties.

These days of work ended on October 1, when the battalion was relieved and moved to Saulcourt. Roll call here showed that we had lost several men for whom we had gained a real affection and admiration. Those whom duty had called upon to render the final service of devotion were Asa Strong and Richard Hoyt. Those wounded were Corporal Thoms, Hiram Nickerson, Arthur Costello, Edward Dawson, Walter Grant, Leland Jones, Thomas Adamson, John Knapp, and also Franklin Brundage, who was gassed but stayed with us until we reached Saulcourt. Corporal Early, who with some others had, in his zeal, reached ahead of our front wave, was surrounded by Huns, so that he had a short stay in Germany.

The days of rest given us from October 2 to 7 were most welcome and prepared us for the hikes we took from October 7 to 12, following, day after day, the 30th Division over their battlefields.

On October 13, when the 2d Battalion relieved a battalion of the 118th Infantry on a line west of La Selle River between St. Souplet and La Haie Menneresse, with B.H.Q. at Imberfayt Farm, we again operated an O.P. and had to do scouting. Here again we went a bit outside of our usual line of duties by manning an S.O.S. post. During these few days in the line the Section dwindled rapidly. Peterson and Rorick, who had distinguished themselves as excellent scouts, were both killed—Peterson while on duty in our O.P.; Bull, Bunker, Lyons, Slinkard, and Green were obliged to leave the line because they were wounded, gassed, or sick; and the scout sergeant left for school.

When the battalion went over the top on the 17th the Section helped guide and also kept contact between the companies. On the 18th Lieutenant Lockyear, who had stayed always in the foremost

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, 2d BATTALION

groups of the battalion during these days of fearful fighting, was killed while leading an attack on a machine gun nest. Thereafter the few men left, instead of operating as a section, worked under the direction of Major Tompkins, who used them on errands that required special trust.

Coming from the line on October 21, the three men who had been able to stay until the last returned to their companies. So came the end of the Battalion Scouts as a section.

KEMPER F. PEABODY,
Sergeant, Company G.



INTELLIGENCE SECTION, 3d BATTALION

SCOUTS, observers, and snipers!

Of such was the Intelligence Section composed. And of just as much importance were they to the regiment, to the division, and to the whole armed forces of the Allies as were the doughboys, the artillerymen, and the airmen. Nor was their job one of the bomb-proof variety.

Up where the big 'uns were dropping, up where shrapnel was bursting, up where machine guns were sputtering and trench mortars contributing in no small measure to the creation of an inferno, up where the working parties were toiling, up where the men were suffering and dying—up there's where the scouts, snipers, and observers were carrying on.

It was during the final weeks of the regiment's stay in Camp Wadsworth that the 3d Battalion Intelligence Section was organized, and the course of training begun. Assigned to this work were five or six men from each company. But the original personnel of the section was only temporary, since the exigencies of war, which frequently called men to assume other duties, necessitated other changes. Scarcely had the section begun its course of training before sailing orders came, and the work was suspended until the regiment arrived overseas.

This preliminary instruction included the study and facile use of compasses and maps, demonstrated on several short practice marches, fundamental principles of range-finder work, and thorough perusal of confidential pamphlets issued by the Intelligence Department of the British Expeditionary Force. Because of their experience with this work and the emphasis put upon it, the men's books were full of valuable data.

About July 10 several of the non-coms. of the Intelligence Section were sent in turn to visit the front line trenches, spending a couple of days there with the occupying troops, British and Canadian. Upon their return, they disseminated the first-hand information thus gained

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, 3D BATTALION

to the other members of the section. The intention was to give this opportunity to all members of the section, but orders to move prevented this. After our arrival at Steen-Akker, 2d Lieutenant Palmer was promoted and transferred. Lieutenant Richard Raven was then assigned to direct our destinies. With him in command the section advanced to the East Poperinghe line, a system of reserve trenches five miles in rear of the fighting front. Headquarters were established in a small house on the main road near the town of Reninghelst. Here we were in the heart of the reserve system and five yards from the main artery of traffic to the front. This road, an exposed one, was under constant enemy observation from the summit of Mont Kemmel and other lesser heights. A further embarrassment was the proximity of several camouflaged batteries of the Royal Field Artillery. Gun positions are natural magnets for enemy fire. The consequence of this combination of environment was that we were night and day recipients of a shower of shells from Jerry. Our own work was to establish two observation posts and keep them manned at all hours. In turn we stood watches in these O.P.'s, plotted the fall of shells, noted the aircraft activities, and all other related happenings. These were combined in the daily reports, one of which found its way verbatim into Sir Douglas Haig's official communiqué.

Happily the continuous rain of projectiles did us no damage, although there were many narrow escapes. Let us hope that the small but strangely neat and clean cottage survived the rest of the war as well as while it sheltered us. The only wound stripe earned at this time was that of Private Smith, of Company M, for a slight attack of gas. While digging potatoes for mess he struck a long-exploded but not yet inactive gas shell and the fumes put him *hors de combat* for several days. This period, the last week of July, was the first time that all members of the section had lived together and messed together. Out of it sprang many inter-company friendships which still endure. Due to the generally prevalent good humor, and the cooking achievements of Clayton and Schauwacher, but most of all due to the kind and wise leadership of Lieutenant Raven, we spent a very pleasant week amid trying surroundings, a week which the living can remember as one of the bright spots of our overseas career.

With the rest of the battalion, the section entrained for Petit-Dilques and had rifle practice at the range, August 4-10. Here Lieutenant Raven was promoted and transferred. There was unanimous regret over this separation and later every man mourned the

loss of a true friend when Lieutenant Raven fell in the Hindenburg Line attack. Second Lieutenant John McAnerny succeeded as Battalion Intelligence Officer. With him in charge the section returned to the vicinity of Mont Kemmel, where we were to get our first tour of front line trench duty.

From August 12 through August 22, we had our taste of stationary trench warfare. Although it was a bitter experience, it was most beneficial in that it taught us what our Allies had endured for four years. The trenches were not over four feet in depth because below that water appeared. This shallowness made movement in the trench an irritating procedure. When one wished to move he must needs keep down almost on all fours. To cap this, we were green troops and the enemy was thoroughly familiar with the scenery. This left him the initiative and he made our first lesson a grueling affair. It is to be doubted that any other American forces gained such intimate knowledge of the character of warfare waged in the early days, since south of us the Hun was already on the run. During our stay at Dickebusch he gave no signs of weakening, and it was not until after the battalion was relieved that he evacuated the opposite line. Our test was the old-fashioned "stand and take punishment."

It was unfortunate that during the Dickebusch tour no provision was made for using the Intelligence Section as a unit. Accordingly the men served with their original platoons in the trenches. They were used by platoon commanders for scouting, observing, and sniping as occasion presented, but the nature of our position rendered these opportunities far from wholesale. While the companies alternated in occupying the first reserve trenches, men from these companies detailed to intelligence work were permitted to spend a day in the O.P.'s established and manned by the British. These posts, located near the front line but invisible to the enemy, were veritable grand-stand seats. A good view was offered of our own men in the trench just in front and frequent glimpses of Jerry in his. However, more attention was paid to looking for movement of troops or transport on the roads in his rear, as this information was of more importance to G.H.Q. It was from such observation that Jerry's decision to evacuate was learned. The eleven-day stay at Dickebusch saw several members of the section wounded but none of them fatally.

Mid-September found us in Beauquesne with the battalion. Our stay here was enjoyed the more because it was the last real town we were to occupy before the grand offensive in which rumor already assigned us a part. We found the inhabitants very pleasant people,

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, 3D BATTALION

their wines reasonable in price and excellent in taste; and, best of all, the town boasted a goodly supply of eggs and "chips," which were cooked and sold by many housewives at a very moderate tariff. The study of maps was kept up and the section participated in all the manœuvres which were undertaken as rehearsals for the great advance, no more a rumor but an accepted fact. Lieutenant McAnerny was detached and Lieutenant Robinson assumed the duties of Battalion Intelligence Officer. Under his direction we made the rail trip to Tincourt and pitched tents at Allaines. The town was but a shell of its one-time self, and even the shell had been still further shattered. On every side there were unpleasant reminders that Jerry had lately passed through, headed for home. An Australian intelligence officer, Lieutenant Hill, was here attached to our battalion and he delivered some interesting lectures to the section. He was always listened to with greatest attention and respect, both for his own evident ability and because of the fighting reputation of his countrymen. Glad we were to hear that we were to be with such good company as the "Aussies" during the coming great attack.

On the night of September 27 the battalion occupied its assigned position in the front line. The section, during daylight hours of the 28th, maintained an observation post in a deserted part of the trench, but little information of value could be gained because of poor visibility and rough conformation of the ground. That night, with Lieutenant Hill directing the operation, several members of the section warily glided out into No Man's Land and "pegged" down a white tape line some few hundred yards in front of the trench and parallel to its general direction. This was to furnish the "jumping-off" line for the attack at daylight. All hands were there coached in the exact direction the advance was to take, and, equipped with small compasses, were tentatively assigned to the different companies as guides. This arrangement was upset by the decision of the C.O.'s that they needed no guides. Accordingly, the section was organized as a platoon of infantry which included the battalion orderlies and other members of B.H.Q. and the adjutant, Lieutenant Floyd, was placed in command. Rations were issued and hastily consumed. Another period of waiting during which rifles were given a last fond petting. Then the word came to leave the trench.

Noiseless was that departure and silent was the short march ahead. Platoons followed each other, intermingled with and crossed through other platoons. Bursting shells brought casualties, but eventually the white tape line was reached, formations were straightened out and

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the different groups disposed themselves in shell holes to await the zero hour. It was preceded by ten minutes of intensive barrage, which was din personified. In spite of the inevitable reply from Jerry's batteries, that intensive barrage had a most encouraging effect. In the first lull, the officers' whistles were heard sounding the advance.

The section advanced in platoon column behind the adjutant, swinging into line of skirmishers as the enemy line was neared. Down hill, across the road, and then up hill at a slow double time. Through the barbed wire at a happily found segment which had been trampled down by a blessed tank. The section was in the middle of the first wave of the battalion front. Occasionally the major's voice could be heard bellowing encouragement in tones well calculated to reach the utmost flankers. Bullets kicked up small flashes of dust in a manner to remind one of Kipling's words; on all sides comrades were falling, and when near neighbors were hit the sickening spat could be heard. Above all was the minor whine of machine guns and the deafening roar from the artillery of both sides. A wonderful scene for a cinema to reproduce if the accompaniment were not impossible. One who analyzed his emotions would agree with the writer who said: "I felt like a speck of dust on the floor of Time." But there was no time for introspection and the advance continued until the enemy line was reached, from which point it was taken up by the Australians who "leapfrogged" our line.

The losses in the section were very heavy. Lieutenant Robinson was killed, Lieutenant Floyd was wounded, and in the remainder of the section casualties were as follows:

Co. I	Co. K	Co. L	Co. M
Ward,	Rhineland, <i>k.</i>	Clayton, <i>k.</i>	Dudley, <i>k.</i>
McGrath, <i>w.</i>	Callahan, <i>w.</i>	Williams, <i>k.</i>	Sterrett, <i>k.</i>
Pellington, <i>w.</i>	Bendler,	Cathcart, <i>w.</i>	Walrath, <i>k.</i>
Strait,	Birel, <i>w.</i>	Hunt, <i>w.</i>	Smith, <i>w.</i>
	Schauwacher,		Flanagan, <i>w.</i>
			Scanlon, <i>w.</i>
			Jeal, <i>w.</i>

That Sunday morning ended the existence of the section as a unit. The unwounded men carried on with their companies during the remainder of the hostilities. The wounded went to hospital in "Blighty" and some eventually returned to their companies.

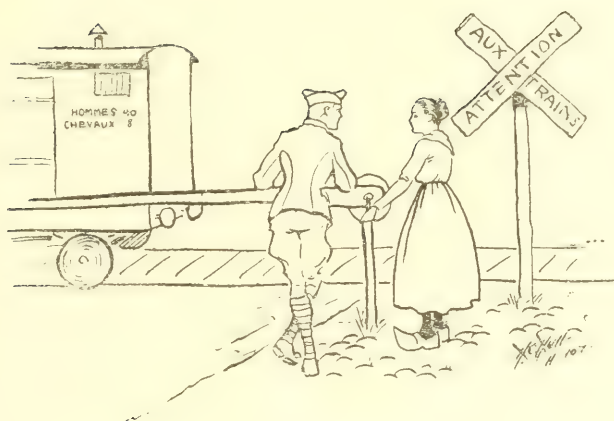
Officially this history closes with that fateful day—September 29, 1918.

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, 3^D BATTALION

Those of us who are left mourn the loss of our comrades from the four companies of the battalion. Living and training with them, we learned to know them as true friends. Let their epitaph be:

"They died like soldiers."

BERNARD T. HUNT,
Corporal, Company L.



REGIMENTAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION

THE major work which the Regimental Intelligence Section was called upon to perform may be divided into two parts—operations of observation posts and compiling battle maps. Minor duties, such as questioning and identifying prisoners, gathering information of the enemy from documents found on the field of battle, and acting as guides, also fell to us.

On June 19 the entire section was sent to the Albert sector for instruction purposes. There, under the supervision of our British comrades, we were given practical demonstrations in the operation of O.P.'s. This interesting work continued in the front line for seven days. In addition to acquiring valuable intelligence experience we became acclimated to the conditions of trench life, which, in that particular sector, included the various kinds of hostile shelling and machine gun fire. We emerged minus one man, Private Amory, who was reported missing on the return of a patrol with which he volunteered to go out. Two days later he returned and we learned from first-hand information the experience of being lost in No Man's Land, remaining in a shell hole all day without food and drink, and then, when night came on, crawling back to safety.

On moving to the Abeele area the section changed Commanding Officers. Lieutenant Brady, who had heretofore commanded the section, was promoted to Captain. Lieutenant Mullaney was thereupon placed in charge of the section. During our stay in this area we had an excellent opportunity to put into practice our instruction gained at Albert. O.P.'s were established first near the village of Boeschepe, where we had a commanding view of Mont Kemmel and the ground that lay in front; and later, when the regiment took over the East Poperinghe line, an O.P. was established at Westoutre. Information of a general character was obtained, with good practice in the operation of O.P.'s. The compiling of regular battle maps started here, and this branch of the Intelligence work under Sergeants De Zeller and Lonke produced results which speedily placed us as the

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premier section of the division in this particular line. While in this area the section had the misfortune to lose Sergeant Megroz, who contracted blood poisoning and was later sent to "Blighty" for the duration of our activities.

Our next opportunity for action came at the Hindenburg Line battle. In the meantime several changes had taken place in the personnel of the section. Privates Ludwig, Tavenier, and Crandle had been transferred to other sections and units. This necessitated new material, the training of which was carried out during our stay in the Doullens area. Private Lonke at this time was promoted to Sergeant, and Corporal Odone and Privates Bruckner, Schawacker, Bull, and McSherry replaced the men lost. On September 26, Lieutenant Mullaney, with Sergeants Burner and Totman, preceded the company to Ronssoy and Lempire for the purpose of locating Regimental Headquarters in the big drive that was to take place. Meanwhile, at Allaines, Sergeants De Zeller and Lonke prepared the battle maps for the impending offensive. A few hours before that memorable zero hour an observation post was established at Yak Post under Sergeant Totman. From this position information of a valuable nature was transmitted to headquarters. The greater part of the Battalion Intelligence personnel had become casualties, and hence the Regimental O.P. became the only source to furnish data concerning the progress being made. The post was under continual and intense shelling and two direct hits were registered on Yak Post itself. Later in the day, under heavy fire, a forward post was established near Doleful Post and further information of value was sent in. Observation continued until orders were received to return to Regimental Headquarters. That night the section was used as stretcher-bearers and members of ration parties. Later on the same night, under Captain Bird, they formed a part of a reserve company that was rushed up to hold a section of trench between Egg and Doleful Posts. Captain Bird placed Sergeant Totman in command of the position and the other members acted as patrol leaders and guides, remaining in the lines until the regiment was relieved.

Shortly after reaching the rest camp at Doingt, Sergeant Burner was selected for the Officers' Training School. Sergeant Totman at this time was recommended for a commission. During our stay in this camp the correcting of battle maps and the assortment of enemy documents—the first which we had acquired—took place on a large scale.

Our final opportunity for service came when the regiment arrived

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at Becquigny. The right flank of the regimental sector adjoined the British 6th Division. They were to make an attack that afternoon, the success of which was of vital importance to our positions. Hence, the Commanding Officer desired all the available information that could be obtained from an observation post. Accordingly one was established in a tower at Bohain, directly in the rear of the British lines. It proved to be an ideal spot for observation, and the exact information desired was obtained and transmitted back to headquarters within an hour after the post had been established. This post was under heavy shell fire and drenched with gas. Three gas casualties to the section was the result—Privates Schawacker, Bull, and Schmauder. The excellent work of these men and of Corporal Odone at this time deserves special mention. They both observed and transmitted back to headquarters, under trying conditions, the information that proved so valuable. During the next few days of operations the section was actively engaged in general observation. Sergeants De Zeller and Lonke were working night and day on the battle maps in preparation for the St. Souplet offensive. With three casualties to the section, the remainder entered what subsequently proved to be our last battle, as general utility men. Private Zimmer got his first opportunity to question German prisoners and considerable information of importance was obtained. Corporal Odone and Private Bruckner were attached to the 2d Battalion and went over the top with them, remaining in the line until the regiment was taken out. Sergeant Totman and Private Zimmer, together with all available men at Regimental Headquarters, were sent out on a patrol to establish contact with the retreating enemy. This proved to be an impossibility, and the final day of the 107th's active participation found the entire section in the front line. Incidentally it proved to be the final active task of the section, and no more fitting climax for a unit which had participated in so many diversified tasks could be asked for.

Closely linked with the work of the Intelligence Section throughout the various operations was that of Corporal Porter, assistant to the Operations Officer. The preparation of battle maps was under his direct supervision, and in this work, as well as that of frequently reconnoitering forward areas, his assistance was invaluable. Returning from the Hindenburg Line, he was recommended for immediate commission in the field. Early in November he was promoted to 2d Lieutenant and assigned as Intelligence Officer of the 1st Battalion, 107th Infantry.

REGIMENTAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION

The section feels that it owes the major part of its success to the able leadership of its Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Eugene Mullaney. His untiring efforts on behalf of his men created that harmonious feeling essential to the positive results which we feel may be justly placed to the credit of the 107th Regimental Intelligence Section.



COMPANY HISTORIES



ON September 13, 1917, Company A of the Seventh New York Infantry celebrated Captain H. B. Heylman's birthday by detraining at Camp Wadsworth. As ever, the old First Company led the attack, and the enemy (exceedingly various and sundry stumps, roots, and more stumps) clung to their positions with the persistency of Prussian veterans. But the Yanks were not to be denied and a clean and straight company street soon appeared in place of the wilderness.

No time was lost in plunging into the hard work of preparation for the coming tests. Drills were long and exacting, but one did not have to leave the company street for amusement and recreation, due to the wealth of talent in the Company. Ed Tierney, with his educated feet; Russ Conn, with the self-starting ukelele; and Phin Deery, with the latest Broadway "gag," were a trio which could drive away the worst case of blues. Due to the initiative of Sergeant Ed Burton, there soon appeared our company paper, "Att-A-Boy," a lively sheet crammed full of pep.

Next came the reorganization by which we became the First Company of the 107th U. S. Infantry and welcomed into our ranks our comrades from the 1st, 10th, and 12th Regiments. Then more training, extensive, intensive, and in tests. Soon all of the men excused from fatigue parties were attending schools of bombing, machine gunnery, bayonet work, signaling, etc. Every man became a specialist.

In the meanwhile, the fame of our entertainers being noised abroad, seven of the best were sent to the Division Show, of pleasant memory. Then Sergeants Barker, Freeman, Hamm, and Weber returned from the first Officers' Training School wearing the coveted white bars on their cuffs.

Finally we moved. On April 30 we detrained at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. There Company A gave a famous demonstration of the art of penetrating hostile guards. The less said of that the

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better. The 10th of May saw us on board the *Susquehanna*, outward bound. One of the features of the voyage was the fine exhibition of boxing furnished by some of our comrades, notably "Wild Bill" O'Loughlin, Bernie Behrendt, Walter Shell, and Eddie Watson. The other event worthy of mention was due to our one day of rough weather, which resulted in a Keystone Comedy breakfast that would put Film City to shame. Submarines? Huh!

Landing at Brest, where we had a memorable stop-over, we shortly entrained for the British sector and went to billets in the village of Forest Montiers.

In the Abbeville area we made the acquaintance of our British comrades in arms, and received our final training in the use of the Tommy Atkins equipment with which we were supplied.

Soon we resumed our journey to the front. At St. Laurent we were billeted near a camp of Canadian Engineers. That outfit was composed mostly of Americans who had enlisted in Canada during the early period of the war, and there was an American Eagle on their cap badges. Arrangements were soon made for a field day, with a baseball game and boxing contests. Our Division Show was prevailed upon to appear, and the program was a memorable success.

Our next step forward was the occupation of the East Poperinghe line, a reserve system of trenches constructed in the orthodox style, and under enemy observation and artillery fire from Mont Kemmel. There were no casualties sustained, except to the good tempers of our runners, Mark Hubbard, Joey Martin, and Roland Wiggins, who had to make periodical and exclamatory hikes back to B.H.Q. through much rain and more mud, with the information, "Sir, the situation is unchanged."

The succeeding move was the taking over of a portion of the front line system in the Dickebusch sector, with the co-operation of British veterans, Company A of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, or more familiarly "Shrops," though, according to one grizzled Tommy, who markedly resembled Bairnsfather's "Old Bill," the initials K.S.L.I. really meant "King Solomon's Last Issue."

Amid the roar of our artillery at midnight of August 12, a British-American Company A was formed, two squads of our boys and a British section making a platoon. Before daylight of the 13th we were in position, one platoon in the front line, two in support, and one in reserve.

At 8.30 A.M. Jerry made a surprise raid on the most isolated outpost, known as No. 3 and manned by a Lewis gun squad of five

COMPANY A

Tommies and one Yank. The surprise was successful, all being captured except one Englishman and the American, Private Henderson Peek. At noon two sections in the support line were ordered to the front line to retake No. 3 and to reinforce other points. The journey of 800 yards from the support to the front line had to be made over the top, there being no communicating trenches. The section on the right, though receiving some machine gun attention, reached the line safely. The other section was not so fortunate, being pinned down by heavy shell fire. Private Robert M. Davis, of White Plains, N. Y., was killed, our first casualty, and several others wounded. Runner Charles A. Brown at the front line volunteered to go out and guide them in. In doing this he received severe wounds.

Luckily for Fritz, he had vacated No. 3, for the squad picked for the job was out for vengeance. Later the English were taken out, and we were left entirely in charge. Before we left that sector, the Hun tried again at the same post, under cover of a general strafing with rifle grenades and minnenwerfers. But our boys were on the job with the Millsies (English hand grenades), and the attack was repulsed, though not without loss to us. Outside of those minor actions, our trick was very quiet, the peaceful stillness of the day being broken only by the crack of a sniper's rifle, or, in mocking contrast, the sweet notes of some song-bird.

Being relieved on the 23d of August, we started to the rear for a month's rest, having lost six men killed and about fifteen wounded. We used the word "rest" in the army sense, which is quite different from a civilian's interpretation. Drill, inspection, hike; drill, inspection; and so on. Once again a bugle meant something in our lives. Incidentally, we were getting our pointers for the big stunt to come. We worked with tanks for the first time, and learned how to go about capturing a machine gun post in semi-open warfare. Sergeants Hanley and Watson went their joyful ways to the Officers' Training School, both being commissioned later.

On the 24th of September we entrained for that portion of the line that lies between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and we were told that to us would fall the honor of leading the smash directed at the widely press-agented Hindenburg Line. The large-scale story of how it was done is written elsewhere. Our story is written in the hearts of every Company A man.

The night of the 27th found us on a roadside in the much shelled village of Ronssoy, awaiting a guide. The guide arrived and we were wearily getting to our feet when a shell landed in the middle of

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our last platoon, killing six and wounding thirteen. Another debt to be wiped out.

At dawn we were in our position, close support behind Company B, dug in in "fox holes." The night of the 28th was spent in getting ready; extra ammunition, hand grenades, and water bottles were served out.

Five forty-five A.M., September 29. A long white tape stretched along the ground marking the take-off. Company B lay down on the tape, five yards between each man. We lay 20 yards behind Company B in a line of squad groups. Everything quiet except an occasional shell or star-flare. At 5.50 the overture started. A shrill whistle, and a million "typewriters" went crazy—the machine gun barrage. Overhead, a single blended scream. Behind us, the roll of the cannon-drums. Ahead, Paine's fireworks—the Hun's frantic SOS signals. At 5.55 Lieutenant Hall and 1st Sergeant Adrean waved us forward. Cheers, laughter, and the old battle cry of the 27th, "Mineola!" Cigarettes were lit along the line. Suddenly from nowhere appeared terror-stricken prisoners, singly and then in groups. "Mercy, Kamerad!" We waved them back to the rear; no time for souvenirs. . . . All sense of time and distance was lost. . . . We were well within the Hun system when we were finally stopped by galling machine gun fire. Under cover of a smoke barrage we reorganized in Willow Trench with thirteen men answering the roll. Later, assisted by Australians, the enemy machine gun nests were cleaned out with grenades, and our work was finished. Sergeant Russell Conn was decorated for gallantry displayed on that occasion. Sergeant Richard G. Hall, Corporal Ed Mizener, and Private Franz Friedlaender also merit special mention for marked coolness under fire. First Sergeant Adrean, wounded during the middle of the advance, continued to lead his men forward and refused to go back for medical aid until he was again struck, receiving wounds from which he died in the hospital several days later. For his conduct on this occasion he was awarded the D.S.C. posthumously.

Relieved on the 1st of October, we went out for a five-day rest two kilometers from Peronne. Then a three-day hike toward the retreating German line, which we reached on the 11th, in the village of Vaux-Andigny. The company on our right faced a little east of south; the one on our left faced slightly east of north, while our line faced due east. In other words, the line formed a three-sided salient, Company A holding the flat face, subject to machine gun and sniping enfilade from both flanks.

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At 4.30 P.M. of the 12th the British on the right of the division went over, and in the German counter-barrage extended to include our line, Corporals Goetz, Galwey, and McMurray were killed, and several men were wounded. On the night of October 15 British troops took over our front line, and we went into support for the 108th Infantry.

On the morning of the 17th we went over behind the 108th, taking the village of St. Souplet and crossing La Selle River. At 1 P.M. we went through the 108th and advanced behind an effective barrage until 4 P.M., taking Bandival Farm.

By this time we had ten men left. Company B had nine. So the two companies were combined under the command of Lieutenant Conklin, the one remaining officer. We dug in again at our objective. No rations that night. At midnight orders to go forward again at the coming dawn, the 18th of October.

Just before daylight, Captain Fisk, acting Major, 1st Battalion, was giving his final instructions as to the direction of the attack to the men of the company. "Stick to the sun, boys," were his words—a shell landed, and one of the bravest and best loved officers in the regiment passed away.

Once more to the east, for an advance of three miles to the west bank of the Canal de la Sambre, where we dug in and established a new line which we held until the night of the 20th, getting our final relief from the English.

During all the fighting every man was a soldier in every sense of the word, but Sergeants Bean, Sherman, and Versen were of outstanding assistance to the Company Commander in all the uncertain moments of the advance. Sergeant Bean, with Privates Russell A. Brown and Isaac Rabinowitz, captured a particularly annoying machine gun nest of three guns and crew, sending back 35 prisoners to the rear, including a German major.

Although not with the company, the work of the five men detailed for duty with the 1st Battalion S.O.S. (Scouting, Observation, and Sniping) also reflected credit on themselves and Company A by the fearless performance of their extra-dangerous duties. Finally, a word of thanks to the medical men attached to us through all the fighting, especially to Private Feringa, who received the British Military Medal. Himself severely wounded by the shell that smashed the fourth platoon on the night of September 27, he took care of all his wounded comrades before he allowed his own hurt to be dressed.

Then the long hike back over the territory gained for France, to

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Tincourt. From Tincourt by train to Villers-Bretonneux and a short hike to Glisy on the 24th of October, where we were stationed when the Armistice was signed November 11, 1918.

Such in brief but with many omissions is the story of Company A in France. It is unfortunate that most of the acts of heroism and self-sacrifice must of necessity go unrecorded; and such a record would bear a strong resemblance to the old First Company roster. "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of their comrades."

B



WHEN on July 16, 1917, we were called into Federal service the majority of us were new men and as raw as the proverbial oyster. Uniforms were scarce and consequently much coveted. K.P. began to be a matter for serious consideration. Everything was more or less bewildering at first.

Then came our first real disappointment, when, a few days before leaving for Camp Wadsworth, we lost our Commanding Officer, Captain Charles B. Crane. The Medical Board refused to pass on his physical condition. It was not without a feeling of deep regret that we bade our captain adieu.

On September 11, 1917, we marched out of the armory and entrained for Spartanburg, S.C. We arrived there on the afternoon of September 13, 1917. After several weeks we began to discover each other; there is nothing like the handling of a pick and shovel for creating mutual sympathy and understanding.

After many persistent and unofficial rumors there came the news of a reorganization of the regiment—that we should no more be known as the Seventh N. Y. Infantry. So the arrival of detachments from the old 1st, 10th, and 12th Regiments swelled the ranks of the company to the new war strength of 250 men and 6 officers, and we became a part of the 107th U. S. Infantry.

Despite eight months of tiresome drills, hikes, bayonet work, Sibley stoves, manœuvres, and trying to get to Spartanburg on the P. and N. Railroad, we managed to get through alive and anxious to be on our way to France.

Finally, on April 28, 1918, we entrained for Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., and on May 9 boarded the transport. We sailed out of the

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harbor the following day and had our last glimpse of American soil late that afternoon.

Although our ship, the U.S.S. *Susquehanna*, carried a crack gun crew, we were ever on the lookout for Boche submarines.

It was not until the morning of May 22 that we first sighted the shore of France. Next day we disembarked and marched through the streets of Brest to a camp some distance outside the city.

So this was France! We marveled at the strange sights, the people, the houses, and the numberless other things that flashed before our eyes.

We soon learned the meaning of "40 hommes ou 8 chevaux" billets, vin blanc, pommes de terre, and "souvenirs pour papa" (although father very seldom received the cigarettes in question).

We began to hike. Noyelles, Forest-Montiers, and Cayeux became memories, and still we hiked.

All through the first weeks of the summer we kept on the go. In almost every town we encountered our friends the "Tommies." From these sons of Britain came to us our first hair-raising tales of the front lines.

Doullens was the first big town we had a chance to visit. We were billeted in Grouches a few kilos from this city for ten days, during which time we experienced our first bombing raid by Jerry. Although it was afterward discovered that the nearest bombs had landed a mile away, the majority of us showed signs of immediate evacuation to the nearest cellars.

On July 7 we arrived at Dalbere Farm, which was just three kilometers from the border of Belgium. Every walking member of the company sallied forth with bold strides to cross that mysterious border line.

Ten days later we hiked into Belgium and pitched pup tents in Beauvoorde Woods just off the road between Steenvoorde and Abeele. Lieutenant Terry had rejoined us after an enforced absence of two months, and we were mighty glad to have him back once more.

By this time the bombing of artillery fire had become a familiar sound to our ears as had also the throbbing hum of our own aeroplanes overhead, and often the distinctive moan of the Boche night raider.

Save for an occasional "Steenvoorde Express," we did not come in contact with any real shell fire until July 19, when we moved up to a system of reserve line trenches about three miles from the front line at the foot of Kemmel Hill. Any doubts as to the ability of Jerry's

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artillerymen were soon dispelled, and we all became loyal members of the "Shell-Duckers' Union." Our five days there were more or less for training purposes, getting us used to shell fire and the difference between a boyau and a dugout.

The memorable hike from St. Momelin to Acquin, which began August 1, was a strenuous one. About a dozen men finished it. Ten days of rifle practice and field manœuvres were spent there.

Just before our departure Captain Blythe was sent to the hospital to undergo an operation. This came as a regrettable surprise to all of us, and we looked forward to his early return.

The following day found us once more at Winnezele, and from there we hiked to Chile Farm. At last we were on our way to the front-line trenches! The prospect of such a momentous event was the signal for unusual excitement.

Who among us will ever forget that night hike along shell-torn roads—the deafening roar of our "heavies," the ceaseless rumble of the ration limbers as they rolled past us in unending numbers, the sudden flares of Jerry's Véry lights, the barking rat-a-tat of machine guns, and the intermittent crack of snipers' rifles!

By platoons we filed into the trenches, heads down and "wind up." We were mixed up with the "Tommies," who had been holding this sector for some time. They began immediately to teach us the rules of the game according to Hoyle. But nevertheless we overwhelmed them with questions of all kinds. How far away was Jerry? Did he shell this sector very much? Where do we sleep, and *when do we eat?*

Going out on wiring and working parties, patrols, ration parties and trench guard duty, and scouting for water were a few of our daily jobs.

During our eleven days in this sector we had a crack at the front, support, and reserve line trenches.

On the night of August 23 the 106th Infantry relieved us, and we marched out a much wiser company of *soldats*. A week's rest at St. Eloy, and we were off to Proven, where we "40-hommed" to Doullens, and from there to Terramesnil. To this day there is none of us who claims to know the correct pronunciation of the name of this town.

One day, four lonely-looking British tanks rolled into town. From then on Company B had the muddy task of showing the rest of the division just how to advance in an attack with tanks.

Toward the middle of the month we heard that we were going up to the lines again for a big stunt in a "hot" sector. Consequently

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when we detrained at demolished Tincourt on the night of September 24 we had a faint suspicion that something big was coming off.

Two days later, at Allaines, Captain Fisk had the battalion formed, and with his usual quiet voice told us that the division had been assigned to break the famous Hindenburg Line! Lieutenant Crump, our company commander, explained the plan to us in detail, and it looked easy on paper, but—!

Hasty preparations were made—packs, consisting only of a mess-kit and slicker—were rolled; then we set off for the big push. We had heard that we were “going over” with the “Aussies,” and that helped to keep up our spirits.

A short stop at Villers-Faucon; then in column of twos we started off on the last leg of the hike, and reached the remains of the town of Ronsoy a little before midnight September 27. Jerry was dropping a number of “heavies” near enough to us to cause a lot of plain and fancy cussing and some stumbling along the shell-torn road. Our artillery was replying irregularly. A guide led us in single file to our positions along a sunken road.

Shortly afterward Lieutenant Crump ordered us to move forward to a trench some 400 yards distant. That was the most mysterious movement Company B ever made. Everybody made as much noise as possible. We spent the rest of the night getting settled and hunting for souvenirs. At daybreak several patrols were sent out, and returned with the information that the “Squareheads” had beat it somewhat hastily.

The morning of September 28 passed without any incident of special note. But during the afternoon we had some excitement when Jerry pulled off a little bombing raid on the 4th Platoon. Corporal Broderick got his Lewis gunners into action, and soon had the Boche beating a retreat.

That night came the word that we were “going over” in the morning. What man among us did not have strange thoughts during those long hours of waiting! It was to be the supreme test under most trying conditions.

Sunday morning, September 29, 1918!

That date will forever remain fixed in our memories. At 4.30 A.M. we filed out of our trench, and took up our positions along the white tape line which stretched across an open field just outside the town of Ronsoy. The Boche machine gunners were vainly trying to locate us. Further signs of nervousness on their part were the numerous Véry lights they were sending up.

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The zero hour was set for 5.50 A.M. Lieutenant Crump walked along the line to see that every man was in his place. Platoon leaders received their final instructions. We were to be in the first wave. With a sudden blast of artillery and machine gun fire the terrific barrage opened up.

"All right, boys, *let's go!*" was heard all along the line as we started forward. And go we did. (The detailed story of this glorious fight is told elsewhere.)

But no story can adequately tell of the gallantry of our lads in that titanic struggle; of Johnny Gunther's tragic death; how John McGlue gave his life to save a wounded comrade; how "Pick" Kelly kept his Lewis gun firing from the shoulder, accounting for many a Hun, before being dropped.

Such men as these we shall always remember with great reverence and pride.

That afternoon the "Aussies" came up to our support, and together we established our new line. The Boche attempted several counter-attacks during the afternoon but without success.

Lieutenant Ford Terry was in command of a small body of our men who came through the stunt unscathed, and, due to his calm devotion to duty, was chiefly instrumental in maintaining a high degree of efficiency among them. Later Lieutenant Terry personally directed and helped carry into the trench several badly wounded men while under enemy machine gun fire, and in so doing he was instrumental in saving their lives. Daybreak revealed the fact that Jerry had evacuated, so we knew the drive had been a success.

On the morning of October 1 the Australians relieved us, and started forward on a new push of their own. Lieutenant Terry collected those of us left in the company, and a count taken totaled 34 out of 147 men and 3 officers who had "gone over" two days before.

We started back to rest billets just outside of Doingt, where we arrived the afternoon of October 2.

On October 7 the regiment suddenly received orders to move to Tincourt. There we were inspected by Brigadier General Pierce, and the following night saw us once more hiking for the lines. Through Bellicourt, Ramicourt, Vau le Petre and finally Premont we passed after four days of hiking over country which only a few days before had been in the hands of the Boche.

The night of October 12 we relieved a company of the 30th Division holding the town of Vaux-Andigny. Fritz persisted in shelling the place, and we needed no urging about keeping under cover.

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Two days later we were relieved by the "Tommies," and we moved back in support of the 108th Infantry. The support line was along a hedge on an open field—not very healthy under surrounding conditions—so we spent the rest of the night "diggin' in." Jerry soon located our position, and sent over an endless stream of gas shells. It was during one of these bombardments that Lieutenant Terry was wounded and sent back to the dressing-station. Lieutenant Purcell had been gassed while out with a patrol the night before. For a while we were without any officers, but later Lieutenant Hall of Company A was put in charge of the company.

Orders to prepare to "go over" in the morning came to us the night of October 16. Lieutenant Hall gave us our instructions; hand grenades, shovels, and picks were given to every man and at midnight the cooks served us a hot meal. A few hours of restless waiting; then we moved out to our attacking positions. With Jerry dropping "whiz-bangs" and gas shells in our vicinity all the way up, we didn't linger long in any one spot.

Daybreak brought a dense fog in which we found ourselves cut off from the rest of the battalion. But just as the barrage opened we connected up, and ten minutes later started forward. Captain Fisk was leading the battalion with the aid of a compass, and we zigzagged our way cross-country, through barbed-wire entanglements, and then along the road to St. Souplet, and through the town itself.

All day we kept up the advance. The Boche attempted several times to hold us up by means of rear-guard machine gun action, but it was a useless attempt on his part. Aeroplanes circled overhead in ever-increasing numbers, trying to locate our new positions.

By this time the company had dwindled down to less than a dozen men. At nightfall we dug in again, seized a lot of Jerry's rations, and made the best of a very dreary night. At the first signs of daylight we were off again. Now and then we would run across small detachments of British cavalrymen, and the universal question was "Where's Jerry?" The enemy's artillery was firing at very irregular intervals, and at unusual targets. Most of our casualties were from gas shells.

October 19 found us miles from our jumping-off places. Having reached our objective, we went to work to establish our new line. We slept in "bivvies" that the "Squareheads" had occupied the night before, and had some consolation in the fact.

The British relieved us the next night, and we dragged ourselves back to St. Souplet absolutely exhausted, but cheered at the prospects

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for food and a husky rum issue. There were just seven of us in Company B present, with "Hawkshaw" Twaddell in charge, and Bill Broderick, Cunningham, McCann, Gwyer, Roeder, and the writer to complete the list. The others had either been wounded or gassed sometime during the advance.

The next morning began the long, weary, wet hike back to Tin-court, where we entrained for Glisy, arriving there October 25.

At this time the majority of the men of the company were in various base hospitals either in France or across the Channel in "Blighty." However, the few who were with us were able to celebrate that memorable day of November 11, 1918, when the Jerries cried quits and signed the Armistice.

A few days before Thanksgiving the regiment was ordered to move, and a record trip was made to Connerre, where we detrained. An 8-kilo hike brought us to Tuffé, where we were billeted. Along with our new quarters came the old garrison rules and regulations. Here it was that we whiled away twelve weeks of weary toil, existing on new rumors which persistently stated that we were surely going home "next week."

Finally our orders arrived, and on February 21, 1919, we packed up, hiked to Connerre, and boarded the train there for Brest. That will be remembered as the happiest ride of our army career, for it spelled "HOME" to us in big letters.

Our work had been accomplished. We had tackled a big job and won out. As our ship sailed out of the harbor, and we had our last look at the shores of France, our thoughts were of those comrades who were not returning with us. We deeply mourned the loss of each and every one of them. They had fought the good fight. They had paid the supreme price, and their names would go down in history beside those of their forefathers whose noble sacrifices and heroic struggles had won for us freedom and honor among nations.

DREW V. HILL, Corporal.



FEW of the original members remained in Company C to the end. All of our former officers were promoted or transferred; several enlisted men were commissioned and thus lost to us; many, also, were so severely wounded in battle that they could not return to us before we sailed from France, and forty-two sleep in Flanders or in old Picardy. So in the Company C that returned to America after the war it might have been difficult to discover the original nucleus.

But there existed to the end of our service one quality, strong and dominating—a high spirit—a spirit first instilled in the older members of the company, and, through their efforts and example, communicated to newcomers members of the company; a spirit of striving for excellence, of solidarity, of unity of action; a tradition that records must be won and held, and that nothing should be poorly done. Its momentum carried us across gap after gap of separation, heavy loss, and unpleasantness. Company C was unconquerable.

At Spartanburg, eight months of closest association in work and play welded us together before we left America. During the training period our Commanding Officer displayed a far-sightedness that later quite justified itself on the battlefield. He believed that overtraining was self-defeating. So we seldom worked as long as other companies, but when we worked we worked hard. This kept us from becoming stale, "fed up," and discontented and kept the old Company C spirit alive.

Just before we went overseas there was a change of command when Captain Stratton succeeded Captain Raecke, but even so unexpected an event could not deeply affect the spirit of a company so firmly united.

May 24, 1918, found us on the soil of France, at Brest. To cross France to the war zone took a day and a half. "Over there," soldiers did not ride in Pullman cars, nor even in day coaches, and before

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we returned to America we were to make nine journeys consuming 130 hours, in the tiny box-cars provided.

We detrained at Noyelles, a village in the Somme Valley near the Channel, and were billeted at Forest-Montiers, near by.

During the first six weeks we were not under fire, except from nightly air raids, which were soon seen to be more interesting than dangerous. It was a period of drill, specialized training, forced marches, and life in billets. We hiked to the Channel, which afforded us a chance for refreshing baths in the surf, and then hiked eastward for four days to Grouches, a hamlet back of the Albert sector. Here the heavy guns became very audible, though we were not yet within range of them. Our training continued for some time at schools and in the hilly fields.

Then by rail northward to Flanders, detraining near St. Omer and hiking eastward to the area just back of Ypres.

It was during this hike that the old spirit of Company C first asserted itself on foreign soil. We were a hardy, happy lot, taking pride in outdoing the other companies in work and in play. Always we thought it was Company C that sang the loudest, shouted the lustiest, and played the most in those irksome days.

During the following four weeks our advanced training continued, but now under shell fire, and from this time until the Armistice was signed, a period of seventeen weeks, we spent most of our time under fire. Though still undergoing daily training, we were assigned as reserve troops, a grand offensive against the whole line in front of us being planned by the enemy, to take place July 23. Had the Germans not been foiled at the Marne a week earlier, we should surely have become involved in the defense of the Channel Ports without having ever before been in the trenches.

And now—the Line.

On August 12 Company C took over a portion of the support and front line trenches at Dickebusch Lake, two miles from Ypres. Long before, British Tommies had said to us, "The Line isn't so bad, unless you're at Ypres. Don't go near Ypres." And here we were at Ypres! Our occupancy lasted eleven days. Four of Company C's men were killed. On one occasion a single shell, landing squarely among the members of an ammunition detail, killed three and wounded seventeen. It was our first experience of war, and there was brought home to us that which months of training and anticipation had failed to make poignant—that there really was a war, cruel, grim; and that it could reach even to us.

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The sector we occupied was directly under the brow of Mont Kemmel, an isolated hill rising from an almost flat landscape to a height of five hundred feet. From its observation posts the enemy could look directly into our trenches. Any daytime activity was sure to attract attention and the inevitable shower of shells.

And thus we were given our line training at Ypres, that storm center of the world's greatest passion, where fields of golden grain, mingled with myriad poppies, mask uncounted graves of fallen Australians, Canadians, Frenchmen, and English, where villages, ruined and deserted, echoed from the tread of marching men.

No other sector on the entire Western Front could have provided us as good training for the fierce battle that was to come a few weeks later. When relieved, we spent another week within range of the enemy's heavy guns.

Again by rail we traveled southward to the Somme, detrained and hiked a short distance to rest billets at Terramesnil, a rather unattractive hamlet among the hills above Doullens. There, while "resting," we drilled, practised going over the top with the tanks, of which five were put at our disposal, made tactical manœuvres, and thus prepared ourselves for the push soon to come.

The commanding officer having been wounded in Flanders, Lieutenant Ralph Buell was assigned to command, and fortunately for us. We here pay highest tribute to him. Under his command nothing ever marred our happiness. Mutual good will always marked our relations, and the company felt impelled to do its utmost.

Once more we moved by rail, detraining at night, and marching eastward across that man-made desert of Picardy just evacuated by the Hun. Here were no grain fields; even trees had vanished. Peronne, near by, is a city of ten thousand hideous shapes. It was once a happy city.

We camped after an all night hike not far from that greatest of all defenses—the Hindenburg Line.

Two days afterward, on September 28, near dawn, we took over a front line position among the outer defenses of the great Line, and thirty-six hours later we were watching our minute-hands creep toward 5.50 A.M.—zero hour. It arrived.

A single gun barked; then another; then a thousand. The din was indescribable. At a signal we went over the top in the first wave and moved forward. Our position was on the extreme left flank of the division, that flank being wide open, and subjected to a withering enfilading fire from enemy machine guns. The chalky barren ground

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afforded no cover except shell holes. A front of a thousand yards was covered by 151 of us deployed in a line of skirmishers. The accompanying tanks were soon destroyed by heavy shells. Men fell. Within thirty minutes after the attack was launched, our commanding and only officer was severely wounded. Not much later every sergeant in the company had become a casualty, while only a few corporals remained. Despite this fact the discipline was good.

And so Company C fought through, and when, fifty-six hours later, having reached their objectives, the companies assembled and staggered down the road out of the lines, only 22 of the 151 who had sprung over the top with Company C answered roll call.

But the Hindenburg Line was broken.

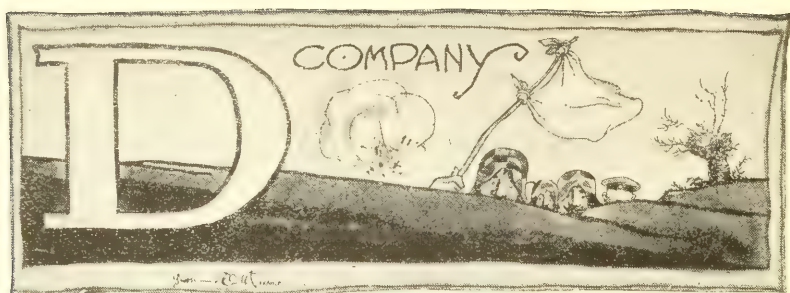
Five days later we were in it again, following the retreating Germans in front line or close support during six days. And then, on October 17, with thinned ranks and but two platoons, Company C was again given a front wave position, went over the top on each of four successive mornings, pushed through, took all objectives, and, when finally relieved on October 21, counted but 14 officers and men. Thirty-eight men were buried on the battlefield, twice as many carried off with wounds. It was our last fight; the war was soon to end.

We now moved to rest billets at Glisy, near Amiens, seventy-five miles behind the lines. Numerous changes of command occurred, and several replacements were added to our ranks.

A month later we journeyed by rail to western France, and were billeted in the village of La Chapelle-St. Rémy. Ninety more replacements were added to the company. A month was spent endeavoring to perfect these new men in the school of discipline. A series of competitive regimental inspections was held and Company C was pronounced the neatest-appearing company in the regiment, which, in turn, earned the same distinction in the Second Army Corps.

On February 21, 1919, we joyfully left for home.

ALBERT G. INGALLS, Private.



JULY 15, 1917, was a memorable day in the history of Company D. At last the call for which we had been preparing by weeks of extra evening drill, and by energetic and well directed recruiting efforts, had come. Something of the success of our recruiting activity may be judged from the fact that 70 per cent. of our men who assembled at the Seventh Regiment Armory on the morning of July 16 had enlisted since April 1, 1917. In spite of this great change in personnel, the company was already nearer a homogeneous military unit than might have been supposed. Old members had enlisted their friends, and these in turn had brought in their friends, until the result was a group bound together by common experiences and lifelong friendships. For example, 22 of our number were neighbors in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Of the weeks of drilling in Central Park, little need be said. Company D's first real test came with the transfer, on August 15, of 25 of our number to the 69th Infantry. Some of our best friends were included in the group transferred, and it was with a great deal of feeling that we bade them Godspeed.

On September 11 we left New York, arriving at Camp Wadsworth on September 13. Company D found its camping site covered with stumps which had to be removed before tents could be pitched. Each squad fell to work with a will, clearing a space for its own tent. We were soon settled, however, and then began the training routine.

Early in October there began a series of changes incident to being reorganized according to the new plan for a war strength regiment. As part of this reorganization, Lieutenant Brady was made Regimental Intelligence Officer, and assigned to the Headquarters Company October 9. On October 10 several transfers were made to the Supply, Headquarters, and Machine Gun Companies. Shortly afterward the size of the company was materially increased by the addition of 104 men from Company D of the First N. Y. Infantry, together with

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that company's two lieutenants, Lieutenant Goodnow, who became second in command of the company, and Lieutenant Shaver. These 1st Regiment men were followed by 20 from Company D of the 12th N. Y. Infantry. The welding of these groups into the new Company D of the 107th U. S. Infantry was quickly accomplished. Contrary to the fears of some, there was never any petty jealousy between men from the different regiments. The new men were of the same high character as the old, and strong friendships quickly developed.

On November 8 Lieutenant Charles H. E. Frank was assigned to us, and on November 22 Lieutenant Tristram Coffin. The latter was followed by 14 men from his old Company—F—of the 10th N. Y. Infantry. On November 10 Sergeant Walter Richards was transferred to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as a student, and in due time became a 2d lieutenant in that arm of the service. A few weeks later Vic Broman was transferred to the same service, and attained the same success.

Christmas at Camp Wadsworth was celebrated by a sumptuous dinner. A day or two before the holiday the entire company made an excursion into the woods, returning with an ample quantity of holly and evergreen boughs, with which Private Pollard tastefully decorated the interior of the mess hall, thus giving a holiday setting to the feast. Most of us received boxes from home which furnished material for many evening feasts in the tents. All Company D men look back with pleasure to the long winter evenings spent around the conical Sibley stoves, preparing and eating all sorts of good things from home, supplemented by canteen goods. Every tent had its own way of using the Sibley for cooking. The devices ranged in ingenuity from a simple wire on which a pail could be suspended in the stove door for cooking cocoa, to the scheme used by Corporal Kramer, who turned the Sibley bottom up and laid a piece of sheet-iron across it, thus securing a flat cooking surface.

Early in January, 1918, six more of our comrades were taken from us for M.P. work in France. On January 25 Mess Sergeant Tingle left to become Battalion Sergeant Major, and Cook Hebig assumed charge of the company's culinary department with such success that he was speedily promoted to the rank of Mess Sergeant. The transfer of men whose special qualifications were needed elsewhere continued to deplete the company's ranks. We lost ten more men by such transfers, in addition to four who went to the M.P.'s. In January the Officers' Training School opened at Wadsworth. First Sergeant Simpson and Sergeants Lander, Bell, Barr, and Higgins attended from this

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company. Sergeant Simpson was assigned to us as a 2d Lieutenant on February 7 without completing the training course. Sergeants Lander, Bell, Barr, and Higgins came back to the company after graduating with their old rank and were subsequently commissioned in France. Lieutenant Bell later lost his life in action with his company.

On April 18 Lieutenant Lumley was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant, and at the same time Sergeant Price became 1st Sergeant, in which capacity he had been acting since Sergeant Simpson's promotion. On April 19 Lieutenant Frank was transferred to the Balloon Section Signal Corps, and Lieutenant Coffin was discharged on April 27 to become Assistant Fuel Administrator of Orange County, N. Y.

Company D moved from Camp Wadsworth to the port of embarkation at Newport News on April 29, having received 12 new men just before the move. At Camp Stuart, Newport News, two new officers were assigned to us. They were Lieutenants Hawkins and Hellquist, the latter recently commissioned from the O.T.S. at Wadsworth, having been enlisted in Company F of this regiment.

We went aboard the U.S.S. *Susquehanna* on May 9, and sailed next day. The voyage was calm and uneventful. It was a novel and very enjoyable experience—its pleasantness being marred only by the fact that the outbreak of a case of contagious disease in one of the barracks at Camp Stuart had compelled us to leave 35 of our number behind. Fortunately, however, all of these men were able to rejoin us later in France.

On May 24 we landed at Brest and remained until the morning of May 26 near the Pontanezen Barracks. On that morning we entrained for Noyelles, where we arrived on the evening of May 27 after a rather trying first experience riding with forty others in one miniature box-car. We slept that night in a British rest camp at Nouvion. Here we witnessed our first enemy air raid. From Nouvion the company moved next day to the little village of Forest-Montiers, where we were billeted for the next few weeks. Here we were equipped with British rifles, gas masks, and steel helmets. Captain Fisk took command of the battalion and Lieutenant Goodnow became company commander. Later, while away at school, Lieutenant Goodnow became ill, and was unable to resume command during most of our training period and during our tour of duty in the line at Dickebusch. On June 12 we were reviewed by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief, with whose forces we were to be combined.

On June 17 we left Forest-Montiers, where we had gained our first intimate knowledge of French village life, and marched to Cayeux

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for a few days of gas defense training and for rifle range work with the new British rifles. From here we started on a four-day hike that ended at Grouches, a small town in the vicinity of Doullens. A feature of the march was passing through Doullens on the morning of the fourth day. This was the largest French town we had yet encountered. While at Grouches we were shown some reserve trenches which we were to defend in case of emergency. We left that area on July 2, entraining for Wizernes, from which place we made a memorable night hike through St. Omer, coming to rest at daybreak in a field at Buysseure. Here we slept until noon and then moved to our billets in the near-by village of Broxeele. Here we spent the Fourth of July, which we celebrated by assembling with the brigade for a program of field events, music, and short addresses by Brigadier General Pierce and others. The appearance of enemy airplanes compelled this meeting to disperse, but not until we had done all in our power to celebrate the national holiday fittingly in a foreign land and under adverse conditions.

On July 5 we moved to the vicinity of Arneke, and the next day to St. Laurent near Winnezele. Here enemy airplanes were again quite active at night, and one night dropped five small bombs near one of our billets. Fortunately no damage was done beyond slightly wounding a cow. From St. Laurent we moved to Beauvoorde Woods, Captain Fisk again commanding the company for a short time. While camped in this wood we twice moved into second line positions for twenty-four hour periods, and had our first experience with shell-fire and gas. From Beauvoorde Woods 1st Sergeant Price left for the A.C.S., and was later commissioned. On August 1 we entrained for St. Momelin, and hiked—another memorable night hike—to Acquin for a final period of rifle range work.

We returned to Winnezele on August 10, and next day moved to Remy-Siding, from which place we moved on August 12 into the line at Dickebusch, first into reserve with the Buffs, and then into support and front line with the Shropshires. The English regiments were mixed with us to teach us the fine points of the game. During this tour of duty Corporals Dean and Cooke and Privates La Fay and Anderson were wounded. The two last named later died in the hospital. On August 24 we were relieved and moved back to Remy-Siding and then to St. Eloi, where we rested for a time. Here Lieutenant Simpson assumed command of the company, Lieutenant Lumley having been sent to school. Here, also, Private Close organized a canteen service for the battalion in co-operation with the Y.M.C.A. From here we

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marched to Oudezele on September 1, and to Proven on September 4, where we entrained for Doullens.

Here the company enjoyed two days as unloading detail for the division—our first liberty in a town of this size—and then moved to the near-by village of Terramesnil. While there the company staged a very successful field meet, as a result of Lieutenant Simpson's initiative and interest. Our stay in Terramesnil came to an end on September 24, on which day we marched to Authieule and entrained for Tincourt, from which place we made a night hike to Allaines, where we pitched shelter tents. Here we received from the Battalion Commander, Captain Fisk, the news that we were to take part in an attack.

On September 27 we started for the line, and relieved the 105th Infantry, who had gone to the support of the 106th Infantry, at day-break on September 28. Here, shortly after our arrival, the first casualties were suffered. A shell killed Pauw and seriously wounded Sergeant Hasselberger and Privates Perkins, Hugh Kelly, and Mitchell. Kelly, Perkins, and Mitchell later died in the Casualty Clearing Station. During the remainder of that day seven more men were wounded by shell fire.

On September 29, at 5.50 in the morning, our barrage started and we went over the top to take our part in the great smash through the Hindenburg Line. How well Company D acquitted itself may be judged from the list of men decorated. The British Military Medal was awarded to Sergeants Smith and Hughes and Privates Valente and Brown, and the American Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Simpson, Sergeants Sholette and Glendenning, Corporals Bingham, Kramer, Dean, and Power, and Privates Wilkinson and Cargin. The work of Private Valente against enemy machine gun positions was particularly noteworthy.

It is impossible even to mention here the many acts of bravery that were part of that day's fighting. One cannot help pausing, however, to mention the fortitude of Sergeant Smith, who remained in command of his platoon after receiving a shrapnel wound in the leg, and refused to go back until after the company was relieved two days later. Brown also refused to go back after having been shot in the arm, and carried on some very spirited mopping up work in spite of his wound. The company felt deeply the loss of Corporal Pete Collins and Privates Frank Lenehan and Fred Northup, who were killed in this battle.

On October 1 we were relieved and came out to a hot supper, mail from home, and free candy and cigarettes from the Red Cross. After

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a night in the open field we moved next day to a camp near Doingt, where we rested and received new equipment. From here Sergeants Smith, Sholette, and Burns left for A.C.S., but were not commissioned owing to the cessation of hostilities. On October 7 we left Doingt and began to follow the 30th Division, who were chasing the retreating enemy. In compliance with the Major General's wish that all companies should be equalized, we sent twenty men to Company B. On October 10 Lieutenant Simpson was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and Lieutenants Davis and Nimocks were assigned to the company.

On the night of October 11 we took over a front-line position along the railroad at Vaux-Andigny. From here Sergeants Phillips, Glendenning, and Murphy were sent to A.C.S. On October 14 the company was relieved to take up a new position. On the afternoon of October 16 we were told that we were to go over in the morning. That night Mess Sergeant Hebig and Cook Fairbridge brought the kitchen up to our position, and, screened by a hedge, cooked hot stew and coffee for us. At 3.30 A.M. on October 17 we moved to the starting tape and dug in. At dawn our barrage started. The battalion moved forward to the outskirts of St. Souplet, with Company D in the lead. Here an advance party was sent out from our company. Later the company entered St. Souplet, crossed the river, and took up a position along the railroad. Here Lieutenant Hellquist, who, since leaving Company D, had been showing remarkable ability and energy as Battalion Intelligence Officer, was killed.

Once more the company advanced to La Rue Farm, taking up a position in a field. On October 18 we advanced again. It was on this occasion that Captain Fisk was killed. All Company D men regard his loss as the saddest blow of all. We advanced to Jonc de Mer Ridge in the vicinity of Arbre-Guernon. On October 19 we went over again, and took up a position near Catillon, which we held until relieved by the British on October 20. From here we went back and had a hot meal and a night's sleep at St. Souplet; then moved to Bellicourt and then to Tincourt, from which place we entrained for Villers-Bretonneux and marched to Glisy, a month later moving south to Tuffé, where we waited three months for transport to the United States.

Thus ended Company D's part in the war, a part of which we are all justly proud. During that action we lost many of our most valued comrades, but as a result of it we gained much in character and in the cementing of friendships among those who fought and endured side by side and survived.



WITH a feeling of relief, mingled with one of disappointment, we reached the harbor of Brest, May 23, 1918. We knew then that there would be no danger of U-boats, and most of us at least wanted to see a few. We shall never forget Brest. The emerald-green hills, dotted here and there with tiny thatch-roofed peasant houses, the bluest of blue waters, and the fleet of sailboats of all colors, some almost toy-like in size.

We disembarked the afternoon of May 25, and were immediately greeted by many French kiddies, who knew enough of the English language to rob us of our cigarettes or anything else we might happen to have that would do for a "souvenir." With these cheering waifs following all the way, and asking for a "pennee," we marched to a large field about eight kilometers north of the city, where we pitched pup tents, and were told that in the morning reveille would sound at 3 o'clock. We then spent the remainder of the day visiting near-by farmhouses, and experienced our first difficulties in persuading the French women to serve us "des œufs," "pommes de terre," "du pain avec du beurre," and "café avec cognac."

Reveille was sounded at 3 A.M., and after a very hasty breakfast and some difficulty in rolling our packs in the dark, we started back to Brest to entrain for an unknown destination. We probably would have appreciated the third-class coaches much more had we known at the time that the regular "40-hommes-8-chevaux" were to be used to such an extent later on. A ride of two days, and on Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock we arrived at Noyelles-sur-Mer amid great excitement and consternation. An air raid was in progress, and one immediately thought the first line trenches were right there and that we had been dumped out in the middle of an attack. Strange to say, we were not frightened. However, the manner in which we subse-

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quently learned to dodge shells and bombs of every kind, led us to believe our indifference at this time was only an example of where ignorance is bliss. Despite the confusion, our company was formed without much difficulty, and we then hiked a few kilometers to a staging camp and on the following day proceeded to Morlay. There we learned that old cow barns (in the army called billets) can be made into fairly decent homes. While there the regiment was reviewed by Field Marshal Haig, who remarked, "These troops remind me more of Lord Kitchener's first one hundred thousand than any I have ever seen." Our stay at Morlay would have been very pleasant had not a sad thing occurred. While in bathing on June 1, Private Charles Bowen was drowned. Private Bowen was very much liked by everyone in the company, and the memory of his pleasant personality will always remain with those of us who knew him.

On June 17 we left for Onival, where we camped for three days, and were given instructions on the Lewis machine gun by English non-commissioned officers. There was also a practice gas attack which was highly impressive, and one of the most spectacular things one could possibly imagine. From Onival we started on a four-day march to Le Souich, camping at Drancourt, Millencourt, and Heuzecourt on the way. Sore feet, tired backs, perspiration, and much profanity were the most memorable features of this journey.

While at Le Souich we were joined by Lieutenant Schwab and the 1st Platoon which was left behind at Camp Stuart on account of a case of measles contracted by Private Polacheck two days before sailing. This affair, however, was a blessing, for on their way over the boat stopped at New York, where everyone got ashore somehow—and was reduced in rank later. Le Souich was the scene of many festivities, "beaucoup estaminets," and starvation. We left there July 2 and entrained July 3 for St. Omer, from where we marched to Lederzeele, where we stayed over July 4, then to Arneke for two days, and finally on to Steenvoorde.

Here Jerry's shells first became known to us. Every day or night he would send over a few, usually in the late afternoon. At night we saw the Véry lights go up over in the direction of Mont Kemmel, and in the early mornings we were aroused from our sleep by the distant barrage. We drilled with full packs eight hours each day, and one terribly hot afternoon we wore the gas mask for four hours—a nonsensical thing. Some of the officers and men made short visits to the trenches, and brought back tales which held us spellbound. Sergeant Springstine visited the Ypres front at Scherpenberg, and was badly

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wounded in the hip and shoulder by shrapnel. This was our first battle casualty. It was at this time Lieutenant Durnell was relieved from duty in Company E, having been assigned to us in Morlay. Also, Sergeants Greer and Lewis left for the Officers' Training School. Just previously Sergeants Kellar, Mendenhall, O'Rourke, and Bryan, who completed the Officers' Training School course at Camp Wadsworth, received their commissions.

August 1 we entrained at Winnezele for St. Momelin, and from there marched to Zudausques, where we lived in pup tents for ten days, and made daily trips to a range about eight kilometers away. On August 10 we returned to St. Momelin, and entrained for Winnezele, and from there marched to a field where we spent the night. In the morning we left for Beauvoorde Woods, and upon our arrival there were pleased and surprised to find "bivvies" already dug. Next day we started in the direction of Mont Kemmel, stopping at Boeschepe Farm. There our battalion was brigaded with the Queen's and Middlesex battalions of the British Expeditionary Forces. Captain Hayward announced to the company that we were to hold the lines in front of Mont Kemmel for ten days.

So side by side with the Tommies and highly enthusiastic over the prospects for our first "trick," we left Boeschepe Farm and proceeded to the trenches for a severe initiation into trench warfare.

We were relieved at Mont Kemmel on August 19, having lost two men killed and sixteen wounded. Badly in need of many baths, we returned to the large field near Steenvoorde, where we underwent many inspections and received new equipment and a general clean-up. About one week later the Germans began the evacuation of the Ypres sector.

We returned to Beauvoorde Woods August 23, where we remained until September 1, when we moved to Oudezele for three days. The company marched on September 4 to Proven, and entrained for a twelve-hour ride to Doullens, passing through Dunkerque, Calais, Etaples, and Boulogne. After arriving at Doullens in the middle of the night we marched to Beauquesne, a distance of eleven kilometers, and pitched pup tents in a large orchard. The weather being cold and rainy, the company was removed to billets a few days later. Every one was highly satisfied in Beauquesne. Beauquesne was by far the best town we had been in or near for any length of time since our arrival in France. Here one could purchase almost anything within reason. We saw the Divisional Show there twice. Yes, we saw beautiful girls occasionally. They were the kind we had always heard

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and read about at home. Everyone agreed that Elaine, who served in the green estaminet, was a prize beauty.

Sergeants Davis and Matthews received their appointments at Beauquesne for the Officers' Training School.

We left Beauquesne September 24, and entrained at Rosel for Tincourt, from where we marched most of the night before arriving at Allaines in a very tired and hungry condition. It was there that Captain Hayward definitely announced to the company that we were to take part in the smashing of the great Hindenburg Line. This announcement certainly did cause a feeling of enthusiasm and seriousness in the company. To take part in driving the enemy from the greatest stronghold ever constructed was indeed a high compliment to the division and to our regiment. The company practised advancing in combat groups at the rate of one hundred yards in three minutes. The captain explained with maps the tactical movements Company E was to execute in gaining our objective.

On Friday, September 27, the order was received to move. Combat packs, consisting of slicker, toilet articles, and rations, were rolled. The remainder of our effects were kept behind. The company strength at that time was 3 officers and 179 men, Lieutenant Penoyar having been wounded while going into the line at Mont Kemmel, and Lieutenant Brundage being at school.

Owing to the fact that the officers of the company were killed in action, it is not definitely known just what orders were received defining the operations of the company. The captain stated before starting for the front, however, that his orders were verbal, and he described the situation to the non-commissioned officers as follows: The battalion was to start off in line of two companies in the rear of a battalion of the 106th Infantry, Company E on the right and Company H on the left, with Companies F and G in the same relative positions in support. The company was to be distributed in two lines. The 1st and 4th Platoons were to be in line from right to left, with the 2d and 3d Platoons in the same relative positions in support. The platoons were to be distributed in line of combat groups with company headquarters in the center.

The company left its position in the support trench near Ronssoy at 4:10 A.M. September 29. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Platoons forming column of twos, the 4th Platoon fell in the rear of the column with Company F following Company E in similar formation. As the company formed, the tanks proceeded down the road past the column. At 4:30 A.M. the enemy began shelling the column, and one high

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explosive shell dropped directly on the fourth squad of the 3d Platoon.

The company was placed in position at 5:30 A. M., all the time being subjected to heavy shelling and machine gun fire. It is certain that quite a number of casualties were caused by this fire. The enemy also used many Vêry lights, which threw the tanks into full relief, and undoubtedly exposed our positions. The barrage began at 5:50 A. M., and was immediately followed by S O S signals from the enemy lines. The company moved forward in the formation which the captain had explained to us.

From the take-off position the protective barrage was so far ahead of the company positions as to be undiscernible, and it passed over enemy machine gun positions in the direction of Macquincourt, and from that point the company was subjected to direct machine gun fire. It was at that farm that the casualties were heaviest. The machine gun fire becoming more severe, the company was forced to seek protection in shell holes. It was at this point the company officers fell. The 4th Platoon, led by non-commissioned officers, continued ahead on the left, while the 2d Platoon continued on the right. The remainder of the company then formed in line to go forward, but was disarranged by the smoke barrage and the machine gun fire, and was broken up into small groups until we reached the trenches ahead. There the company came into contact with the enemy, and there was an exchange of hand grenades, though our machine gun and rifle fire were checked because our advance lines were in front of us. The company was distributed among the trenches near Guillemont ruins, and remained in that position until morning, though a few groups had gone ahead of this point only to return later in the day. Part of the company was on Guillemont road. The next morning, September 30, the battalion commander formed two provisional companies which maintained positions on the right and left of the road. During Sunday and Monday nights there was heavy shelling. The trenches at this point were strewn with enemy dead.

On Tuesday, October 1, Company E, consisting of 64 men, was withdrawn. The company assembled under the direction of Sergeant Haible in a ruined village near St. Emilie, and marched to the assembling point of the regiment.

We camped for the night at Saulcourt, leaving the following day for Doingt Woods, where the company was billeted in a large Y. M. C. A. hut. We left October 7 for Tincourt, where we spent the night. Sergeants Haible and Whalen had left for the Officers' Train-

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ing School. Lieutenant Raven was assigned to the company as its commanding officer. Late the next night we arrived at Bellicourt, where we bivouacked for the night beside the Hindenburg Line. Only a few hours before our arrival those positions were held by the enemy.

The feeling in the company at this time was one of uncertainty. We felt intuitively that we must be going in again, although nothing definite had been announced. For hours the roads had been lined with hundreds and hundreds of lorries and artillery pieces moving in the direction of the front, and with ambulances returning with the wounded. Also, long columns of German prisoners were marching to the rear. The next two days were spent in moving still further forward, camping at Montbrehain.

On the afternoon of October 11, Lieutenant Raven announced to the company that we were to relieve troops of the 30th Division that night. So the remainder of the day was spent in making the usual preparations before taking over the line.

About 4 o'clock the following morning we entered the sunken road near St. Souplet with half of the company holding advanced trench positions. Here the enemy used much gas, and their shelling was intense and continuous. At night away ahead of us we occasionally saw the sky turned red from towns being burned by the Germans. From the lines Sergeants Scherer and Meehan left us to attend the Officers' Training School.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of October 16 we were relieved by the 105th Infantry, and we went back to a large field near Busigny, still in range of enemy artillery fire and close by our own batteries. At 2 A.M. on October 17 we had breakfast and marched in the direction of St. Souplet. We arrived at the tape just outside a small village an hour later. Combat groups were formed, and the fog and smoke were so dense that one could hardly see the man next him. At 5 o'clock an extremely heavy barrage was laid down, and a few minutes later the command was given to move forward. Company E reached the first objective one hour later and held it for two hours. We kept on advancing, and at 2 P.M. arrived at Bandival Farm.

At 4 A.M., October 18, we took positions in a sunken road further in advance of the farm, and the 2d Battalion went over in the first wave. There we lost our commanding officer, Lieutenant Raven, and two men, Privates George Schneider and George Conklin. At almost the same time Lieutenant Lockyear, the Battalion Intelligence Officer, was also killed. On October 19 all the companies in the battalion, having lost their individual identity through loss of officers and men

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in battle, were formed into a provisional unit which made a further advance. At about 11 o'clock on the night of October 20 we were relieved by British troops, and we billeted that night in St. Souplet, leaving the next day for Busigny, where we remained overnight. The following night was spent at Bellicourt. The next day we left for Tincourt, where we entrained for Villers-Bretonneux. After a night in that wrecked town we proceeded to Glisy, and later to Blangy-Tronville.

At the latter place we made our home in an old house, and what a comfort to us it was, with its enormous fireplace and spacious rooms! There we loafed and ate and enjoyed long, peaceful sleep. Between times we read the letters and newspapers which had come from home and which brought glad tidings of bright prospects for peace.

Soon we celebrated the signing of the Armistice as best we could in a mite of a French village. Then we took the first lap of our trip home. To Tuffé, in the Le Mans embarkation area, we went. There we cleaned up some more, drilled some more, received some more replacements, and welcomed back those of our number who had been wounded and sent to hospitals along in September and October.

Lieutenant George D. Bragdon, a former Company E officer, and the only one remaining in active service, was re-assigned to the company as commanding officer, which pleased every one immensely. The company thought surely the Lieutenant would be given a Captaincy, and was greatly surprised when Captain Cleveland L. Waterbury took command shortly before Christmas.

Mess Sergeant Ritter was appointed First Sergeant, and continued being popular with the men under the trying conditions of that job.

Our return home was, of course, the happiest experience of all our happy army experiences. Then there was the home-coming parade, the junket out to Camp Upton, and the discharge from the service.

LAUREN STOUT, Corporal.



THE U.S.S. *Antigone* with Company F aboard entered the harbor of Brest on the morning of May 23, 1918. The boys of "Big Six" crowded the rails, eager to gather their first impressions of France. An occasional "Vive l'Amérique" floated across the water from little red-sailed fishing boats that dotted the harbor. As a panorama of vivid green heights with their gleaming white villas unfolded, sergeants' glasses were greatly in demand.

After spending two days aboard in the harbor, a lighter drew alongside and carried the troops to shore. At the dock a curious group of natives gazed with evident approbation at our khaki-clad force. Little girls with baskets of chocolate and oranges were undaunted by the rush of foreign business. Tots in wooden shoes clutched the hands of the boys and after smiling winsomely up into their faces, shrilled, "Un cigarette, s'il vous plaît," quickly adding at the slightest hesitation, "Pour mon père."

On the 4-mile hike up the quaint, narrow streets to the outskirts above Brest, the kiddies trailed along, one youngster at the head of the column setting the pace by piping "Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here" on a fife.

After sleeping a few hours in a field with packs as pillows, the company was up at three the following morning, and before daylight the hike was started back to Brest and the railroad station, where it entrained. Some of the boys were lucky and got seats in the toylike second-class coaches. Others made their first trip in the "40-hommes-8-chevaux" freightlets which later every one got to know intimately.

For two days the train clattered along and cigarettes were scattered broadcast along the countryside from the car windows to children, soldiers, and civilians. On May 27 at 11.30 P.M. the train bumped to a halt at Noyelles amid the din of exploding shells and protesting anti-aircraft guns. A fleet of hostile airplanes was trying to "get"

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the ammunition dump near the station, but despite the racket the company detrained and marched in an orderly manner to the British rest camp a mile from the tracks. Here we met our British allies for the first time and they played the host "à la Tommy," serving us soup, tea, and hardtack.

The next morning the boys had their first fling at French estaminets. Some of the fellows visited the large coolie camp outside of the town, where they later sold much excess baggage to the Chink laborers. In the afternoon the company packed equipment and hiked two miles to Ponthoile, where the platoons were billeted in barns for several weeks.

While at Ponthoile the company bathed often in the Somme River, four miles away. Lieutenant Robert G. Vickery was here assigned to the company. On June 12 the company marched to the banks of the Somme and was reviewed with the rest of the division by General Haig, the commander of the Fourth British Army, to which we were attached. After the review English aviators tried to thrill the Americans by diving their machines to within a few feet of the heads of the men standing in formation and then climbing up again. At Ponthoile the boys exchanged their Eddystone rifles for Enfields and were issued gas masks and steel helmets.

On June 17 the company marched with full equipment to Onival-sur-Mer, a pleasure resort on the chalk cliffs of the English Channel. The 18-mile hike was long and witnessed the passing of the condiment cans from the equipment of the men. During the three days at Onival the boys bathed in the surf and visited the neighboring town of Ault. One night the company was marched out along the stony beach and English instructors subjected the regiment to a real cloud and shell gas attack. Much was learned in the rapid adjustment of masks, and on the midnight return to camp a stray dog that had followed the company out, slunk along at the rear of the column, a sick and mystified canine.

On June 20 the company started on a 4-day hike that carried us to our reserve position on the Arras-Albert front. The night of the first day found us in pup tents in a woods outside of Drancourt and 15 miles from Onival.

The second day we hiked 18 miles to Millencourt, a dirty, dilapidated town, where we were billeted in rat-infested barns for the night. The water in the town was unfit to drink even after boiling, and the water wagons worked late that night.

By the end of the next day we had covered 14 more miles and were

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billeted in Heuzicourt, which also showed signs of falling apart. Here we found shower-baths in an old barn and luxuriated in them during the evening. The fourth day, still going strong, we pounded off 16 more miles and reached our destination, Le Souich, where the platoons were billeted in barns.

During the eight days we stayed at Le Souich there was much practice on the machine gun and rifle ranges outside of the town. Evenings the boys hiked a couple of miles to a Canadian lumber camp, where the foresters of the Dominion welcomed them. Hot baths, a barber, and a Y.M.C.A. were some of the attractions that made the walk to the camp worth while.

One morning the company hiked 13 miles to the reserve line trenches at Saulty, which would have been manned by "Big Six" if the Boche had gotten unruly on that sector. The men stayed in the trenches all afternoon, listening to the distant artillery fire and watching the manœuvring planes over the line ahead. In the evening the march was made back to Le Souich. The company was in high spirits over its first peep at the line and sang most of the way back.

We bade farewell to Le Souich in the small hours of July 2 and hiked in the dark to Bouquemaizon, where the company went on duty as a brigade loading detail. The work was finished by the following morning and the company entrained for St. Omer. After detrainning we marched to Buysscheure, where we pitched tents for the night.

The next day (the Fourth of July) we were reviewed in the morning, and in the afternoon attended an open-air entertainment and games presided over by Brigadier General Pierce until a fleet of "Jerry" planes hummed over and broke up the gathering. We carried on the following day, passing through Arneke and spending the night in barns along the road to Ledringhem. Then came a day of rest during which the boys spent some time getting acquainted with the Flemish people of the vicinity. We were very near the Belgian border by this time.

On July 7 the company hiked 9 miles to a farmyard on the road between Winnezeele and Steenvoorde, where pup tents were pitched.

The first night at this new camp was made eventful by one of the Flemish boys who lived at the farm letting out an unearthly yell. This was closely followed by the whistle and bang of a salvo of German shells landing in the fields close by. After the disturbance had ceased and the men had recovered from their first taste of the Boche long range guns, sleep was resumed, but the next day the company dug in

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under their pup tents. Nearly every day thereafter while in this location we could count on hearing a few shells land in the vicinity but luckily no one was ever hit.

While near Steenvoorde many of the boys hailed lorries and visited the neighboring towns of Cassel and Watou. The nearly deserted and shell-battered old town of Steenvoorde with its menacing old steeple, around which the Boche fire was always concentrated, held a fascination other than its hot baths. The boys liked to wander through its narrow, winding streets between bombardments.

The company supplied several details to dig trenches for cables in Belgium near Abeele. The drill periods were filled with final preparations for line duty—gas masks, bombs, machine guns, rifles, and bayonets all getting their share of attention. Officers and some of the “non-coms” went into the front line trenches for a few days instruction. It was on one of these details that the company suffered its first casualty when Sergeant Charles Knudsen was wounded.

On August 1 we entrained at Winnezele and rode to St. Momelin. An 8-mile hike to Zudausques followed. The day was extremely hot and dusty, and the walk on the long plank road over swamps, and afterward on the hilly pike, made the trip seem doubly long. A damp week was spent shooting on the rifle range a few miles from our pup tents. The throwing of live grenades and manœuvring through smoke screens were included in the week's schedule. At night the boys visited the large aviation camp a mile away, where a canteen, movies, our Divisional Show, and the constant arrival and departure of planes helped to keep the time from dragging.

On August 5, after returning to Winnezele, the company spent the night in a tree-margined field near St. Laurent and carried on the following day to Beauvoorde Woods. There final preparations were made for a go in the trenches, and on the following day a hike of seven miles brought us to Dippenhoek in Belgium.

In the afternoon we were combined with a company of the Queen's, an English outfit, and that night hiked 5 miles to the support line trenches on the Kemmel Hill sector. As our column of small groups advanced to the line for the first time over roads and footpaths, the darkness was constantly pierced by the flare of gunfire and Vêry lights, both from our own and the German artillery. Each flash revealed the desolation and ruin of the country, and before the trenches were entered each man knew that he had gained something in this baptismal ordeal.

After three days, during which we learned the meaning of *strafe*,

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working party, stand-to, ration detail, wiring party, and patrol, we moved up to the close support trenches on Fermoy Farm. Two days later the Queen's withdrew, leaving us on our own. Our trenches were old and in bad condition from weather and shells, and Jerry had a pretty good line on them with his artillery. We were relieved on August 18, when we marched back to Alden Camp, near Abeele. The next day we returned to our old stand above Steenvoorde, where we stayed for five days, supplying several details to guard ammunition in the reserve line trenches at East Poperinghe.



COMPANY F KITCHEN AT BEAUVOORDE WOODS

On the 23d the whole company went into the reserve line at Beauvoorde Woods and Lieutenant Dennis was assigned to the company. On September 1 we marched 8 miles to Oudezeele, and on the 4th, 10 miles to Proven, in Belgium, where we entrained once more in the "40-hommes-8-chevaux" wagons. During the ride we passed through Boulogne and Calais, and on the next morning we detrained at Doullens.

An 8-mile hike before breakfast brought us to Beauquesne, where the boys found an apple orchard near our field and supplemented the usual bacon, bread, and coffee of the morning.

Later the company was billeted in the town, and for three weeks we lived easy, with an occasional manœuvre and a trip to the range to interrupt our daily diet of eggs bought around town. Nightly enter-

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tainment was provided by the Regimental Band and Divisional Show down by the Y.M.C.A. tent.

On the 24th we entrained at Rosel Farm, and detrained at Tincourt on the following day. A 7-mile morning hike brought us to Allaines, where we stayed for two days. Then we followed in the wake of the English and Australian drive that had gained all this territory during the previous two weeks. The rolling countryside was eloquent with signs of the struggle so recently waged across its face. This 10-mile hike on September 27 along roads congested with supply trains, ammunition wagons, and ambulances brought us up in back of Ronssoy, and just after midnight we entered Thistle Trench in front of the town.

The boys dumped their packs along the trench and scrambled around for ready-made "bivvies" in which to double up for a few hours sleep. The German artillery and machine guns kept up a constant fire on Ronssoy and the roads in its vicinity. Shortly after the gas sentries had been posted and Company Headquarters established, Captain Nichols, while passing through a shallow section of trench, was struck in the neck with a machine gun bullet. He was bandaged and hustled to the first aid station, leaving Lieutenant Roe M. Dennis, the only remaining Company Officer, in command.

At 5.50 on the morning of September 29, after some difficulty, we finally found our positions on the tape just in time to make our initial offensive into the Boche country. We forged our way through the strong defenses of the Hindenburg Line, until then considered impregnable. Lieutenant Dennis was wounded early in the morning, and the company, led by its non-coms, carried on for two days like veterans, sacrificing some of its best, but overcoming all obstacles in gaining and maintaining its objective against a stubborn resistance.

On the morning of the 1st the company was relieved and marched back to Saulcourt, stopping on the way where Red Cross wagons were waiting with hot chocolate for the dog-tired doughboys just out of the line. The next day we hiked back five miles more to Doingt. Here we were billeted in elephant huts on the side of a hill overlooking a large field hospital, and here Lieutenant John A. Korschen was put in command of the company. The men were re-equipped and details from the company were loaned to the other companies in the battalion during the work of reorganization.

After five days rest in the huts the company marched to Tincourt Woods on October 6. For four days thereafter we followed the advance of the 30th Division. Each night we would catch up to the

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English observation balloons just behind the lines, only to wake up and find them miles ahead on the following morning. During this advance we pup-tented at Bellicourt, Montbrehain, and Premont, where we finally overtook the balloons.

On October 11 the company moved forward after dark and relieved the 117th U. S. Infantry, then occupying a front line position in a sunken road between Busigny and St. Souplet. For four days the boys lived like prairie-dogs in the bivvies dug along the side of the road embankment. The German snipers had an enfilading fire through the road, and their artillery harassed us constantly with gas and high explosive shells.

On the night of the 15th the company was relieved and was marched back to a field near Arbre-Guernon and told to take shelter along the hedge between two batteries of Australian artillery. The constant fire of these two batteries served as a sedative, and after a good night's rest the company was up for breakfast at 2.30 on the 17th. We were then marched to our positions on the tape, and at 5 o'clock the advance was begun, the men being effectually enveloped in a smoke screen and preceded by a creeping barrage.

Our line of combat groups went forward, each man carrying extra ammunition, and a pick or shovel in addition to the regular equipment. The pace was deliberate and most of the men were smoking.

St. Souplet was reached through the smoke screen with the aid of a compass and La Selle River was crossed.

The company rested along the railroad embankments on the far side of the river, waiting for the 1st Battalion, which had been slightly delayed, to complete liaison. Later the advance was continued to Val de Mer Farm, where the company dug in in support of the 108th Infantry.

The following morning at 4.30 the company lined up in front of the 108th and advanced, aided by a barrage and smoke screen.

Going forward, we crossed several lines of German trenches, taking many prisoners, and when we finally struck a stubborn resistance very near to our objective, we took cover in a sunken road.

When liaison was completed between companies of the battalion, Company F took its position with Battalion Headquarters in a small woods to the right of the road we then occupied. Second Lieutenant George L. Baker was assigned to the company that afternoon.

For two days and nights the company acted as a ration and ammunition carrying party to the rest of the regiment. Many trips were made each night to the dump on Val de Mer Farm, two miles back.

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On the 21st we were finally relieved by an English battalion, and the company, whose fighting strength at this time consisted of fifteen men, marched back through the dark across the open shell-swept area to St. Souplet.

At St. Souplet we received a welcomed ration of rum and a good feed, and then the boys scattered and made their bunks in the shattered houses of the town. A 3-day hike back to Tincourt followed, with rain and mud adding a final touch and making the going doubly hard.

At Tincourt we entrained on the 25th and detrained the following day at Villers-Bretonneux. After a few hours rest in a much battered academy, the company carried on along the Amiens highway that afternoon to Glisy, ten kilos away. We spent one night in an elaborate system of dugouts in a little valley outside of the town. The following day we hiked three kilos to Blangy-Tronville.

During our 4 weeks at Blangy, Lieutenant Korschen was appointed captain in command of our company; a memorial service was attended at Corbie in commemoration of those who had died on the field of battle, and 2d Lieutenant Frank S. Rowley was assigned to the company and assumed command when Captain Korschen went on leave on November 16.

On November 24 we marched to Corbie and entrained, arriving at Connerre-Beille on the morning of the 28th, from there hiking to the neighboring town of Tuffé.

Some of our pleasantest days in France were spent in Tuffé. Company headquarters were established in the Hôtel Pot-d'Etain, facing the square in the center of the town. The inhabitants heaped attentions on us, the first troops that had ever been billeted in the town.

Captain Korschen returned in time to attend the Thanksgiving banquet given to the men in the spacious barn back of the hotel.

Captain Nichols returned from England, where he had recovered from his wound, and took command of the company, Captain Korschen being transferred to Company L.

Lieutenants LeCompte and Vickery were reassigned to the company, and many of the old men wounded in the various engagements came back to "Big Six" from convalescent camps in England and France.

The company boasted of the only clubroom in the division, a spacious chamber in an ancient monastery being hired for the comfort and convenience of the men.

On Christmas a champagne dinner was served to the company in

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a large Y.M.C.A. tent that had been obtained for the purpose and erected in the town square. This feed and entertainment was a joyous affair and was shared with over eighty replacements who had been attached to the company to facilitate transportation of these replacements back to the States.

After being duly inspected and reviewed by General Pershing, the company finally entrained for the embarkation port, and we took our last look at France from the poop of the U.S.S. *Leviathan* on February 26, 1919.

ROBERT WADDELL, Corporal.



ON May 10, 1917, Company G of the 107th Infantry boarded the steamer *Antigone*, and the same day bade farewell to Newport News and the United States of America. While the ship was pulling out, all on board, with the exception of those on detail, had to remain below so that their last glimpses of their homeland were from portholes. It was only a fleeting glance at that, because everyone was anxious to be in at the finish and fought to keep a point of vantage.

On the trip across little happened to disturb the serenity of those on board, although quite a number of the boys were seasick. Although all hands kept scanning the sea expecting that a submarine would loom on the horizon, nothing like that occurred. Rumors were current to the effect that several submarines were operating in adjacent waters.

It was on May 23 that we arrived in the harbor of Brest. We were all very anxious to get ashore. We jammed the rails of the ship, and, in our anxiety to get a look at the land, interfered with the work of the sailors. However, once more disappointment was in store for us, as we had to remain on board for a couple of days until the work of unloading was finished.

Finally the order to move was given and all of our company and part of another were crowded on a little steamer that carried us to the dock, where we piled out like so many cattle, and lined up with the rest of the battalion which had preceded us off the boat. During the delay which occurred before the rest of the outfit could be moved off the ship, candy girls and girls selling oranges plied their trade and found many willing customers in the ranks. It was here that the boys first learned the meaning of the words "combien" and "monjay," and they repeated the two all through the hike up the hills of the town. Our line of march was through a particularly dirty section of the vil-

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lage, and, as we marched, exclamations could be heard on all sides. Our French scholars tried their high school lingo on the poor natives who for the most part looked bewildered and answered, "No compree." There was an estaminet on every corner, and in some blocks there were two, and they looked pretty good to the perspiring soldiers. They were not for us, though, since we did not come to a stop till we were well outside the limits of the city.

That night Company G was on guard, and as a very early reveille was held, the sentries got very little sleep. A short hike to the trains and a long train ride inland were next on the program, and after hours of troubled sleep in cattle cars, we awoke to find the train at a standstill at the end of the journey. As we alighted the boom of the guns at the front could be heard, and although they were really miles away, to our untrained ears they seemed very close. Most of us were pretty well jarred up and didn't feel any too well after being aroused, but it wasn't long before we were all wide awake. We were hustled out of the yard, while over our heads an air raid was in progress. It seemed to us that it had all been arranged for our benefit. The big anti-aircraft guns were kept busy, and, combined with the noise made by the explosions of the bombs dropped by the raider, and the roar of the cannon at the front, it sounded like a monster celebration.

We didn't delay long around the station as the operations of the Boche made it impractical, but with all haste hurried out of the vicinity to a camp on the outskirts of Noyelles, where arrangements had been made to take care of us for the night. Afterward we learned from British Tommies at the camp, that the Boche airmen had been brought down in flames, so we turned in for the night, with a feeling of safety and respect for the anti-aircraft guns and their manipulators.

The following day the regiment was moved and after a comparatively short hike we were billeted in the town of Morlay. This was our first taste of billet life, a novelty which soon wore off. Part of the company were fortunate enough to get good quarters, but some were not so lucky, and had for their neighbors pigs, chickens, and cows. However, we soon got used to them and to the conditions under which we had to live. It was about this time that we began to appreciate old Camp Wadsworth.

During our stay in Morlay many of the men made good friends with the civilians, and it was a common sight to see a group of soldiers gathered around a dictionary, trying to talk to the people of the town. This same dictionary often helped us out of tight places and embarrassing situations, and in the long run proved to be our greatest

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friend and counsellor. Quite a number of our men developed a liking for French bread and milk, the most noted of this crowd being Gould and Weitz. There were others not so fond of milk but who did like other beverages.

Before we left Morlay Captain Nesbitt and Mechanic Houck made a flying visit to the trenches, where they remained for a night and a day. Houck was made many flattering offers for his chance to accompany the captain, but declined them all. He wasn't up there very long, however, before he began to wish he had considered some of those offers, as the shells were flying thick and fast. For quite a while after his trip, Houck would duck and jump at the slightest noise, and everyone thought he was suffering from shell-shock.

It was with a feeling of regret that we bade good-bye to that town one bright June morning, and started what proved to be one of the most gruelling hikes in which the company ever participated. The sun was intensely hot. Through the town of St. Valery and up the long hills of the city we hiked. The last of these hills proved to be the worst, and when the battalion, commanded by our former "skipper," Captain Nesbitt, was halted, there were few in Company G asking for more. Late that same afternoon we reached Onival, a pretty little town by the sea, and pitched tents on the outskirts. Details were sent down for a swim in the English Channel.

Three days later the outfit broke camp, and we all thought we were headed for the front line by the shortest route. During the days that followed we passed through the towns of Drancourt, Millencourt, and Heuzecourt, and on June 23 arrived in Le Souich. As there was a scarcity of billets, some of us pitched tents in a field in the rear of the kitchen, which gave us a start on the rest of the crowd when the mess call blew. Many visits were made to the range and drill-field, which were about two and a half miles away. These drill periods were often enlivened by visits from Jerry, and several air combats were watched with breathless interest.

One morning orders were received to pack up and head for the reserve line trenches at Saulty. Light packs were carried, and we were thankful, as the distance was about twelve miles. We didn't remain there very long, but got an idea of what to expect in the real front line, and saw several observation balloons come down in flames.

Le Souich became a thing of the past at midnight of July 2, when we had a march of three miles to the railhead. We rode for most of the day, and when afternoon was almost spent, arrived in the station at St. Momelin. The regiment passed through the city of St. Omer,

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and when we were well outside of it pitched tents in the open fields. Our stay extended over the Fourth of July, and on that day we were reviewed by the Brigadier General. In the afternoon games were held between our regiment and the 108th Infantry. Boche planes put an end to the fun, however, by dropping bombs in the vicinity and interrupting a boxing bout. Our next stop was outside of Arneke, a town of good size. The stay was brief as usual, and we moved on to Steenvoorde. At first we pitched tents in the field as before, but the long-range guns of the Huns were shelling heavily, making it necessary for us to dig in. Not long after, we made the trip to the rifle range near St. Omer.

Long, fatiguing hikes followed. Plenty of practice was obtained and in the competition between the various companies, G performed admirably. For nine days after this trip we lived in pup tents at Zudausques, and then a one-night stand at Beauvoorde Woods. That evening Lieutenant (later Captain) Drake gave us a talk on our duties in the lines, which we were to take over the following day, and cautioned us about keeping cool at all times. The meeting closed with all hands resolved to do their best and to live up to the traditions of old G. That night, when we were all supposed to be in the Land of Nod, many a man lay awake thinking of his part in the forthcoming struggle, and saying to himself that at least he would do his bit like a soldier.

For eight days following we occupied a section of the line in front of Mont Kemmel. There we were subjected to heavy shell fire, and also received fusillades from the daring Boche airmen who swooped down low in order to ascertain our strength and positions. When we were relieved the outfit made a speedy return to Steenvoorde, and then Beauvoorde Woods, where we remained till September 1. A short stay at Oudezeele and a rest near Beauquesne, lasting twenty days, were next. Although we drilled as before, it was a rest from the line, and the people of the town were just as glad to see us as we were to see them and, unlike the Belgians, they showed their hospitality on every occasion.

When we left Beauquesne we all felt that we would see some hot fighting, and tried to prepare ourselves for it. We regarded ourselves as veterans after the Kemmel affair, and had no anxiety about what was before us. Another train ride, and we pulled into Tincourt one morning in late September and hiked to Allaines, where we camped. Not far from us were some "Aussies," and during our stay they put on a show which we thoroughly enjoyed. After the show the "Aussies"

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cheered us, and we cheered them, and we parted the best of friends. Finally our orders came, and we moved out for the St. Quentin-Cambrai front. One day was spent in close support, and the following day, the morning of September 20, we lined up at the tape, with the English on our left, and the 30th American Division on our right, prepared to go over.

Our artillery battered the Hun front line for quite a period, and then we advanced at the signal under cover of artillery and machine gun barrages. At last we were in the thick of it, and through the din which ensued it became a very difficult matter to hear commands. Jerry replied with his trench mortars and machine guns, playing havoc with our ranks. During the early part of the advance, Captain Drake was put out of commission, with a bullet in his knee, and the command of the company reverted to 1st Sergeant Pflomm, there being no officers left. The advance continued and soon we established our line, and held it until relieved some days later. During this fight the Australians earned our everlasting respect and gratitude by their self-sacrifice, in taking care of our wounded, and in a hundred other ways. Naturally, after the casualties we suffered in the fight, we expected a good rest, but it was a very short one.

The regiment moved back to Doingt, near Peronne, Lieutenant William S. Hawkins being in command of the company. A few days there, in which time we had some wonderful meals, and then we were on the road again.

The Selle River was the scene of our next effort, and the operation was in the vicinity of St. Souplet. Over we went on October 17, under cover of our own machine guns, and under the command of Lieutenant Royal C. Johnson. That afternoon we again advanced and established our line, and on October 18, when called upon, responded as before, and though confronted with obstinate resistance, and with our ranks depleted, we lived up to the reputation established at the Hindenburg Line, and pushed on. October 19 and 20 found our advance patrols vainly searching for the enemy, the only trace of him being his discarded equipment and ordnance. Relief came on October 20, and Company G, consisting of a mere handful, left the lines. We were tired and dirty, but through it all happy in our victory. For four successive days we made one-night stands, until finally the regiment, or what was left of it, arrived in Glisy. There was not enough room in the town for all, so the next day the 2d Battalion moved to the nearest town, Blangy-Tronville, near Amiens, where it made its headquarters.

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A month was spent there, during which time everyone had a good rest and received plenty to eat. Then came another trip via train to the Le Mans sector. Our detraining point was Connerre, and from there to our billets was a six-kilometer hike.

Our company billets were well scattered over the outlying sections of Tuffé, being in barns and buildings of all kinds. We arrived in time to spend Thanksgiving there, and on that day, thanks to the mess fund, had a wonderful dinner. There were several additions to the dinner, including some liquid refreshments, which were received *cum laudi*. Considering the conditions under which our cooks labored, and the poor facilities at their disposal, they did all that could be expected, and our numerous guests agreed with us that the meal was a big success.

As soon as we were settled the regular routine drill was begun, although part of the time was allotted for games.

A short time before we left the area a visit was made to the range near Le Mans, and aiming and sighting drills and constant practice with the rifles were held. During our stay we received quite a number of replacements, and old men began returning from the hospitals.

Lieutenants Burtis and Hawkins returned to us soon after our arrival, and with the new additions Lieutenants Sparks and Goodnow rounded out our staff of officers.

On Christmas day another sumptuous meal was served, and our Veterans' Association showed us that, though we were far away, they still remembered us, and they certainly showed it in a practical way. Bill Blake obliged with a recitation, Captain Drake made a short speech, several toasts were drunk, and then the fellows called upon Bob Millar, who responded nobly, but declined an encore.

In the frequent reviews that were held near La Chapelle, our lines always measured up, and during the numerous inspections we were never found wanting.

During our spare time a lot of work was done on gas masks and helmets, the latter being painted and varnished, so that they shone like beacons. This extra effort was never regretted because when the word was passed around that the Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces was expected, Company G was among those selected for the guard of honor, and naturally were prepared for the emergency. The General commented favorably on our helmets.

Those days seemed to be unending. Finally we sailed for home, and, after the homecoming parade, were mustered out of the service.



THE afternoon of May 25 we first set foot on French soil, landing at Brest and hiking three miles out to a rest (?) camp, where we spent the night. Early the next morning we hiked back to Brest and entrained, part of the company being fortunate in getting third-class coaches instead of the usual "hommes—40, chevaux—8." Then started our first journey through France. A night and a day, and we arrived at Noyelles, being greeted there by our first taste of real warfare, a raid by German bombing planes. The air raiders were finally driven off by British anti-aircraft guns. We spent a night in the Noyelles rest camp and then hiked to Morlay, where we settled in billets—stables and cow-barns—which we subsequently learned to appreciate. We commenced drilling, with an occasional Jerry air raid or bath in the Somme to break the monotony. On June 12 we hiked to St. Firmin, where we were reviewed by Sir Douglas Haig. On June 17 we left Morlay and hiked to Onival, near Aulte, where we remained several days, continuing our training for the trenches. Also we had several dips in the English Channel. Leaving Onival, there followed several days of hiking and "one-night stands," camping at the towns of Drancourt, Millencourt, and Heuzecourt, and arriving at Le Souich June 23. During our stay there we hiked up to the reserve trenches near Saulty for a day. We left July 2, hiking to Bouquemaison, where we entrained the following morning. Arriving at St. Omer, we hiked several miles to Lederzeele. The following day, July 4, we were reviewed by Brigadier General Pierce, and later enjoyed boxing matches and competitive athletic events between the 107th and 108th Regiments. During the games some Jerry planes hovered over us, and we were ordered to scatter, but as Jerry neglected to drop any bombs the games were later resumed. On July 5 we hiked to Arneke. A day of drilling, and we again took to the road, going to Steenvoorde, where we pitched camp just outside of town. There we had our first experience of being under shell fire. The town of Steenvoorde

COMPANY H

was shelled daily, and as we were camping between a railroad and a main road, both of which the enemy was after, we were forced to "dig in" in order to avoid shell splinters. We also had plenty of experience with Jerry planes there, for they came over both day and night, but by now we were pretty well used to them. A great deal of our time was put in on the range, and we continued our intensive training. On August 1 we entrained at Winnezele for St. Momelin. Arriving there, we hiked to Noir Carme, near St. Omer, where a week was spent on the range. Leaving there, we again entrained at St. Momelin, and went back to Winnezele.

We pitched camp for the night a few miles from there, and the following day started our hike up to the trenches. We stopped in Beuvoorde Woods, near Abeele, for the night, and the next day joined an English battalion, with which we were to go up in the lines. That night, August 10, we relieved the old troops, and were welcomed by a heavy strafing from Fritz. After five days spent in the reserve and close support trenches, we moved down to the front line for three days. The British battalion had moved out after the third day, and we were now holding a line, in front of Mt. Kemmel, which had seen some of the fiercest fighting of the war. Although we were heavily shelled nearly every night and had much gas sent over, we suffered comparatively few casualties. There was scarcely a man who didn't have at least one close call, but, somehow, luck seemed to be with Company H. Private John I. Whyte showed in an excellent manner the wonderful spirit of the men, a spirit which later brought them through one of the heaviest fought battles of the war with greatest credit. Private Whyte was on guard during an extremely heavy "strafe" when a shell landed on the parapet close to him, half burying him and cutting his rifle in twain. After being dug out, he grabbed another rifle and immediately returned to his post on guard.

On August 18 we were relieved by an English battalion, and hiked back several miles, where we camped for the night. The following day we hiked to our old camp at Steenvoorde, and the next few days were spent in cleaning up, baths, and inspections. We then resumed our old routine of training until August 23, when we hiked to Beuvoorde Woods in support. On September 1 we hiked to Oudezele, leaving there on the 4th and entraining at Proven for Doullens, which town we reached the following day. From Doullens we hiked to Beauquesne. Here our training consisted principally of manœuvres, and it was rumored that we were training for a "big stunt." We entrained on September 24 at Rosel. After passing through many

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towns in ruins and over old battlefields, we arrived at Tincourt, from there hiking to Allaines, a town which had been occupied by Fritz only a few weeks before. Captain Rowland Tompkins was now in command of the battalion, and Lieutenant Arthur J. McKenna in command of the company. Lieutenant McKenna explained the proposition we had before us—that of breaking the impregnable (?) Hindenburg Line—and gave us our instructions. We started hiking on September 27 up to the line, over roads covered with a seemingly endless double line of guns, limbers, and transport, and at daybreak reached our positions in the line. That day and night we received our final instructions and equipment and slept. It was raining and the "bivvies" were few and far between. Fritz shelled us and sent over some gas, killing two of our men and wounding several others. This was one of the most dismal and trying days we spent in the line, and it was actually a relief when, about 4 A.M. of that eventful day, September 29, we filed out of the trenches and down to the starting tape, about two thousand yards in advance of our positions. Without doubt, Fritz knew there was something astir, for we were very heavily shelled. One shell landed on our company headquarters, killing and wounding a number. Arriving in our position at the tape, we lay in shell holes awaiting the "zero hour,"—5.50,—when we were to start over. At 5.50, just as dawn was breaking, our barrage opened up, and we started over, Lieutenant McKenna in command of the company and Sergeants Hull, Zabriskie, Lawson, and Smidt in command of their platoons. Immediately hundreds of varicolored rockets went up from the enemy lines for an answering barrage, which was not long in opening up. Company H's position was in the third wave and on the extreme left flank of the advancing Americans. Because the British on our left were unable to advance, we were subjected to deadly machine gun enfilade fire, as well as from the front. Lieutenant McKenna was wounded so severely that he could not continue, and First Sergeant Greene immediately took command of the company, continuing forward until he, too, was wounded too severely to go further. The battle of the Hindenburg Line and our other battles are described elsewhere in this book, so a repetition is needless. This was the big thing that we had trained for, for months, and Company H met it and stood the test! Because the men had set such a high standard for themselves, deeds of exceptional bravery and self-sacrifice were so numerous it would be impossible to narrate them all here. After returning from the line Sergeants Greene and Hull were recommended for commissions.

COMPANY H

Leaving the Hindenburg Line, October 1, we went to Ronssoy. The following day we hiked to Doingt, where we remained until October 7. Then followed several short stops at Tincourt, Bellicourt, and Montbrehain, and on October 12 we returned to the lines. We had received some Company F men to help fill up our badly depleted ranks, and were now 66 strong. On October 15 we went back in support. On October 16, 17, and 18 we went over the top, and on the 19th went back into support again.

Lieutenant Marsh S. Lockyear was in command of the company from the time it left the Hindenburg Line until Lieutenant Carl J. Stock rejoined the company on October 7. Lieutenant Stock remained in command of the company until he was killed while leading the company forward on October 17.

On October 20 we were relieved by the British, and hiked to St. Souplet. We hiked to Busigny on October 21, and on the 22d to Bellicourt. On the 23d Lieutenant Omar A. Albright was assigned to us at Tincourt, and took command of the company. On October 24 we entrained, and, arriving at Villers-Bretonneux, hiked from there to Glisy. On October 26 we hiked to Blangy-Tronville, where we again started training, and where we received some replacements to help fill up our ranks. On November 24 we hiked to Corbie and entrained, arriving at Connerre and hiking to Tuffé, where we billeted.

Many wounded men came back from hospitals and rejoined us, and others were sent directly from hospitals back to the States; but there were other faces missing—those of our boys who gave their all, on the battlefields of France, for what they knew to be right. Enough can never be written of them.

On November 29 Captain Royal C. Johnson was assigned to us, and took command of the company. Life in Tuffé was one round of drills, inspections, and reviews. Besides reviews for our battalion and regimental commanders, we were reviewed by Major General John F. O’Ryan and by Brigadier General Durfee.

During the latter part of our stay in the line, the following non-commissioned officers were sent to Officers’ Training School, but because of the order received after the signing of the Armistice, that no more commissions were to be granted, they did not receive their “pink” bars: Sergeant Edmund J. Brush, Sergeant Alden R. Bellman, Sergeant William L. Meyer, and Corporal Frank Kenny. Finally we started back to “God’s Country,” better men for the trials and hardships we had undergone, with a firm knowledge of duty well done.

HENRY C. HULL, Sergeant.



THE story of Company I, 107th U. S. Infantry, begins on that memorable day when Company I of the 1st N. Y. Infantry with detachments from the 12th and 10th Regiments marched down one of the main avenues of Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and turned into a street marked "Co. I, 7th N. Y. Inf."

The welcoming cheers of the men of the old Seventh and the hearty response of the newcomers promised much for the new organization at a time of bitter disappointment and much distress.

With a fine disregard for the most valuable things within military ken, namely, morale and *esprit de corps*, the "powers" decided to break up and consolidate the National Guard regiments rather than recruit them up to the new war strength. It was not so hard for the base organizations, but for those broken up and distributed it was a blow which only soldiers will understand.

The spokesman of the up-State contingent expressed their fine spirit when he said, "The numerals of the new regiment, 107, express just the feeling we have in regard to the change: it is a combination of the 1st and the 7th, with *nothing* in between."

There were, of course, a lot of good men from the 10th and 12th "in between" in this club sandwich, which turned out eventually to be the finest combination of American volunteers in the whole army. We admit it.

The company at this time was commanded by Captain Wade H. Hayes, who had been through the Mexican Border campaign with us and who was loved and respected by every man in the old outfit. Behind him were all the fine traditions and the wonderful spirit of the old 9th Company. Unfortunately for us, his ability had already been recognized and it wasn't long before he was selected by the Colonel to organize and command the Headquarters Company, a new feature

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under the modern Tables of Organization. It was a hard blow to the Captain and a harder one to us, although it came to him in the nature of an advancement. We hated to have him go, but orders were orders.

Captain Hayes' transfer left the company in the hands of 1st Lieutenant Percy M. Hall, our old 1st Sergeant on the border and as popular a man as ever wore a uniform.

The company officers after reorganization consisted of two 1st lieutenants and two 2d lieutenants, namely, Russell M. Vernon, Percy M. Hall, John A. Korschen, and Frank M. Gould. We were, therefore, in need of a captain; and this office was soon filled by Raphael A. Egan of Company E of the old 1st N. Y.

We soon learned to like our new skipper. He had been given a most promising introduction by Captain Hayes and he lived up to it. He was a great big six-footer, well proportioned, with an irresistible smile, full of fun, and looked every inch a leader of men.

With the new organization of 250 men well in hand, a period of intensive training set in, and let it be stated for the benefit of the uninitiated, it was intensive training with a capital I. We had bayonet fighting, bombing practice, and all forms of modern warfare, varied by trips to practice trenches ranging in length from 24 to 72 hours under all sorts of weather conditions, besides a heavy schedule of "close order" to keep our discipline up to the mark. We hiked many miles with full equipment to fit us for the struggle in France, and occasionally there were night manœuvres.

Our marksmanship had to be brought up to standard by a course of instruction at the range at Glassy Rock, N.C., which was some 29 miles from camp, and to which we had to hoof it, up and back. No survivor will forget Glassy Rock and the range. The arrival of the dusty and footsore battalions, the acquaintance with some interesting inhabitants of these mountains,—the land of the "still,"—the eating of corn pones made by an old deserter from the Confederate Army who had fled there and stayed all his life, and various other occurrences, will be looked back upon as real events in our history. We shall remember the day we followed the barrage put down by our own artillery, and captured dummy trenches. How little we knew of trenches and barrages then! But it seemed like the real thing.

Another event, or series of events, which may well be recorded here, is the transfer of men from the company to special units for which previous training in civil life had fitted them. There were calls for motor mechanics, truck drivers, engineers, steam-fitters, and even in-

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interpreters. Each call cut a swath through our ranks that was appalling. We lost many good men in this way.

It is also a sad duty to record the death of Charley Rowe, the first man of Company I to give his life for his country. After a long illness from pneumonia, he died at the Base Hospital, December 9, 1917. He was a general favorite in the company and his loss was a terrible blow. The company attended his funeral at the church in Spartanburg, and Bugler Potter blew "Taps" over the coffin. Charley's name stands first on our long Roll of Honor.

Training had certainly become monotonous about the time orders were received to proceed to an Atlantic port. Interest in life at once revived. Days and nights were full of inspections. Lieutenant Hall left with the advance party under Major Sherman. Rumors immediately began to circulate that we were going to have one last look at the "big town." Consequently the course our troop train pursued was carefully watched, the excitement reaching a crisis when the train pulled into Danville, Va. At this time it was known that if we turned to the right it meant Newport News and if we turned to the left it meant Washington and New York. We turned to the right!

At Newport News we were quartered in fine barracks at Camp Stuart, where the National Army had suffered the horrors of war, and proceeded to be equipped and inspected again to the limit. The camp soon filled up with mothers, wives, and sweethearts, not to mention other relatives, and for a few days the guards were busy.

Finally the last good-byes were said and we embarked for that strange land of fighting and adventure on the good ship *Susquehanna*, once a German liner.

Several changes had taken place in our personnel before we sailed. In the first place, Lieutenant Gould was forced to leave us at Spartanburg, owing to defective hearing. He was very popular as a platoon commander and with the whole company, officers and men. He was a splendid officer, always most earnest and conscientious in his work, always looking out for the interests and for the welfare of his comrades. Our old "Topper" Harold Floyd also left us to accept a commission as 2d lieutenant, being assigned to Company F. Second Lieutenant C. G. Leland, ex-1st Sergeant of Company L, had joined up with Company I at Camp Wadsworth shortly after being commissioned, and 2d Lieutenant John B. Jessup was assigned to us to take Lieutenant Gould's place at Newport News. Sergeant J. Lester Burnett was promoted to the rank of "Topper."

We had a rather uneventful voyage as far as submarines were con-

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cerned. There were many boat drills, and, with the exception of a day or two of rough weather and some target practice for the ship's crew, there was nothing noteworthy to record. The trip lasted 14 days and we landed in Brest on the 23d of May, 1918.

After a short stay in the fields near Pontanezen, of fond memory, we proceeded by rail to the British sector on the Somme. Proceeding by rail sounds ordinary enough, but to the doughboy it is a phrase of horror. Our means of transportation was invariably a long train of box-cars bearing the inscription "40 hommes 8 chevaux en long" over the door. Being interpreted, this meant that the cars were capable of holding 40 men or 8 horses. Usually the horses had been there before us.

We piled into these cars at the rate above mentioned and then flat-wheeled it for 36 hours to the town of Noyelles. Here we detrained and hiked to a camp some long kilos from the station. We were guided by a "Tommy" who at once proceeded to set a precedent for all our British guides and take us in the wrong direction. Result: four miles unnecessary walk in a roundabout way to Nauvion on the edge of Crecy Forest.

Next morning we hiked back to Noyelles and thence to a small town called Favieres, a short distance from the coast. The Hun, or "Jerry" as the Tommies call him, must have had an inkling as to what we were to do to him eventually, for the night we arrived at Noyelles his planes bombed the place, and almost every night thereafter we received similar tokens of his esteem.

We trained a little at Favieres and drilled a little and bathed in the canal. Here we were first issued that modern form of military headgear known as the "Tin derby," and also drew that other article of haberdashery which was cursed every mile of the hike, yet clung to most affectionately in the trenches—the gas mask.

We also learned our first smattering of French. It used to be amusing to see Frank Dee saunter up to a benign-looking old French lady and scare her out of many years growth by flapping his arms wildly about and cackling. This, in Frank's words, was "business-ing" her for an egg or two. Words signifying champagne or its poor relatives Vin Blanc and Vin Rouge, the boys had little difficulty in picking up, and soon some of them could even pronounce cognac without sounding the "g." Le Crotoy, a little coast town at the mouth of the Somme, was our favorite week-ending place. We could walk over there on Saturday afternoons or Sundays and get nicely stung at the Hôtel de Commerce on one of those five and ten franc dinners.

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It was worth the price, however, during those beautiful days in May and June. It was apple blossom time in Picardy, the weather was fine, and the food more plentiful there than in any other part of France we visited. Our stay at Favieres stands out as one of the pleasantest of our ten-month itinerary.

Lieutenant Harrison Uhl, an old Company I man who had gone with our detail to the 69th and been commissioned in France, by a strange bit of luck joined his old company at Favieres.

Leaving there on June 17, we hiked south across the Somme to a place called Woignarue, not far from Treport on the coast. It was a man-killing march of 25 kilometers, and consequently many tent poles, pins, condiment cans, and extra shoes were lost en route. After a few days of drills and target practice on the beach and a demonstration of gas in warfare, we moved on by easy stages eastward to Bouquemaision, near the city of Doullens. This was a village of some size where there were plenty of estaminets and eating places where one could purchase eggs and chips if one had the price. We were always glad to get them at any price, for variations to the army "slum" were always most acceptable.

It is necessary to pass lightly over a number of places which may have historical value to the individual. Books and books could be written of individual acts and experiences, but the mere mention of a few places will bring back to many readers incidents which they can enlarge upon themselves.

Leaving Bouquemaision on July 2, after being inspected by General Pershing himself in front of our billets, we proceeded by rail again to the north and detrained at the city of St. Omer in the wee, small hours of the morning, and hiked to a little town called Buysscheure. Here we stopped long enough to celebrate the Fourth of July in as befitting a manner as possible. There was a review in the morning, speeches and athletic games in the afternoon that were rudely interrupted by an air raid of the Boche. If "Jerry" had succeeded in laying an egg in that field, the 54th Brigade would have been "na poo."

We left this place for Ledringhem, resting there a day or two and then moving on over the plain of Flanders to Winnezele. Here Dilke House Farm was shared by the 3d Battalion and a British labor outfit. The buildings stood in the center of a quadrangle of several acres with good greensward for drilling, baseball, and cricket. Pup tents were pitched around the four sides of the field under the poplar trees which screened our camp. It wasn't so bad, but the

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washing facilities were poor, for all we had for that daily formality was a dirty old pond which we shared with the cattle. We became acquainted here with the British game of "Crown and Anchor," which, if well manipulated by the bank, becomes a sort of "heads I win, tails you lose" affair, as several company sports discovered.

At Winnezele we first heard the "zing" of the big ones. For the first night of our stay there the Boche shelled us, and the next day we were ordered to dig in. To the east of our camp the spire of Steenvoorde church showed over the rise, and a few miles beyond, in the distance, the Mont des Chats with its famous monastery stood out on the sky line. We used to watch the shells break on the crest of this hill. Some of the boys wandered up into Steenvoorde and saw their first war-wrecked town. Evidences of German kultur were in every street. The church had a big hole in it, but the spire was intact, and a fine spire it was. One Sunday a few of us visited the church and found a small organ uninjured. Erskine Barker, who was an excellent organist, played amid the wrecked pews and the debris of fallen walls, and some good old American hymns were sung.

It was at Winnezele, too, that Lieutenant Hall came back to us, after finishing his course at an infantry school down in the American sector—to the great satisfaction of the entire company. His everlasting stock of cheerfulness and good-nature increased the morale of any unit he was with.

General Plumer, commanding the Second British Army, of which we were now a part, reviewed our battalion in a field east of the camp one fine day. There was a lot of mystery connected with this, and the old Rumor Committee was very busy.

We expected to go right up to the front, but after a ten-day stay we left Winnezele and marched back a few miles to Oudezele, where Division Headquarters were installed. Our camp here was in another fine field with shade and plenty of water. Officers and N.C.O.'s were now regularly sent up to the front in small parties with British units to learn the game.

It was at Oudezele that we got the news of Corporal Billy Leonard's death. Billy had left us at Winnezele to go up, at his own request, on observation duty—"Just to see how they do it," he said. A British wiring party was going out one night to mend some wire and Billy volunteered to go along. While engaged in their work the Boche artillery put down a barrage. Billy was hit by a shell fragment and killed instantly. He was buried up on the side of the Scherpenberg and then the news sent a shock through the company.

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We couldn't believe it at first. War up to this point had not been an affair in which people were killed. Now it came home to us. Billy's smile and his cheery words had often dispelled the "blues" in camp or on the march. He was one of the mainstays and chief supporters of the company spirit. His loss was a great one to all of us, but the memory of Billy's wonderful personality and his noble death will always remain in the minds of his comrades. Corporal Leonard was the first man of the 27th Division killed in action.

We stayed at Oudezeele three days and then hiked toward the front again to the little hamlet of Steen Akker, under the shadow of the Mont des Chats and not far from Abeele. We had hardly arrived there, hot and tired, when a terrific storm came up and drenched us before we could get our tents up. It was a sad-looking outfit that finally, its shelters pitched and the storm cleared away, came out in the sun to dry themselves. It was then that Bill Waddell, clad in a *très negligée* costume (as most of his garments were hanging up to dry), came over to me and with chattering teeth and in his own peculiar way said, "SSSay, SSSergeant, yyyou dddon't ever ssssee these pppictures on rrrrecruiting ppposters, dddo you?"

At Steen Akker Captain Egan took command of the 3d Battalion when Captain Barnard left for school, and Company I was turned over to Lieutenant Vernon. Soon we left for our début in the line. We were sent up to hold reserve trenches known as the East Poperinghe line. For three days we dug and improved this position under fire from the enemy's long range guns, but the period would have been uneventful had not one of "Jerry's" big shells landed plumb in the midst of the house where our cooks were sleeping, wounding Meade Wicks, Archie Eronimus, and Bill O'Rourke. Being attacked in the culinary department this way made the boys very sore, but the chow wagon was soon running on full time again under Mess Sergeant Stanton's able management.

After our trick in the East Poperinghe line the company went back for further training to a range at Petit Dilques near St. Omer. We shot daily on the range for a week and worked out several military problems, then hiked back again to Winnezele, thence to the farm of the old Trappiste monks near Watou. After a short rest we marched up one night, past the city of Poperinghe, to a British sector known as the Dickebusch line. At last we were up in front in the deadly Ypres salient. We were put in by squads and platoons with British units at first, and gradually the 3d Battalion took over the Ridge-Wood position from the Sherwood Foresters, and we were on our own.

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Our position out in front of Dickebusch Lake was a rather ticklish one for green troops. The British expected Rupprecht of Bavaria to come around the north end of Kemmel and try to smash his way to the Channel. Nothing but the German defeat at the Marne in July and August prevented him from trying it. So we were presumably to act as a buffer when the crash should come. There wasn't the slightest chance of getting out alive in the event of a big attack.

For some time the platoons of Company I were distributed with the "Leicesters" on the Bund, or embankment, of the lake; some were with the "Norfolks" at Opium Farm in full view of Kemmel, where a shell took out the end of our barn without hurting a man. The first platoon to go in with the British lost Privates Osborn and Gallagher, killed, and several men wounded. A ration-carrying party on the night of the 16th of August, under Sergeant Ed Morris and Sergeant Ginniff, was badly knocked out by a shell which wounded eleven.

On the night of the 18th the Ridge-Wood position was taken over by Companies I and L, with Companies K and M in support. Company P.C. was established in the wood and the 1st Platoon (counter-attack) under Lieutenant Hall was held near at hand. The 2d Platoon, Lieutenant Leland, held the salient formed by two trenches crossing at right angles and leading into the Boche lines. Up these old trenches German raiding parties crept at night or early morning and bombed out the position. Sergeant George Rowe held this strenuous post with two Lewis gun squads under a fire which came from every point of the compass. To the left, Lieutenant Jessup with the 3d Platoon held about 150 yards of trench, connecting on his left with the Norfolks at the Brasserie road. This platoon was badly shot up by trench bombs, one landing in a fire bay and killing Privates McLeod and Leary and wounding six others. The 4th Platoon, under Sergeant Garey, held trenches on the eastern edge of Ridge-Wood, connecting with Company L on its right.

On the morning of the 23d "Jerry" started something. Creeping up the old trenches, he attempted to surprise the 2d Platoon, but Sergeant Clayton was on the job and he treated "Jerry" to a hot rifle and Lewis gun fire which discouraged him. At the same time his artillery put down a box barrage on Company L and a party of Huns came over on a raid. One platoon of Company L was literally blasted out of its trench and through a mistake in command fell back a little. Seeing this, Lieutenant Hall promptly ordered Sergeants Neely and Brown to get the 1st Platoon out and to form a line of resistance. This was quickly accomplished and the Company L men

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soon rallied and retook the position. The 4th Platoon also rendered assistance with an enfilading Lewis gun fire. Later, when a dispatch from Corps came through commending the 3d Battalion for repulsing his attack and complimenting Company L, the prompt assistance rendered by the 1st Platoon of Company I was also mentioned.

The company came through this twelve-day tour of duty with remarkably few casualties considering the number of men crowded into trenches under continual machine gun and trench mortar fire. Our platoons at this time were as large as British companies.

We were finally relieved on the night of the 23d of August, just missing a catastrophe at Ouderdom Corners, where we stopped for water on the march out. We hiked back to Trappiste Farm and from there to Oudezele again. Then came rumors of going to the American sector, which were clinched by orders to move on September 3. It was a long hike to Proven, where we entrained and proceeded by way of Calais and Boulogne to Doullens. From there we made another long, hot hike to the town of Beauquesne, which was in the British Fourth Army area. This was a "bon sector." There was plenty of food for sale, and the men soon forgot the stern realities of war again. We went out on several extensive manœuvres, and once the battalion was selected by the Major General to give a demonstration of taking machine gun nests to the officers of the division.

At Beauquesne Lieutenant Vernon was transferred to the Judge Advocate's Department and Lieutenant Hall took command of the company. Although the war seemed to be going along pretty well for our side, it was by no means over for us, as some thought. Beauquesne was too good to last. We had been there about three weeks when an order came through moving us up to the advance railhead at Tincourt. We detrained at night and after wandering around for some time we camped in the remains of Allaines, a few miles north of Peronne. A day or two later the big news came. This news, as passed on to us by Lieutenant Hall, was that our regiment had been selected to take a most prominent part in an attack on the Hindenburg Line, the most formidable system of defenses ever created by man. We knew it was a serious job, entrusted to the best regiment they could find. The British had told us something about this famous position.

We wrote our last letters home, and on the afternoon of the 27th of September started moving forward with a light combat pack on our shoulders, which signified business. We got as far forward as possible by daylight and waited for dusk. Lieutenant Leland and Ser-

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geant Rowe had been with the advance party at the front in Ronssoy. They now returned to the company with the news that the position we were about to take over could not be found. The Lieutenant's account of what happened during the next two days is as follows:

"Just at dusk we met the head of the column a few hundred yards east of the town. Captain Brady, Operations Officer, came up and to him Lieutenant Byrns, commanding the advance party, made his report, explaining that there were no established positions to take over in the dark and advising the regiment to wait until the situation cleared up in the morning.

Captain Brady replied that the Colonel had been ordered to take position on the night of the 27th, that there was no option in the matter, the regiment must go in and take a position as near as possible to the one planned.

The advance party reported back to the various companies. For at least two hours the 107th lay along the road from St. Emilie to Ronssoy. That road was packed with every kind of military vehicle known to the service. The two streams of incoming and outgoing traffic were blocked now and then by the debris of a wrecked limber or a big gun stuck in a new shell hole. A few 'whiz-bangs' well placed on that corner at the entrance to Ronssoy that night would have wiped out half a battalion and no end of transport. All who had been around there during the afternoon were on tenterhooks.

The 3d Battalion for an interminable time was half in the village and half outside, strung around the crowded cross roads to which the Boche artillery had paid so much attention that afternoon. The big ones fell in the fields all about, but none landed on that corner while we were there.

Finally orders to move came along and we got the men up out of the fields beside the road. The only light was from the stars and the frequent Véry lights and star shells put up by the Boche. Turning to the right down hill on one of the side streets into the valley, Company I stopped on what we now know to be Guillemont Road at its junction with Kent Lane. After another long wait, during which Lieutenant Hall and I investigated trenches near the road for cover, with no success, Captain Egan placed us in a sunken road (Kent Lane) just north of the Guillemont Road. Both banks of this road had small 'tin bivvies,' several of them already occupied by dead Tommies, as I found by kicking the feet of one poor chap and trying to waken him. In the forward bank was quite an elaborate dugout

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of English make, only recently vacated by the Hun. We managed in the dark to get the place cleaned up and established company headquarters. Along toward morning we were all dug in and under cover, such as it was.

Company L went through us further north on the lane toward Sart Farm, where 3d Battalion Headquarters were located. Company K went down the Guillemont Road to Duncan Post, and Company M put out combat patrols toward Doleful Post on the hill in front of Sart Farm.

September 28, 1918. The sight presented by the field in our immediate front next morning was not a pretty one. Daylight showed it strewn with British dead, while the road to our right was full of dead horses, broken limbers, and other wreckage of battle. A light drizzle set in, which continued off and on all day. The day was spent in trying to improve the shelters of the men and giving them as much rest as the usual details and working parties would permit. Lieutenant Hall, whose cold had grown worse, kept to his bunk as much as possible. He had a high fever, and I tried to get him to go out and let the doctors fix him up. He knew that the order transferring him to the Aviation Corps was probably at Regimental Headquarters, but he would have been the last man in the army to take advantage of that fact. He laughed in his usual manner at my proposal to try and get him out; and although his spirit must have been severely tried by the prospect of going into a severe action in such wretched physical condition, there was no indication of it.

We posted a guard and let the men sleep, although the call for all sorts of details never let up for a minute. Lieutenant Hall insisted on dividing the time with me. Late in the afternoon Captain Egan visited us and told us what had been going on. A reconnoitering patrol from Company K had filtered out toward the Knoll, trying to feel out the enemy's line. They ran into machine gun fire in every direction and lost several splendid men, among them James Page, Corporal Bob Raven, Dick's brother, killed, and Sergeant Vosburg, badly wounded in helping a wounded officer to get cover after one man had been killed in the attempt.

Soon after this the Boche began shelling our support line. At first the shells all struck short of our trench and then 25 to 50 yards back of it. The fumes of this bombardment rolled over us and started a gas alarm, which brought everybody out of the big dugout.

We learned late in the afternoon that as some units of the 53d Brigade were supposed to be holding on to shell holes out toward

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Guillemont Farm, the rolling barrage which was to precede our assault in the morning would have to start 1200 yards ahead of us. A strong force of tanks, however, was to accompany us and break the wire and clean up the nests. As scheduled, the 1st Battalion was to attack the Knoll on the left, the 3d Battalion was to attack the Guillemont Farm with the 2d Battalion as support in our right rear, and the 108th Infantry were to take the Quennemont position further to the right.

Orders were given to each platoon leader to form on the tape in two waves about 20 yards apart as skirmishers at 5 paces, Companies I and L in the first line, and Companies K and M in the second line at 50 yards, making four lines of skirmishers covering a front of about 400 yards. The direction to be maintained was a little north of east (about 70°). All this was gone over again with the non-commissioned officers that night, and they were duly impressed with the fact that it was going to be a squad leaders' fight and that the success of the assault depended upon them. 'Keep on going, and don't let the men bunch!' were the last instructions given them.

Every one tried to get a little rest before the show began, but of course there was no rest for any one. We sent out details to gather picks and shovels for the men to carry with them, and details to bring up rations, grenades, and small arms ammunition. And we even gathered ammunition from some dump down the road for the dear old tanks.

In spite of all the activity, the last hours in the company headquarters in Kent Lane dragged some. Lieutenant Hall and I were trying to rest on the top tier of wire bunks. The Australian sergeants assigned to us were answering many questions and giving heaps of good advice. 1st Sergeant Werley and the company clerk, William Dunlap, were trying to get the records straightened out by the light of our one tallow dip. There was much cheerful 'kidding' to conceal a lot of perfectly natural nervousness, and many gruesome prophecies. The rations came up about midnight, and there was stew and bread for all who were not on detail.

The unfortunates in the working parties went into the fight hungry as well as tired, which is the traditional condition of the soldier at such a time. Some Australian artillery officers came into our dugout late that night and disturbed the slumbers of the sergeants and runners at one end of the place by taking possession. At last the ammunition and tools were all brought up and distributed. Each man in Company I started in that fight with a full belt, about four grenades,

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a light pack, and two men in each squad had long-handled shovels or heavy picks strapped to their backs *when they started*.

September 29, 1918. Orders to move out came up about 4.30 and we formed the company in the lane. This was not as easy as it sounds, for the road was jammed full of carrying parties, ammunition boxes, ration bags, and petrol tins. Even limbers tried to drive through while the Battalion was moving out. Company L finally crowded past through our road and turned down the Guillemont Road, and we followed. Lieutenant Hall told me to lead off with the left half company and he would look after the right half. The scene was brilliantly lighted from time to time with Véry lights and other fireworks, and the Boche was shelling the road with accuracy and speed—so much so that we were forced to move into the field to the left of the road, where we ran into the 2d Battalion, also moving into position.

We managed to filter through, a platoon at a time, without confusion, and halted in the field back of Duncan Post. Here the 3d Battalion assembled. Captain Egan came out of the dark somewhere, and, calling for Company I, ordered me to follow Lieutenant Hill, the Australian Intelligence Officer, across the fields to the tape, urging us to speed it up, as the time for stepping off was near. We moved north across the dip some 400 yards, following the Australian officer and stopping now and then for him to find the pieces of paper he had been forced to use when his tape gave out. He halted us at last, saying, 'This is the left of the battalion line. Look out for the troops on your left!' and vanished. The company was in file. I ordered my half company to form as skirmishers in two waves, 'automatic flanks.' Company K was forming in the field back of us. We put the 2d and 4th Platoons in the first wave, and the 1st and 3d in the second, to save time. The men were still taking full five-pace intervals to the right when—all the great guns on earth and all the shrieking little ones broke into a perfect inferno of a barrage. 'We're off! Pass the word to keep interval!' was the last word that could be heard above the din.

The long lines of men in khaki automatically faced to the front and started up the hill just as the first streaks of light began to show in the east. The field was immediately lighted by the Boche flares, especially his 'green over green over green,' S O S, and by the red flashes of his guns. We were well over the first rise before the counter-barrage came down. A few shells struck near enough to cause casualties. I was on the extreme left of the company with Corporal Cal-

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kins' squad, and Sergeant Clayton was near me when we started. I could see no troops of any kind on my left—there must have been some there—but to the right I could see the four long waves of the old battalion moving as steadily and beautifully to its death as it ever marched up the Avenue on parade. On they went over the first hill and down into the valley, with no tanks ahead of them and no barrage to prepare the way.

Shells now begin to break around the line, but still no one is hit. It's growing lighter. We keep going from one shell hole to another. The wire catches our coats and leggings, but we tear ourselves loose and keep on. My old walking-stick saves me from several nasty falls. The fire is hotter from the left as we go up the slope into the farm. Captain Bradish is with me for a while. He says something about tanks which I can't hear. I lose sight of him. The lines of Companies I and K are mingled now. Suddenly one of my sergeants goes down, then another. The Lewis gun squad is all gone except Tuthill and Van Peer. Tuthill staggers along with the gun on his shoulder and a bucket of ammunition. A perfect deluge of fire now from the left front. The air is full of sizzling red-hot things—millions of bees are buzzing in our ears. Why, in God's name, does any one live? Tuthill and I crawl along from one hole to another. A trench full of Huns is right ahead of us. Some of them begin to get out and run. 'Can you shoot that gun from the hip?' I yelled to Tuthill. 'I haven't any strap, but I'll try it, Lieutenant.' He stood up and sprayed the trench and I used my automatic. To our right the line crawled up and gave the Boche a dose of grenades and went over into his trenches. Tossing a few Millsies into the dugouts, the line went on. While we were going up the hill an Allied plane swooped down on the enemy trench ahead and shot it up. We cheered him. 'Good boy!' A second time he came down, this time too close. They got him and the poor chap fell with an awful crash about fifty yards to our left.

There were plenty of dead machine gunners in the trench we passed over. One who was sitting on a stool at his gun had been hit on the head by a grenade.

There were only a few left on our end of the line now, Companies K and I mixed, and they were about winded, but they did not stop—they kept on from shell hole to shell hole, until midway between Willow and Lone Tree Trenches, where the enemy was still holding and sweeping the ground with a merciless machine gun fire, it suddenly began to get misty, the sun went out, and we were swallowed up in a dense cloud of smoke. 'Gas!' some one yelled. 'Put on your

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masks!' and stopping long enough to adjust respirators, we tried to keep going, but lost touch with everything. It seemed hours before the smoke drifted off enough so that the hedge immediately in our front could be distinguished. I found myself in a shell hole with two men from Company A—Corporal Roberts and Sergeant Donahue. I took a compass reading and found we were pointed in the right direction. But where was the company? The last man of Company I that I remember seeing was Joe Minarek, my orderly, coming along through the smoke and probably looking for me.

When the smoke finally lifted our barrage had stopped and the Boche gunners in the hedge paid us a lot of attention. Donahue and Roberts tried to shoot them out with their rifles, but could get no target. We could hear them, but we couldn't see them. 'We'll wait here,' I announced, 'until the line comes up. They must be crawling along, unless they're lost in the smoke or have drifted off to the right.' And so we waited for a long time, and they didn't come up, and I grew more anxious every minute. There were lulls in the firing now, after which it would burst out again in full fury. It suddenly occurred to me that perhaps there was no line to come up. I decided to crawl back to the first trench and find the company.

By keeping close to the ground, Roberts and I managed to get back to Willow Trench, which was then held by all that was left of Company A. Leaving them, I went off to the right down a boyau leading to the front, ran into two different parties of the Boche, got away from them, and finally brought up on the Guillemont-Bony road a little before the German aviator was brought down. He fell fifty or sixty yards to my rear and showed me where our line was. I worked back and met the Australians. Lieutenant Graham-Rogers and I formed a provisional company of the 107th and several other regiments and went over at 3 P.M. with the Australians (40th Battalion, 10th Brigade).

We advanced to the left of Guillemont Farm and in the first trench I picked up Sergeants Garey and Brinckerhoff, Corporal Cutler, and Privates Tuthill and Liston of Company I. These were all that was left of the company in that part of the field. The Australian aid post was full of wounded. I saw Corporal Russell Miller of my platoon dying in a shell hole. He was unconscious, shot through the stomach. We went over the same ground we had crossed in the morning until we came to Lone Tree Trench.

The Australians worked around to the left and bombed out the trench while we held on to the hedge, but their advance was held up

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right there where we had been stopped that morning, and the Australian captain said that things looked bad and he thought we would have to stay there all night. The shell fire grew hotter and a cold drizzle added to our discomfort. We dug in and waited.

From Sergeant Garey I learned what had happened to the center of our line in the morning. After taking the first trench and leaving half their number dead or wounded on the slope and in the wire, the line of Companies I and K had pressed on across the field to the next enemy trench, from shell hole to shell hole, using their rifles and grenades on the nests as they came to them. Sergeant Fred Brown, leading the remnant of his platoon, crossed the second trench and fell dead beyond it. At the second trench the fighting was fierce and hand to hand. A German officer led a strong counter-attack out of their trench against our thin and shattered line. As they came on the boys mowed them down with grenade and rifle. Sergeants Garey, Dee, and Brinckerhoff, and the men around them fought like demons. Dee was hit twice and disabled completely before being dragged out. Sergeant Rowe went down, severely wounded, but got up and kept on. Corporal Alexander Kin fell dead, crying, 'Come on, let's go!' as he rushed a Boche machine gunner. Further to the right, 1st Sergeant Werley fell in the enemy trench, severely wounded by a grenade, and lay there for several hours before he regained consciousness and could drag himself out. Little Barker, of Corporal Calkins' Lewis gun squad, after all were down but Walsh and Volkert, crouched on the edge of a shell hole and insisted on offering his back as a rest for the gun so that Walsh could get a better field of fire. Barker was killed, Walsh twice wounded. Volkert took the gun from Walsh and went on to his death. Seymour Anderson and Jesse Merriott both died on their guns, with dead Boches around them, and their magazines empty.

Corporal 'Jimmy' Fotrell was badly wounded and John Holmes fell dead fighting around Lieutenant Hall. He was hit early in the fight and died after giving his overcoat to one of his wounded comrades. Sergeant Major Kunst, Fred Schmitt, and all the headquarters men were in the thickest of it. After Captain Egan was wounded, Lieutenant Floyd, his adjutant, continued on with the line across the second trench and fell wounded beyond it. The counter-attack was promptly driven back, but the line was mowed down by the terrible fire from the left. Companies L and M on our right were caught by the same fire. All their officers were killed or wounded.

Not a man hesitated. They went on until they were killed or

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wounded, fighting to the last. Clerks, orderlies, runners—some who might have been non-combatants—all were there, all did their full duty, and some who had even been thought poor soldiers in camp stood up to it just as steadily as the snappiest sergeant.

While we were digging in that evening Corporal Merritt Cutler went out for the second time that day between the lines and helped bring in some of our wounded under heavy fire. One of his party was killed, but the wounded were brought in.

After our preparations had been made to stay in this position for the night, Lieutenant Graham-Rogers, after consulting with the Australian captain, and on his advice, ordered us to report back to regimental headquarters on Sart Farm and find our units. Just about dusk we got the outfit together and started to file back toward Kent Lane. It was a terrible trip. The Australian aid post on the slope was now full of our wounded. Here I found Charlie Walsh shot through the stomach and the arm. He had been there since morning with no attention because his case was considered hopeless. Sergeant Holt of Company K lay beside him, and that night their comrades, so exhausted that they could move but a few feet at a time, brought them both in. And all that night the tired stretcher-bearers worked, bringing back the shattered and mangled evidences of the price we had paid that day.

In the Colonel's dugout I met Captain Bradish and Lieutenant Daniell. We were the only officers of the 3d Battalion—who went into the fight—on our feet that night. Our minds were too numbed to realize the terrible losses which we had undergone since daylight that morning. It was unbelievable. Of the 140 rifles which Percy Hall had taken into that fight, I found during the afternoon, Garey, Brinckerhoff, Tuthill, Liston, Richmond, Wakeman, and Schechter. Cutler had been wounded coming out. Twenty were all we ever got together. I reported as best I could to Colonel DeBevoise. Physically I was finished. I crawled into a wire bunk and passed into a troubled sleep. And so ended what will always be to the survivors of its events the most momentous and the saddest but the most glorious day of their lives."

On September 30 and October 1 what was left of Company I, under Lieutenant Leland, with part of the Headquarters Company and a section of Australian machine gunners, held Doleful Post, now a strong point in the support line, and were subjected to a gas and H.E. bombardment. Patrols under Sergeants Garey and Brinckerhoff at this time found the bodies of Lieutenant Hall and the brave men

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who died with him lying in windrows on the slope in the wire and between Lone Tree and Willow Trenches. Joe Sweeney of Company I, attached to the Battalion Intelligence Section, while in an advanced position making a sketch, was badly gassed with mustard gas and nearly lost his sight. The company was relieved at noon on the 1st of October and filed back to a field beside the road at St. Emilie, where our field kitchen under acting Mess Sergeant Meade Wicks and his efficient cooks—Jerry Stanton having gone to Regimental Headquarters to boss all the kitchens—met us and gave us our first square meal since the 27th. It was a sad meeting. Later we moved on to Saulcourt for the night.

Here, the following morning, Colonel DeBevoise ordered out the band to brace the men's spirits. The colors were unfurled, and as they were carried through the camp, throats were too choked to cheer. The red in that flag meant something now to every man—it meant the blood of our dead comrades, whose like we shall never see again.

At Doingt, just north of Peronne, the regiment reorganized. Company I was encamped in a collection of corrugated iron huts recently vacated by the Huns. Here Company I received a few men from hospital and organized three skeleton squads. Sergeant Garey was appointed 1st Sergeant. Tuthill, Usher, and Moore were made Corporals. Supply Sergeant Johnson was kept busy trying to find clothes and equipment enough for our depleted numbers, and some of our men had to go back and help bury their dead comrades. That was the toughest job of the war.

In four days we were off again for the front. This time, of course, considering our losses, we were going up merely as spectators—division reserve, etc.—so rumor went.

As Company I left Doingt on the 7th of October and started for Tincourt beside the road, we met Lieutenant Colonel Wade H. Hayes from G.H.Q.—our old skipper, who had last seen us 250 strong. Now our three pitiful little squads came to attention as we marched by him.

That night we pitched tents in the Bois de Tincourt, a large grove north of the town. The following day we were reviewed by the Brigade Commander, General Pierce, and after dark started off for a night march. We went along with a column of walking wounded from the 30th Division for a while, who told us the Boche were on the run. That march was a heart-breaker, but, like everything in this world, it finally ended and we tumbled into a field beside the road, kitchen and all, and flopped down exhausted. In the morning we

woke up in the middle of the old Hindenburg Line, just outside of Bellicourt, and within fifty feet of several concrete dugouts and shelters with chicken-wire beds! (Business of kicking ourselves.) We were on the ground now over which the 30th Division had fought on the 29th of September and near the southern end of the famous underground portion of the St. Quentin Canal. The whole landscape was a mass of barbed wire, belts of it, thick and thin, and untouched for the most part; machine gun emplacements; pillboxes; strong points; a mass of defensive works you could have sworn it was impossible for human beings to overcome.

After a march of 8 kilos through Joncourt and Ramicourt in the wake of the 30th Division, the regiment camped on the night of October 9 on the battlefield just outside Montbrehain, amid many ghastly reminders of the fight for that town. At this time a consignment of second lieutenants ("expendable") reached the 107th and Company I drew two young officers fresh from the training school but with line experience and of excellent calibre, namely, Lieutenant Joseph Murphy and Lieutenant Luther M. McBee.

We now had a fair supply of officers, but we were still shy on "troops."

After this stop we began to watch the observation balloons with great interest. Gradually we had been drawing nearer to them. If they appeared at a distance in the morning, we knew the front had been pushed along so much further toward Germany.

Just outside of Prémont, where we camped on the night of the 10th of October, the balloons were uncomfortably near at hand. The next day we even passed them and knew that we were close to trouble again.

We had a very comfortable pup-tent camp in the Bois Sabliere, near Busigny, the night before the 3d Battalion went in, although the nights were getting colder and the days were rainy and gray.

The night of the 11th, Company I led the procession through the outskirts of Busigny, through gas and shell fire, to a strange village where in the dark the 3d Battalion of the 107th relieved a company of the 119th (30th Division).

This was Lieutenant McBee's old company, in which he had served as sergeant. On the edge of this village we took over a sunken road ending in an open space. The direction of the enemy was soon made apparent, but that night none of our patrols found any friendly troops on our left. We dug in, but we didn't have to wait. The Boche artillery, especially the "minnies," had the number of that road and its exact location to a quarter of an inch.

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For five weary days and five hellish nights the company clung to this road in Vaux-Andigny, subjected to the worst bombardments of gas and H.E. and trench bombs of the entire campaign. Every one was wet and cold and miserable. Sometimes food came up and sometimes the transport was wrecked and the company went hungry. They would have been hungrier than they were had it not been for the untiring efforts of the two company runners, Mechanics Wakeman and McLaughlin, who guided our carrying parties over shell-swept areas and never lost a man—nor a can of jam.

The 2d Battalion was finally located by Lieutenant Murphy 500 yards to our left across the open fields. This open space was covered by machine gun companies back in La Haie Menneresse, but it was No Man's Land and no one ventured to cross it in the daytime.

One afternoon Corporal Tuthill, who was holding a Lewis gun post covering the road across the open, saw a woman, pushing a baby carriage and leading a little boy, walk briskly toward our lines. At the risk of drawing fire, the boys tried to motion to her to go back, but on she came. The Huns let her get within a hundred and fifty yards of our lines and then opened fire on her. Leaving the carriage, which was riddled, the little woman grabbed up the child and started to run. Machine gun bullets kicked up the dirt all around her, but she reached Tuthill's gun-pit with the boy, scared nearly to death but unhurt. She had no sooner reached the road and got safely under cover than down came a terror of a barrage, in answer to one the English were putting over to the right of the village.

Our visitors were made as comfortable as possible, and late that night were taken to the rear, and soon out of reach of the guns. The grateful woman wanted to give her Yankee friends all the money she had, but when they refused she told them to help themselves to the little store of provisions in the carriage. This they did, after dark, with alacrity. She told me that German officers had told her she could cross into our lines without danger.

During these strenuous days, when the strength of the company never exceeded 25 rifles, orders came to send back two non-com's to Officers' Training School! Sergeant Garey and Sergeant Brinckerhoff both refused this assignment, preferring to stay with "the gang" at the front rather than win a commission and be transferred to another regiment. Fortunately, two of our wounded, Sergeant Clayton and Corporal Cutler, came back from hospital in time to get the school appointments, being turned back on their way up to the front from Division.

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Brinckerhoff was badly wounded early on the morning of the 15th by a shell which landed in our road, killing Demetriou and wounding Moore and Gazaille.

We buried Demetriou that night in the field back of the position, and marked the grave with a cross made of the cover of a cracker box, on which Lieutenant Leland wrote in lead pencil:

PVT. PLATO H. DEMETRIOU

Co. I, 107th U. S. Inf.

On the night of October 16, Company I was relieved again by a platoon from the 119th Infantry and moved back through Busigny to a suburb called La Vert Donjon. This place was full of Australian artillery, 6-inch howitzers, and other heavies that were working overtime and drawing a lot of counter-battery fire from the Boche.

We got out of this without loss, being more fortunate than our neighbors of Company K.

The 54th Infantry Brigade assaulted and took the town of St. Souplet and the strongly defended heights on the Selle River on the morning of the 17th of October. The 107th was in support and followed the 108th through the town, taking over a line 1500 yards east of the river that night. Company I and the rest of the 3d Battalion crossed the Selle on a foot-bridge about noon and occupied another sunken road above the railroad station. Here they were badly shelled with gas and wore masks nearly all night. At 3.30 on the morning of the 18th they were ordered to form again. The 3d Battalion, in support of the 2d, was to step off from Bandival Farm at daybreak. Moving up in the dark, the company took position, and, when our barrage started, moved out through the counter-barrage without losing a man, and soon found that it was again in the front wave.

The mist and smoke, mingled, hid us from the enemy and our line swept over the Cateau-Arbre Guernon Road, with its tall trees, and into the Boche trenches beyond. Here there was good fighting and good off-shoulder shooting, for the Huns were hardly out of their dug-outs before our men were upon them. They went down in heaps and surrendered in bunches. Their machine gunners, as usual, were shot around their guns. Company I took more than twice the company strength in prisoners, but as only one private could be spared to take them back, some officer took possession and we were never credited.

By this time we had a few casualties, but none killed; and steering by compass, the thin skirmish line of the company trotted on another

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thousand yards in the mist, through an orchard, over a sunken road, and up to the crest of a ridge. Here the barrage stopped and the smoke began to lift. Out of the cloud to our left came a crowd of Heinies, looking like a counter-attack; but Corporal Tuthill was on that end with his Lewis gun, and they didn't get far. Most of them stayed on the field.

The Company now found itself on the crest of Jonc de Mer Ridge with fifteen men and three officers, swept by a hot fire from the hedges to right and left. They dug in. It was about 7.30 A.M. As there were no signs of our troops on either flank, patrols were sent out. Lieutenant Hawkins, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion, soon joined us and told us where the rest of the regiment was located. He also told us that our battalion commander, Captain Bradish, was wounded, Captain Fisk killed, and Captain Tompkins in command. Lieutenant Stock, 2d Battalion Intelligence Officer, and one of his men were both mortally wounded at this time in our line, but only one of our fifteen was hit—Corporal Usher, who went out with a wound in the face. Captain Tompkins ordered us to hold on to our positions and sent up a section of machine guns.

That night it was reported that the Boche were retiring and orders came up to send forward a patrol of "one sergeant and eight men" a thousand yards to the road from Basuel to Mazinghem. If this patrol reported "all clear," the company was to be brought up to the new position and "dug in." Sergeant Garey, being the only sergeant present, naturally got this detail, and soon started off with his eight men, in the pale moonlight, in the direction of Berlin. In about an hour Mechanic McLaughlin reported back with word that no signs of the enemy had been seen, and Lieutenant Leland promptly brought up the other seven members of the company.

Along this road the 3d Battalion spent the rest of the night digging in, and had just finished and dropped down in their tracks, when orders came up to advance at daylight 500 yards to the military crest of the St. Maurice River.

Every man-jack was three-quarters dead for sleep, but after a superhuman effort the company was aroused, gotten on its feet, and started off again across the fields, where another line of shell holes afforded a little protection from the machine guns but none at all from the H.E.'s and the cold rains which soon set in and continued until the night of the 21st, when we were relieved by the British.

Back through the mud we splashed to St. Souplet, where our good old kitchen outfit was waiting with hot food and drink, and where a

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warm barn with straw to sleep on seemed like a *suite de luxe* at the Ritz.

The next morning we started back again through Busigny, Montbrehain, and Bellicourt by easy stages. At Tincourt-Hamel we entrained and after a cold ride in our side-door Pullmans, found ourselves in Villers-Bretonneux, a famous spot chosen for its superior beauty as a rest area for the 27th Division. Hardly a wall was standing, or a roof on anything, as far as the eye could see; but there were some cellars and remains of houses, so the boys soon made themselves comfortable and were settling down for the night, when orders came to move on to Glisy, a little village four miles east of Amiens. This hamlet was a grand sight for war-worn eyes, as it had escaped unscathed from shell fire. Here our fighting days ended. The signing of the Armistice was celebrated in Glisy and Amiens, and then began the eternal query, "When do we go home?"—and rumor had a new answer every day. We were all booked up for the Rhine, and then the trip was called off, and we settled down for the winter. Many leaves were granted.

The months of waiting were not without hardship, as the men were often quartered in wretched places. Fuel was scarce and expensive. Sickness increased.

Early in November, Lieutenant Leland received his commission as captain, and Lieutenant John F. Greaney and Lieutenant Willard R. Smith were assigned to the company.

About Thanksgiving time the regiment moved south into the embarkation area near Le Mans. Company I was billeted on the farm of the Château de Courvelain in the village of La Chapelle-St. Remy, and remained there until that never-to-be-forgotten day when, after many false starts, we actually left it for Brest.

The last day of February, we left France on the *Nieuw Amsterdam*—and our big adventure was over.

There are many post-Armistice events which it would be interesting to record, but the story of our strenuous days has taken precedence—and always will.

Of the 220 men who went overseas with Company I, 62 were killed in action or died of wounds, 88 are entitled to wear wound chevrons, 8 received the Distinguished Service Cross, and, at present writing, 6 have been cited for conspicuous gallantry.

FLOYD S. NEELY, Sergeant.



ON May 23, 1918, the *Susquehanna*, carrying the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 107th Infantry, sailed into the harbor of Brest. Our spirits, depressed by the long trip, brightened as we saw the rolling slopes of green and yellow fields, and the white and gray of old farmhouses and ancient fortifications. The anticipation of the great adventure buoyed us up, and when we landed next day, and swung along the cobbled streets of that city, we felt the sensations experienced only by men who march to war.

After two days in pup tents in a wet field we boarded a troop train and spent two days cramped in box-cars on our way to Noyelles, where we spent a night made unforgettable by the excitement of our first air raid. The next day we hiked to Favieres, where we resumed our training under the direction of veteran British N.C.O.'s, who gave the work a new interest.

On June 16 we hiked from Favieres to Woignarue, where we spent two strenuous days on a rifle range, and underwent a demonstration gas attack, which was far more terrifying than any actual experience with that insidious weapon. From there we started on a long four-day hike, on which the persistence of the men, in spite of aching and often bleeding feet and a deficient water supply, gave a first convincing proof of what Company K spirit would mean in the field.

Our hike ended at Bouquemaison, and after two weeks there we entrained, July 2, for St. Omer, from which place we hiked, in the course of several days, to Winnezeele. After further training there we hiked, July 20, to Steen Akker, near Abeele, where we were on a line with the heavy artillery. While there we spent twenty-four hours in the system of reserve trenches known as the East Poperinghe line, and became somewhat familiar with shell fire. After this experience we went by train to the rifle range at Moringhem, near St. Omer, and after a week's stay there returned to Winnezeele, gloating over the prospect of our first trip to the line, which we knew would follow immediately.

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We hiked, on August 10, to Trappiste Farm, near Watou, and the next day marched off to the line. We were situated for the first three days in reserve, occupying a system of trenches in front of Ouderdoom, under direct observation from Mont Kemmel, then in Jerry's hands. There we fraternized with the "Tommies," with whom we were brigaded, and learned the art of trench cooking and the horrors of ration distribution. On the 14th we marched up to the front line, and took over from Company I, which had been, as we were, mixed in with the British for purposes of instruction. While in the line we gained experience and lost sleep, but suffered nothing more. Some of our men went out on patrols, and crawled in apprehensive agony through the grass, only to be recalled by British officers, who came swanking along through No Man's Land, swinging their canes in the best Piccadilly manner. After four days we went back to a position of close reserve for another four days, rendered interesting by instructive experiences in ration-carrying, when we struggled along under heavy bags of rations, close to the front line, while Jerry punctuated the landscape with "minnies" and high explosives.

On the evening of the 21st we were relieved and returned to Trappiste Farm, coming back from our first trip to the line without having suffered any casualties. We left Trappiste Farm on September 1, spent a few days at Oudezele, entrained at Proven on the 4th, and arrived the next day at Doullens, from where we hiked to Beauquesne. In that pretty town we spent a most delightful month in spite of rigorous training, for the champagne was cheap and excellent, as were the pleasing banyules, with which we soon became acquainted. Many an estaminet there has heard the Company K song, and often has the Rue des Bœufs echoed to our late-returning footsteps. On September 23 we bade a fond farewell to those pleasant scenes, and after a long train ride through the devastated country to the east, found ourselves near Peronne, bivouacked on a heap of ruins that had been the town of Allaines.

It was at Allaines that we learned of the part the 27th Division had been selected to play in the great battle for the Hindenburg Line. The plans as they concerned us were given out at a non-coms' meeting by Captain Bradish, who had just received his promotion, and with it an ovation of Company K cheers. After the meeting we stood about in groups, talking it over, every man's face bright with anticipation and excitement. Those of us who remain can look back on that evening as the last time the old bunch were all together and can remember the light of the camp-fire playing on the dear faces of men

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with whom we had lived and worked for a year and many of which we were not to see again.

On the morning of Friday, the 27th, we left Allaines, and after a long hike reached the neighborhood of St. Emilie, where we had supper. After dark we started off again, and passed through the batteries of great guns, which were even then filling the night with light and thunder. We tramped in silence along the dark road, filled with the roaring traffic of caisson and limber, and passing through Ronssoy, took the road to Bony, entering our trenches at a point about a kilometer from the former town.

On Saturday morning we sent out patrols to locate and reconnoiter the forward positions reached by the 106th Infantry the day before, which had been cut off by Boche machine-gunners. The work was boldly and ably carried out, with the loss of two N.C.O.'s—Corporal Raven killed and Corporal Tyson wounded. Acting on the information thus obtained, we attempted that afternoon to occupy these positions, Company K contributing to the attacking force the 2d Platoon, under Sergeant Drake, and Corporal Hall's and Corporal Valles' Lewis gun squads. Captain Bradish took direct charge of the attempt, and the objective had been nearly reached when it was decided that the German machine gun dispositions made the position untenable, and that withdrawal was necessary. This attack in broad daylight over open country, without artillery support, is one of the many things of which Company K men will always be proud. The casualties were, of course, heavy. Corporal Malone and Privates Page and Romaine were killed, and Corporal "Lonny" Scannel subsequently died of the wounds which he received. The other wounded totaled sixteen. Deserving of special honor are the men who went out under Sergeant Ealy during the afternoon and evening of that day and brought in the wounded under heavy machine gun fire. They were Corporals Manard and Douglass and Privates La Crosse, Morrison, Strong, Valois, and French. Mention should also be made of Sergeant Vosburg, who volunteered to assist in carrying a wounded man to the rear, and in so doing received a bullet in the leg which made amputation necessary.

The big attack was scheduled for the next morning, Sunday, September 29, and just after we had formed up behind our trenches in the second line of the first wave, immediately in the rear of our old friends, Company I, the artillery storm broke behind us with a mighty roar. As we started forward, with the machine gun barrage sizzling over our heads, the great guns seemed to set the heavens ablaze. In

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the confusion that followed when we reached the ridge, covered with a network of trenches and shell holes that formed part of the strongest system of field defenses ever constructed, Company K became mixed with, and in some cases passed through, the first wave. It was in our sector that the confusion of the smoke cloud, the consequent isolation of the men, and some misunderstood orders caused a temporary withdrawal during which 1st Sergeant Dean and the Lewis gun squad of Corporal Waters remained in a shell hole and were bombed out and captured by the returning Germans, though not till a number of the enemy had fallen before the fire of "Rosy" Gullato's Lewis gun. This withdrawal lasted only for about fifteen minutes, for as soon as the men realized the situation and got together again, they advanced once more and captured the ridge.

It is impossible to chronicle all the acts of bravery performed that day by Company K men, but we can mention a few. Sergeant Sanford and Private French were later decorated for proceeding forward after being wounded and continuing in action till wounded again. Private Finnegan, of the Sanitary Detachment, attached to Company K, was recommended for decoration for his continued service to the wounded under shell and machine gun fire. Sergeant (then Corporal) Schnell, who was gassed on the night of the 29th while carrying wounded to the rear, attempted to return to the company and received two shrapnel wounds. After receiving first aid he returned again and remained on duty until we were relieved. These are only examples of the spirit which animated every man in the company, and caused them to perform seeming impossibilities in order to remain on duty.

After two more trying days and nights in our newly won positions, filled with our own and German dead, mostly in the rain, and always under shell fire, we were relieved and met again at the company kitchen. Then for the first time we realized our losses. Of the 170 men who went into the line, only 50 returned uninjured. On the 29th alone we lost 22 killed, 65 wounded, and 5 captured. Many of the killed were of our best—men like Lieutenant Rambo, Sergeant Holt, and Corporals Belding, Bush, and Cushman. It was in this attack, too, that the regiment lost one of its best officers—Captain Hayward, of Company E, an old Company K man, who had been our senior first lieutenant at Camp Wadsworth.

The next day we moved back to Doingt, near Peronne, where we rested for a few days. Lieutenant Daniell assumed command of the company, as Captain Bradish was Acting Battalion C.O., *vice* Major

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Egan, wounded. After a few days' rest we started on a week's hike in reserve of the 30th Division, which was following the German evacuation at a rapid pace. On October 11 we arrived at a wood in front of Premont, where we established our transport lines, and that night relieved the 30th Division, our battalion taking over part of the sunken road near Vaux-Andigny. We were then one thousand yards from the German lines, and had little trouble save from occasional shelling, which wounded a few men. The weather was abominable, and the rain and cold played havoc with the men's physical and mental condition, which was already pretty bad. While there Sergeant Ealy and Corporals Hall and Van Houten were sent to the O.T.S. Sergeant Roys was offered an opportunity to go, but preferred to remain with the company, which was now left with only four N.C.O.'s.

On the night of October 14 Lieutenant Boehm took out a patrol, which reconnoitered the German lines, and found them strongly held. The following night we were relieved, and spent the next day billeted in Busigny, where we were able to get warmed up and rested. That afternoon we received orders for a general attack scheduled for the next morning. Just before we were to start forward a shell struck one of the billets, killing four men (including Sergeant Roys) and wounding five others.

With this gloomy start we marched for three hours through a dark, misty country saturated with gas. We halted then and remained in reserve during the attack, moving up in the afternoon to more advanced positions on the other side of La Selle River, where we dug in and spent a most unpleasant night in the rain.

The next day we advanced again, this time in the second line of the attack. The advance was easy and successful, but was finally halted close to its objective by machine gun fire. Just before this occurred the second half-company—ten men under Lieutenant Boehm—merged into the first wave, and when the line was halted Lieutenant Boehm and Private Poquette were wounded. In this advance also Captain Bradish was wounded and Lieutenant Raven, Acting C.O., Company E, who had been with us till just after the Dickebusch stunt, was killed. In the course of the afternoon the German nests were cleared out, and we advanced without opposition to the Jonc de Mer Ridge. About midnight we received orders to advance again, which we did, moving in patrol formation. In the morning we moved up to a position giving us a better field of fire.

While there we sent out several patrols, one of which located the British one thousand yards to our left at Basuel, while another cap-

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tured three Boche machine-gunners. Corporal Thurber and Private Cook went out for further reconnaissance in the morning, and were caught in the fire from a German outpost. Cook escaped, but Thurber was wounded, and a party which went out to look for him in the evening were unable to find him. We remained there in the rain in a condition of utter exhaustion till the night of the 20th, when we were relieved. After a hike of several days' duration and a short train ride, we reached Glisy, where we were stationed till the signing of the Armistice. During this engagement and immediately after a number of men were taken sick from the terrible physical strain, and of these several died, including Mess Sergeant Vedder, Cook Winter, and Privates Henry, French, and Minard. We came back to Glisy with but one officer and thirty men.

The company that did these things is no longer the company that Major (then Captain) Barnard so carefully trained at Camp Wadsworth. Captain Daniell, the non-commissioned officers, and the privates of one platoon are the men who went through these battles. Most of them wear a gold chevron on the right as well as on the left sleeve. They are grim, self-confident men, with the consciousness of great achievement and an intense weariness of the military life. But the Company K spirit is with them still, and as long as they are in the service, and after, the knowledge of what that spirit and they have accomplished will hold them together in a bond of fellowship such as none but the fighting man can comprehend.

ROBERT L. PEEK, JR., Sergeant.



QUITE too many memorable episodes figure in the war pedigree of Company L to permit the telling of them in detail. The best that may be done in the space set apart will be, in fact, but a mere outline of the more important events and adventures we saw and experienced during the interval between mobilization and demobilization.

It would be hard to find a more eager, enthusiastic young band of patriots than the lads who rallied under Captain Fancher Nicoll, 1st Lieutenant Robert A. Byrns, and 2d Lieutenant Arthur J. McKenna in the armory of the old Seventh Regiment, July 16, 1917. From home and school and counting room and bank and office they came, discarding their civilian togs for the O.D. of the service with grins of proud delight, and voicing earnest hopes for a quick start toward the thick of things.

No time was lost in starting daily drills in Central Park, and the boys buckled down to the new régime of strict discipline with a will that promised much of them in the strident days to come. Weeks slipped by, and more weeks. Meanwhile the company was gladdened one day by the promotion of 1st Sergeant Richard H. McIntyre, and on another day—in August—saddened by the departure of twenty-six hail-fellows to the old 69th, then being changed to the 165th U.S. Infantry. The formal transfer of these men was marked by a farewell parade full of genuine sentiment.

But the day and the hour of our leaving New York eventually arrived, and on September 11, 1917, after tender, almost haunting partings with many relatives at the armory, the company marched down Fifth avenue with the rest of the regiment and entrained at Jersey City for the great training camp at Spartanburg, S.C. We were on the road at last to the real thing in soldiering. Henceforth

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we knew it would be army grub, hard work, and personal privations till the day of victory.

A grove of tough young saplings turned out to be Company L's camping ground, and before enough space was cleared for the tents many soft hands had become blistered. It was our first thorough lesson in those indispensable tools of the foot soldier—the pick, shovel, and axe. Much experience with them soon followed, too. Several drill fields had to be cleared of tree stumps and an elaborate system of practice trenches dug.

As the months passed we soon became proficient in the various phases of the work we were to do in France. After a few weeks in Camp Wadsworth we officially became Company L of the 107th U.S. Infantry, and on October 17 welcomed among us 1st Lieutenant James M. Wallace, 2d Lieutenant John F. Greaney, and 100 enlisted men from Company L of the old 1st Regiment. Several days later smaller groups joined us from the old 10th and 12th Regiments, including two more officers—1st Lieutenant Alfred I. Schimpf and 2d Lieutenant Allen F. Reagan, both of the 10th.

Our new friends proved to be both excellent soldiers and good fellows, and there soon ripened among us all a real comradeship. Together we drilled and worked and developed a deep-rooted pride in the company's name and record, and in no time it seemed as if we had always been together, instead of having come from four more or less rival regiments.

Considerable space could be used up telling of our long hikes to the rifle range at Glassy Rock, and of the marksmanship we soon learned under the tutelage of the officers, particularly Captain Nicoll, who had been rated high in militia circles for his expertness with the Springfield. Moreover, many interesting word pictures might be drawn of us occupying those practice trenches, getting used to the manifold discomforts and weariness of trench-dwelling. Suffice it to say, however, that we had learned much of modern warfare's methods when we left Camp Wadsworth, April 30, 1918, for the embarkation port of Newport News, Va.

Before going aboard ship we went through a week of inspections and reviews, crossing the gangplank and filing into the depths of the U.S.S. *Susquehanna*, May 9. Next day we sailed and nary a submarine was sighted during the entire trip over. It was a long, tedious voyage for most of us, and when we steamed slowly into the beautiful harbor of Brest the boys showed their relief by cheering lustily from their vantage perches in the vessel's rigging.

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Shrill little tugs towed us ashore next morning on lighters, and we tramped from the docks to a camping site on the outskirts of the city, with our eyes filled with the interesting sights of a new and strange land. But we saw little chance to wander round the city, for after two days and nights in camp we trekked to the nearest railroad and packed ourselves into a train of those dinky, 8-chevaux-40-hommes box-cars. For three days and two nights we creaked and bumped over the rails through France, bringing up at dusk May 27 at Noyelles, a rail center near the mouth of the Somme.

A few hours later, when we were in the midst of a meal of kidney stew, we were startled by a sudden and continuous chorus of cannon, seemingly all around us. A peculiar, halting drone reached our ears from overhead. Countless searchlights swept the sky, with here and there showing high above us little splashes of fire. We were in the middle of an air raid. Four or five bombs burst a thousand yards or so to our right, and the anti-aircraft guns barked faster and faster. Our boys showed their newness to the game by their behavior. Instead of dropping prone on the ground, they stood with arched necks gazing skyward as if watching a perfectly harmless show. Indeed, they really seemed disappointed when the Boche airmen were driven off.

Next day we hiked about six kilometers and settled down in the village of Favieres for three weeks of further training; and when we exchanged our American ordnance for that of British make we realized for the first time that we were destined to go into action ere long with the legions of John Bull. The low rumbling of distant guns and almost nightly air raids were other reminders that we had come at last to a near participation in the great war that had been for so long occupying our thoughts.

Our next move was a 32-kilometer hike to Woignarue, and we shall always remember that grilling march. We had turned in our barrack bags and hence carried on our backs a heavier load than we had yet toted; and, besides, a blistering sun shone down on us every step of the way. In passing, it might be mentioned that many articles we could do without were tossed carelessly into convenient wheat fields that day.

For three days we abided in Woignarue, resting one day, bathing in the English Channel the next, and undergoing a big, realistic demonstration of cloud and shell gas attack. This was staged to give us confidence in the absolute protection of our gas masks. It did.

Four full days of hiking brought us now to Bouquemaison, where

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we obtained some new instruction in bayonet fighting and rifle fire. Incidentally, while there, the British began to expect a new German drive on that part of the front near Albert, and we were selected to back up the British in a reserve position. The company marched one day up to the aforesaid position and was posted as to every possible contingency, but the Huns did not launch their much-mooted drive and we were not called upon.

On July 2 we entrained at Bouquemaison and box-carred to St. Omer, from which city we hiked to the Flemish village of Buysscheure. There we celebrated the Fourth of July, and were in the midst of a program of athletic games when a large fleet of Jerry's airplanes appeared and caused us to scatter for safety's sake.

From Buysscheure we hiked to Winnezele, near the Franco-Belgian border, stopping en route two days in Ledringhem. At Winnezele we lived in shelter tents pitched over ditches, the latter dug for protection against shell fire. Enemy shells were dropping daily in Steenvoorde, a town three kilometers away, and it was thought that any day might witness the bombardment of our village. Several shells did come near our little camp before we packed up and moved to Oudezele on July 17.

Our stay in Oudezele lasted only three days, when we hiked through deserted Steenvoorde and dug in again on a farm near Abeele. Three days later we moved into the reserve trenches opposite Mont Kemmel, that famous mount of contention in Belgium. The British had taken it several times, and each time lost it again, and now the armies of Prince Rupprecht were expected to use it in a fresh thrust. During our brief stay in reserve we were subjected to considerable shell fire, but luckily escaped without a casualty.

When, on August 3, we moved out of the area of the East Poperinghe Line, as it was called, we went by train to St. Momelin and hiked to Petit-Dilques for a week of intensive rifle practice. 'Twas then we learned that the indications no longer pointed to a German push, and that the division had been picked to win back the prized Mont Kemmel. So at the end of that week, when we retraced our way and brought up on Trappiste Farm, near the Belgian city of Watou, we were primed, as it were, for action.

The regimental band piped us merrily out of camp on the afternoon of August 12, and we started the trip that ended at midnight with our being separated into small groups and led through the ghastly remains of Ridge Wood and into the front line of the Dickebusch salient. Each couple of squads of the company was attached for the first two days

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to detachments of English troops of the Notts and Derby Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters. After dusk the third day we were left to hold the line ourselves.

Meanwhile Jerry was making things as exciting as we desired—even more so, in fact. The men had scarcely settled down in their new positions when a German party of raiders crept across No Man's Land and bombed a small bit of trench held by several Englishmen and Corporal Williams and Privates Watkins and Fitzsimmons. None of the bombs inflicted any damage on the defenders, and the marauders were driven off with casualties. Three blasts of a whistle, which we knew to be a German signal summoning stretcher-bearers, were heard shortly after the Boche scurried off, so at least one or more must have been hit by our fire.

It was just at sun-up when another group of our men discovered a second raiding party. This time the assault was directed against a post held by Corporal Winslow and Privates Schneider, Carson, Flynn, McGraw, Kirwan, and Schulz. The Huns crept along a partly destroyed communication trench in No Man's Land and were within easy bombing range before they were detected. This time the company suffered. Corporal Winslow was killed and Privates Schneider and Carson were wounded. Flynn and McGraw jumped to the squad's Lewis gun and dropped three of the raiders. The other five got under cover and escaped.

When relieved by Company M our boys retired to the reserve line for three days, but each night found them fulfilling some call that took them back to their old stations, either carrying rations and ammunition, digging, or mending wire entanglements. And on the night of August 18 the entire company went forward and took over another foremost location. The 1st, 2d, and 3d platoons were established in bits of trench barely deep enough for protection and with a considerable interval between each. The 4th platoon was placed in close support at a point just behind and central to the other platoons.

The enemy's snipers were most active all along the line, and several of our lads were picked off while on sentry-go. Incidentally his machine guns and trench mortars and artillery kept hammering away at us day and night, and several small raids were attempted. There was little or no rest for any one. The slightest lapse in vigilance would have been disastrous in that sector.

We were scheduled really to spend two days there to finish our tour, but it was extended to four days because of a regrettable incident that happened early the second day. Two of our men, Privates Daley and

Wheeler, were captured in a raid on an outpost, and it was feared that the Huns would force from them the information that we were to be relieved that night. Hence the changing of our plans. It was too serious a risk otherwise.

On our last day in the line occurred that never-to-be-forgotten climax—an attack early in the morning on the company's center positions. It was preceded by a heavy trench mortar and machine gun barrage, which lifted just as the Boche infantry came charging at us, grunting and yelling like madmen. They reached the very parapet of our defense before they were driven back with severe losses, their defeat being due in large measure to the valorous work of Corporal Henderson and Private Delahay. These two found themselves overwhelmed in numbers, but they stuck it out there, heaving Mills hand grenades as fast as they could swing their arms, and the effect of that was too much for the enemy.

Corporal Henderson subsequently received three decorations for his work in that action—the American D.S.C., the British M.M., and the French Croix de Guerre, and was sent, upon General O'Ryan's order, to fill a job at Division Headquarters. Private Delahay was also recommended, and he received a splendid letter of commendation from the commanding general. Still another man to be awarded decorations for conspicuous service was Private "Don" Emery, who was attached to the company as a first-aid man. Emery was everywhere at once, it seemed, bandaging and otherwise comforting the wounded, and he later received the same decoration as Corporal Henderson.

Privates Johnston, Mustico, and Cathcart were also exceptionally heroic that day. Johnston went out into No Man's Land in broad daylight to bomb a spot where it seemed likely some Huns might be hiding. Mustico went over the back of the trench, also during the day, and made his way to and from Battalion Headquarters without the advantage of cover in order that he might bring back water for the wounded men, none of whom could be moved until dark. Cathcart volunteered to act as a runner through the heavy Boche barrage and carried messages from Captain Nicoll to one of the platoon commanders.

While the fight waged hot Captain Nicoll displayed the greatest coolness, walking along the trench among the men and reorganizing gaps in the defense as fast as they occurred. And it was while accompanying him and lending every aid that 1st Sergeant Todd was killed.

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August 22 was a day that will live long in the memory of the men of Company L. Shortly after the company left the line at Dickebusch the Germans evacuated Mont Kemmel, and early in September the division, no longer needed on that part of the front, moved down into Picardy. Company L arrived on September 5 in the town of Beauquesne, and here was kept generally busy learning new offensive manœuvres in co-operation with tanks until September 24. On that date we entrained and started toward our greatest battle—one of the biggest, most telling conflicts of the war.

Detraining the following day at Tincourt, after having passed through ruined Amiens, we hiked to a field near a stretch of debris that had been the village of Allaines. There we encamped under joined shelter halves and learned the details of the he-man task that lay before us. We were to be in the fore of an attack planned to crash clear through the redoubtable Hindenburg Line, which old Jerry had boasted was impregnable. We heard the news with a mixture of thrills. The barrage that would aid us, we were told, would be unprecedented in the number of guns employed. What a chance for us!

Two days later—September 27—we hiked through a series of wrecked villages on our way to Ronssoy, or the remnants thereof, where we were to go into the line. It was close to midnight by the time we reached our position in the line, an old sunken road lined with makeshift, flimsy shelters. Shells plumped all round us that night, and next morning a chilly rain added to our discomforts. The day passed ever so slowly. When it grew dark we began to make ready. Bombs were detonated and distributed, together with rifle and Lewis gun ammunition. At midnight the cooks sent up steaming stew and coffee.

Captain Nicoll and Lieutenant Byrns, the only officers with us—Lieutenant Reagan being away at a school—conferred with the sergeants following the meal, and all the plans were carefully discussed and explained. By 4.30 A.M. everything was in readiness. At five the company filed out of the improvised trench and took up battle positions in shell holes well out in front of the advanced field-pieces which were hauled into place during the night. Meanwhile Jerry was putting shells all over the place, evidently suspicious of what was going on.

The zero hour was announced by the sudden, earthquake-like opening of our barrage. Up rose our lads at Captain Nicoll's signal and Company L surged forward to help make history. Nary a lad wavered, though some began to fall the moment we started. On and

on the thin lines pressed, Lieutenant Byrns commanding the 1st and 2d platoons and Captain Nicoll leading the 3d and 4th platoons, at the same time being in a position where he could overlook the progress of the whole company.

We had gone about 800 or 900 yards when Captain Nicoll fell, mortally hit. With his dying breath he waved the boys forward, a smile on his lips. Lieutenant Byrns received a head wound a few minutes later, but having seen the battalion commander, Captain Egan, fall wounded, he continued going ahead, in the lead now of the battalion. The boys were dropping fast. In a few minutes Lieutenant Byrns got his second wound, this one preventing him from carrying on. He, too, urged the lads on as he fell, and now 1st Sergeant Scott was in command, and he kept the thinning line moving till it was impossible to advance farther. And while reorganizing the company against the possibility of a counter-attack, Sergeant Scott was killed.

Both Lieutenant Byrns and Sergeant Scott were recommended for the splendid manner in which they conducted themselves in the emergency, and Lieutenant Byrns, who was sent to England with his wounds and subsequently invalided home, was awarded the British Military Cross, the American D.S.C., and the French Croix de Guerre.

Of the 140 men that went into that battle with Company L, only 27 came out, October 1, unscathed; and of these five were found to have been gassed enough to warrant them going to hospital. The rest of the boys took life easy until October 11, when they were sent up to hold a part of the new front line near Vaux-Andigny, remaining four days. But they were scarcely out of the line a whole day when they were rushed forward to form in with the sixth wave of a fresh attack, this time launched against St. Souplet. They reached their objective and dug in, but went over the top again in the morning and reached Bandival Farm. Here the last man in the company to be killed—Private John Bump—was hit.

On October 19 the remaining lads of the old company went over the top once more in the first wave and took their objective, a sunken road a thousand yards forward. They went over at 1.30 A.M. and met but little resistance, and at 6 A.M. the same day they advanced another hundred yards or so to improve their position.

During nearly all of this October fighting it rained almost constantly, and the weather was bothering the men even more than the fighting itself. In this series of engagements they were commanded by Lieutenant Reagan, who had returned from school after the Hinden-

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burg Line battle. Tired and wet and dejected over their losses, the survivors of it all were at last relieved by a company of the Notts and Derby Battalion (English), the same men they had fought with in Belgium.

Then followed a hike to St. Souplet, a brief rest there, and another tramp to Tincourt, where they were put aboard a train and taken to Glisy for a real rest. Here the company celebrated the signing of the Armistice, remaining there until November 24, when it entrained for the Le Mans area, finding billets in St. Celerin. In December another move was made to Connerre, where the company settled down to prepare itself for the trip back to the home shore.

Meanwhile Lieutenant Reagan had been sent to hospital ill, and Lieutenant J. B. Jessup was placed in command. Soon after him, Captain John A. Korschen was assigned to command the company, while two 2d Lieutenants—Edward L. Moran and John A. Kennedy—came to us soon afterward. And then, in January, Lieutenant Schimpf returned from hospital and was reassigned to the company.

HARRY T. MITCHELL, Sergeant.

M COMPANY



THE morning the new colors were presented to the company found Captain Richard W. Colman in command. Briefly he told his men that their high standard of efficiency, both physical and intellectual, presaged wonderful things for Company M.

Nor was he mistaken in his estimate of their worth. But if Captain Colman had good material on which to work, the company itself was equally fortunate in having such a man at its head, and he lost no time getting the outfit into shape. He was a strict disciplinarian and an excellent drill-master, and his own conformity with regulations to the minutest detail resulted in winning the esteem and confidence of all his men, and of being looked upon as an exemplar of "affaires militaires." It was under his guidance that the company on several occasions won the congratulations of Colonel Willard C. Fisk, and was repeatedly referred to as the best drilled company in the regiment. Unfortunately he was denied the privilege of seeing the fruits of his efforts on foreign shores. A higher command was in store for Captain Colman, and he departed overseas to accept the promotion, leaving the company in command of Lieutenant Murray E. Cramer. To assist him in his task, Lieutenant Cramer had Lieutenant Carey E. Walrath, Lieutenant William Stout, Lieutenant Charles W. Hagen and Lieutenant Earl K. Palmer.

A more acceptable choice than Lieutenant Cramer to the men of Company M could not have been made. Had it been left to them to select a C.O., Lieutenant Cramer undoubtedly would have been the man. He was always referred to as "Murray," and was ever a great favorite with everyone. He was a man of affable disposition, kind, courteous, and genial, and an excellent soldier, and his popularity was increased daily by the impartial attitude he displayed toward

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all. He was strict in discipline, competent and conscientious in everything he undertook, going "out of his way" to find comfort for his men and spending sleepless nights in looking after their interests. Lieutenant Cramer stands out pre-eminently as a man of exceptional qualities and abilities, and one whose worth was appreciated by all under his command.

It was under his guidance that the company completed its training, and a lasting tribute to his efforts was the assignment, after a review by Sir Douglas Haig, of the regiment to the British forces to be used as shock troops, the 3d Battalion being known as the Shock Battalion. Shortly afterward Lieutenant Cramer led his company into Belgium. He had as his assistants Lieutenant Carey Walrath and Lieutenant Earl Palmer, Lieutenant Stout having been transferred to another company, while Lieutenant Hagen was returned to America. While in Belgium Lieutenant Cramer covered himself with glory. He went about in the trenches encouraging his men and inspiring confidence by his abandonment of thought for his own personal safety. But one man was lost to his command during the stay in Belgium, and this remarkable record is attributed solely to the zeal and personal interest displayed by Lieutenant Cramer for his men.

Too much credit cannot be given to his assistant, Lieutenant Walrath, for his participation in the affairs of the company. He was a man of large proportions, and his achievements were commensurate with his stature. He put his whole soul into everything he ever attempted. No undertaking was too great—none too small. Were it barbed wire that had to be laid or re-enforced, Lieutenant Walrath led the detail. Should a raid be ordered, he was the first man over the top. To him the company is indebted also for its long list of experts and sharpshooters. Lieutenant Walrath was an expert rifleman himself, and one who knew how to impart his knowledge of that science to others. On several occasions he took command of the company while Lieutenant Cramer was away at school, and his quick judgment and intelligence in handling delicate situations showed him to have been a man well qualified to lead those under his command.

Having left Belgium, the next engagement of the company was the attack on the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918. That was a test to try the mettle of any company, and we were led over the top by Lieutenant Cramer, Lieutenant Walrath being in command of the 1st Platoon, Sergeant MacDonnell in charge of the 2d, Sergeant Bartro in charge of the 3d, while Sergeant Getman led the 4th. The following morning witnessed heroic sacrifices. Lieutenant Cramer

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and Lieutenant Walrath both made the supreme sacrifice, as did also Lieutenant Harry Robinson, who had previously been assigned to Company M, but who was on detached service in charge of the Battalion Intelligence Section.

Space does not permit comment on the many fine qualities and heroic conduct of the men of Company M who were killed or wounded in that engagement. But three men in the company, who gave their lives, stand out in the minds of their comrades. They are Corporal James H. Cassidy, Sergeant John J. Crowley, and Corporal Richard McNally. Corporal Cassidy, a man of sterling qualities, was beloved by everyone with whom he came in contact. An even disposition, a kind heart, and marked consideration for his men made "Jim" by far the most popular man in the company. He was one of whom his country is deservedly proud. There was but one Jim Cassidy, and when he was killed, while leading his men in action, the company suffered an irreparable loss. Sergeant John J. Crowley and Corporal Richard McNally were excellent soldiers and popular men, facts testified to by all. "Honest John Crowley," as he was called, well deserved the appellation. He was honest as the day is long, a kind, lovable man, and he heroically gave up his life while leading his men as an example of unselfishness and sacrifice. Corporal McNally radiated sunshine wherever he went. "Dick" was always welcome, and one always felt better after his visit. He was competent, courageous, and kind—an excellent soldier and a staunch friend. He died in action, leading his machine gun squad. The sunshine of the company was extinguished, but the memory of his excellent characteristics will live in the minds of his comrades for all time.

"I am proud to have had you in my command," wrote Sir Douglas Haig of the British forces. It was the conduct of such men as those just referred to that he had in mind when he wrote that commendation. He unquestionably referred also to men like Privates John Murtha and Joseph Harrison; men like Tony George and Ed. McNamara, Corporal Harry McKay and Daniel O'Brien, David J. Jones and Daniel L. Pritchett, Harry Dudley and Chester Bell, and many others whose names appear on the Roll of Honor of the company.

He referred undoubtedly to men like Corporal Thos. S. Healey and Private George K. Hagemeyer, who were both wounded and returned from their respective hospitals in time to join their company and go over the top in a later engagement, and to Sergeants like Victor J. McCarthy, Raymond N. Collins, and Dominick Dwyer, who

COMPANY M

held the company together after its officers were lost. Sir Douglas referred to all the men whose names are indelibly inscribed under the heading "Recommended for Medals for Bravery." Their citations testify to their valorous deeds. What conduct more heroic can be found in all history than that of Corporal John McCord Granger, who, while lying on the field with a leg blown off above the knee, refused assistance from his men when they ran to his aid, directing them instead to continue the assault on the enemy? Who would not be proud to have had under his command men like Thomas Clark and Ralph Kretchmar, both of whom were seriously wounded while fearlessly rushing a machine gun post? Or like Corporal Samuel J. Foley, Richard Fulton, or Richard Sutherland, who, after fighting like demons all day, voluntarily took upon themselves the task of searching the battlefield at night to find some comrade whose wounds compelled him to lie where he fell until carried off the field? For coolness, bravery, and gallant service few excelled Corporals Joseph Dixon, Martin Eagan, and James Small. Nor can we forget the invaluable assistance rendered by Corporal Cecil A. Arthur not only to his own company, but to a detachment from Company L after that company suffered a heavy loss of non-commissioned officers. The Battalion Intelligence Section was taken care of by Sergeant Raymond Jeal after the death of its officer, Lieutenant Harry Robinson. Sergeant Jeal was an expert rifleman, and, although seriously wounded and unable to communicate further with his section, he picked up his rifle and increased the number of enemy casualties as he lay in a shell hole awaiting the stretcher bearers.

Nor is the commendation of the Field Marshal confined solely to the men of the ranks of Company M. It extends to and includes all the cooks, who labored unceasingly while under heavy artillery fire both in Belgium and in France. It was their task to furnish the men with hot meals at irregular hours. While at Busigny the ranks began to grow thin; every available man was put up into the line, and it is to the credit of all the cooks on that occasion that they voluntarily left the field kitchen, picked up the rifles of their fallen comrades, and took their places in the front line trench, thus aiding their comrades to beat off the attacks of the enemy.

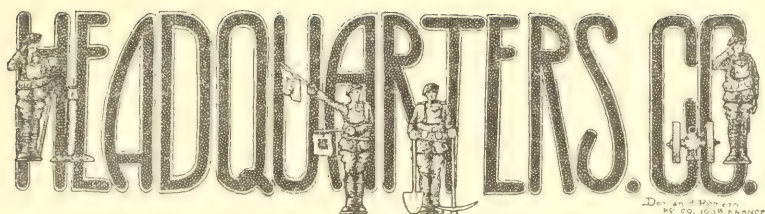
The names of two medical men assigned to the company appear on the list "Recommended for Medals for Bravery." They were Allen Russell Mann and Vincent E. O'Brien. We of Company M share the Field Marshal's pride in having had such men in our company. Both medical men displayed the highest degree of heroism;

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both well merited the decorations bestowed. The former, Allen R. Mann, made the supreme sacrifice while attending to the wounded. He was an honest, conscientious, and jovial fellow whose constant smile reflected his happy disposition. Awakened at all hours of the night, he cheerfully offered his services. He seemed happiest when caring for others, and when far out in No Man's Land he was killed by a shell while dressing a comrade's wound. He left a legacy of pride to his company and his country that will be cherished for all time. O'Brien well earned the commendation of all. Fortune favored him in all the battles, as he fearlessly stuck to the company throughout, dressing wounds under heavy enemy fire, carrying wounded comrades back to a place of safety, and risking his own life while heroically searching the field for wounded while the battle raged.

Shortly after the Hindenburg engagement Lieutenant Bragdon was assigned to take command. He led his company over the top at St. Souplet, and so successfully did he handle it that very few casualties resulted. The next day Lieutenant Joseph F. Snyder took command of the company, Lieutenant Bragdon having been assigned to another command. It was Lieutenant Snyder who was in command of the company when the Armistice was signed, and it was deeply regretted by all the men in the company that the opportunity did not present itself to have him lead them into action. Later the company had as its commanding officer Captain George R. Dunsbaugh.

JOHN L. MACDONNELL, Sergeant.



WHEN the Headquarters Company arrived at Camp Wadsworth it consisted of the non-commissioned staff, the mounted orderlies, and the band, and was a non-combatant unit under the command of Captain (Adjutant) Douglas C. Despard.

On October 11, 1917, however, the company was reorganized, and its relation to the regiment was greatly changed.

Under this reorganization the personnel was increased from 1 officer and 68 men to 6 officers and 330 men, which totaled 86 more than authorized for any other company.

From that time on it became one of the most important factors of the regiment, as it consisted of an Intelligence Section and the following platoons: Signal, One-pounder Cannon, Trench Mortar, and Pioneer, in addition to the old Headquarters Company. In all, it represented a small body of auxiliary troops, from various branches of the service, who were to act in co-operation with the line companies.

The men of each platoon were specialized in their line of work, and put through a schooling in order that they might gain the highest point of efficiency in performing their respective duties.

On October 9, 1917, Captain Wade H. Hayes, formerly C.O. of Company I, was assigned to Headquarters Company. Captain Despard was thus relieved of his duties as C.O. in order that he might carry on his duties as regimental adjutant.

The value of the company was soon recognized, and great confidence was placed in the assistance it would render the line companies when in action. In command of the various platoons were: Lieutenant Kenneth C. Wilson, One-pounder Cannon; Lieutenant Thomas J. Brady, Intelligence Section; Lieutenant Richard H. McIntyre, Signal Platoon; Lieutenant Arthur Talbot, Pioneer Platoon; and Lieutenant Eugene J. Mullaney, Stokes Mortar Platoon.

These officers all contributed largely toward the success which the company made later on.

Captain Hayes left on December 8, 1917, to report for duty on the General Staff in France, and Lieutenant Wilson became acting C.O.

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In the meantime the men were being sent to various schools throughout the division where they received instruction from English, French, and American officers along the lines which they were to specialize in.

On April 28, 1918, the regiment left camp to proceed to the port of embarkation. At that time the company was highly efficient.

Two days before embarking for overseas, Lieutenant McIntyre was assigned to the Stokes Mortar Platoon, and Lieutenant John C. Freeman, who was formerly a sergeant in our ranks, succeeded him as commander of the Signal Platoon.

After our arrival in France our training was continued on a more practical basis. Small details of men were sent to the trenches in charge of our officers to gain experience under actual conditions.

As a result of the close co-operation of the officers and men during all the training period, the company became a powerful organization, and proved itself to be invaluable to the regiment in all its battles. The company made a record of which all its members are proud, and it lived up to the highest expectations of all the officers of the regiment.

In recognition of the services rendered by our officers, the following promotions took place: 1st Lieutenant Wilson, to Captain (C.O., Hdq. Co.), October 1, 1918; 1st Lieutenant Brady, to Captain (Operations Officer), July, 1918; to Major (C.O., First Battalion), November, 1918; 2d Lieutenant Talbot, to 1st Lieutenant (C.O., 37 mm. Cannon Platoon), and to Captain (C.O., Co. C), February, 1919; 2d Lieutenant Mullaney, to 1st Lieutenant (C.O., Intelligence Section); 2d Lieutenant Freeman, to 1st Lieutenant (Regimental Signal Officer); and 2d Lieutenant Allen, to 1st Lieutenant (C.O., Stokes Mortar Platoon). These changes made two vacancies, to which Lieutenant Robert E. L. Hall and Lieutenant Earl Langstreth were assigned.

It is interesting to note that Lieutenant Wilson received his captaincy while in the trenches on October 1, 1918, two days after the regiment had broken through the Hindenburg Line.



IT is a well known fact in all military circles that the signals are one of the most important units in all the branches of the service. Without them the finest fighting organization is practically paralyzed when in contact with the enemy. They form the nerve system of the army, and many times the success or failure of a unit in battle depends upon them. A word or two spoken in code over the telephone; the flash of a lamp; the buzzing of a Fuller-phone; or the flash of the wireless, has often brought glorious victory or disastrous defeat.

Although classified as a non-combatant, the signalman often finds himself going "over the top" with his instruments slung over his shoulder and his rifle and bayonet in hand, fighting side by side with his comrades in the first wave.

This is one of the most trying times for him, as he must never lose sight of the fact that he has other and more important duties to perform than that of driving the enemy from a strongly intrenched position. He must always be on the alert, and be ready to act quickly in case of emergency, for upon his action may depend the saving or losing of the lives of the men with whom he is stationed, or it may mean the success or failure of the attack in which they are engaged.

The one thing which should be uppermost in his mind at all times is: "I am a signalman."

From Regimental Headquarters the wires may be seen going in all directions like a huge spider web leading back to some Brigade Headquarters, or some artillery commander, and then again to the right and left in connection with the regiments on the flanks; or forward to the different Battalion Headquarters.

From there they branch out, and continue on until they reach the front line companies. These wires must be kept in repair at all times in order that the commanding officer can have full control over his command as a unit, and not as three or four different units. It is under these conditions that the men of our Signal Platoon carried out their duties in the line.

While at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., the platoon, consisting of 76 men, was in command of Lieutenant Richard H. McIntyre.

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During our stay there we received a thorough course of training in all methods of signaling used in modern warfare. Two days before embarking for over-seas service Lieutenant John C. Freeman succeeded Lieutenant McIntyre as platoon commander.

Upon arriving in France we were again put through a course of intensive training preparatory to going into action. Small details of men were sent to the lines at various times in order to get some practical experience in the trenches.

When the regiment went into action for the first time, it was in a position just in front of Mt. Kemmel in Belgium, a place which had become known the world over because of the terrible battles and the large number of lives that had been lost by both sides there in the struggles to gain possession of it.

Here we were placed under the guiding hand of the English signalmen, who were most efficient in this work, and in a very short time we were able to take care of things ourselves. Our next trip into the lines was at the same place and during the whole stay the signaling was handled in a most creditable way in spite of the fact that the game was still new to most of us. Shortly after this "Jerry" was forced to evacuate his position, and our work there was finished. We were then taken back from the lines for a short rest and more training.

It was not long, however, before we learned that we were to take part in breaking through the Hindenburg Line, which was one of the most strongly fortified systems of trenches on the Western Front. The defense south of Vendhuile, before Gouy and Le Catelet, was the line assigned us to break through. Personal reconnaissance of our sector the day before we occupied the line disclosed the fact that there was little or no communication forward of Regimental Headquarters.

Nevertheless our men started out immediately after Regimental Headquarters had been established and worked all through the night, under heavy machine gun and shell fire, laying lines forward to Battalion Headquarters, and on to the foremost point attainable in preparation for the attack. This task was extremely difficult because the terrain over which the men worked was unfamiliar to them, and was covered with a mass of shell holes and wire entanglements through which they had to be most careful in picking their way, in order that they might not lose their sense of direction.

Five lines were laid leading to one point alone, but even this was not enough to withstand the Hun shelling, and shortly after zero hour all lines were cut behind our forward regimental station. Our

SIGNALS

men had been given stations throughout the regiment before the attack, and when the battle was at its highest pitch the signalers could be seen with their lamps, rockets, and flashes, fighting their way through the enemy's lines in the very first wave; while the men in the rear stations were working continually for more than forty-eight hours, running new lines forward, to the rear, and to the flanks, and repairing the many breaks which resulted from the terrible counter-barrage with which the enemy kept constantly sweeping our close reserve. Visual communication was tried time and time again without success because of the smoke barrage which had been put down upon our front line in such volume that it was impossible to distinguish anything more than two feet away.

In spite of all these difficulties, which had to be overcome, communication was practically continuous within the regiment with the exception of the 3d Battalion Headquarters, which we were unable to locate shortly after the beginning of the fight. The next day, however, we finally succeeded in getting in touch with them. A few days later our regiment was relieved and sent into reserve.

Our next trip into the lines was in the middle of October, when we relieved the 118th Infantry south of St. Souplet on the Selle River. Again we were called upon to assist in an attack on the Hun, who was making a stubborn resistance on the east bank of the river and in part of St. Souplet. We took advantage of the three days before the attack and installed one of the most complete systems of communication we had yet operated. It was here, for the first and only time, that we used our T.P.S. sets. Everything was in readiness, and we were awaiting orders to attack. The orders came to attack, but not in the sector we had so carefully prepared. That night, relieved by troops from the 30th Division, we moved to a position west of St. Souplet.

The next morning our brigade attacked with the 108th Infantry in the line, and our regiment leapfrogged them at the appointed objective and carried the attack further. In this engagement we attempted to move our wireless forward with the signalmen of the leading Battalion, but the party, having suffered heavy casualties, including four sergeants, were disorganized when they were caught in the enemy's counter-barrage.

This, however, did not stop them, for they reorganized under the remaining corporals and pushed forward until with the troops again. They established telephone communication and put a wireless set in action, this being one of the first times that wireless had been successfully carried over the top during an attack.

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Another of our parties, attached to the 3d Battalion Headquarters, pushed forward, and soon found themselves fighting with the men in the first wave, helping to fill in the large gaps which had been left by the many casualties.

Shortly after the regiment reached its objective telephone communications were put through to the front line in conjunction with the wireless.

We were finally relieved and our signalmen, having fought side by side with the infantry, going over the top morning after morning in the attack, and having worked with unabated zeal throughout all the battles of the regiment, were given their much needed and well earned rest. We were at Glisy when the news of the Armistice came to us, and we then knew that our work in the Great World War was finished. When the next muster roll was taken we fully realized that some of our comrades had made the supreme sacrifice as signalmen on the "Field of Honor"—but *not* in vain.



JUST a brief history of the part played in action by the Stokes Mortar Platoon, as a reminder of the greatest experience of all. Let us pause a moment to think of one who made the supreme sacrifice, Corporal Clarence D. Osterhoudt, who died from the effects of poisonous gases.

Our advance into action began from Terramesnil, where we had spent several weeks of strenuous training. We proceeded to Allaines.

At noon time two days later we began a long hike that lasted until midnight, when we arrived just outside of Ronssoy, a village just back of the lines. There arrangements were made for the method of entry.

The section in charge of Sergeant Patterson and Corporal McNery was to follow the 1st Battalion, whose objective was the Hindenburg Line on the western bank of the St. Quentin Canal. The section in

TRENCH MORTAR

charge of Sergeant Williamson was to follow the 3d Battalion, which was to cross to the opposite side of the canal, and push on to Le Catelet, making a stop so that the 2d Battalion could come up and swing to the left of the 3d Battalion. This section advanced first about midnight. They left with a "GS" wagon loaded with ammunition, following in the rear of the battalion. Because of the congestion of traffic the section's progress was very slow, so that when dawn came they had not reached their destination. They had advanced as far as a road leading directly out of the village of Ronssoy, where they established an ammunition dump. For the remainder of that night and the following day the men waited for further orders, until at three o'clock instructions to move up to battalion headquarters came. In order to effect this move they proceeded across six hundred yards of open country constantly shelled and swept by machine gun fire. From this point they advanced to an extreme point in the line, "Doleful Post," a place that was well named. It commanded an excellent view of the enemy's lines, but to take advantage of this was to place ourselves in the face of terrific hurricanes of fire from weapons of every sort,—“whizz bangs,” “minnies,” and a drum roll of machine gun fire.

No weapon of the enemy seemed to be idle. This was the Hindenburg Line at a point that was probably the best organized system of field defenses ever constructed.

The other two sections commanded by Sergeant Patterson and Corporal McNery remained in Ronssoy near the ammunition dump until the following night after the other section had left. During this time the men transferred the ammunition to a cross-road. On the morning of September 29 they advanced from the cross-road along a sunken road leading directly out of the village and into the open, a road that was pockmarked with shell holes and covered with enemy dead, and constantly shelled. At places this road came to the level where it was always under observation. The ammunition carriers made two trips, arriving with the second load just in time to join the rest, who had moved up ahead of the front line, to the tape line. It was not an easy task to get ammunition up under the prevailing circumstances.

Several men fell because of gas, shell shock, and complete exhaustion.

What a picture those Véry lights made—the black rolling country in the heavy mist!

It seemed but a minute after reaching the tape and getting into

shell holes in a skirmish line when the barrage opened out, and told us zero hour had arrived, and then the whistles sounded while the men started out at a slow walk, on an advance that was not broken until a smoke screen was effected, completely blinding many of the advancing troops. To move through it would have been disastrous, as was learned afterwards, so instead we jumped into a line of trenches just back of us and waited. When the cloud lifted, knowledge of our whereabouts came to us. We were completely surrounded by "Jerry" machine gun nests and we were short of ammunition, but we managed to get one nest in front with what Stokes Mortar shells we had brought up. And then we got down to the business of infantrymen.

During the day an enemy plane was brought down just as it was about to make its last swoop upon us preparatory to opening fire.

Then those admirable fellows, the Australians, came up, wiping out the enemy in our rear and, after seeing several tanks blown up by the enemy's point-blank fire in their attempt to locate the machine gun nests in front, being wiped out, opening the way to continue the advance. Four days in this narrow trench until our relief came, and resumed the advance, while we withdrew. We went to a camp near Tincourt for a brief rest of two or three days, and then went up to follow in support the advance on the enemy.

Three days and nights of hiking steadily until at Vaux-Andigny the regiment took over the front line while we were established in a cellar fifty yards in the rear of the 1st Battalion to wait for action against a possible counter-attack by the enemy. For three days and nights we were in this position, going out on carrying-parties and, throughout one night, holding the front line while some men of Company A went out for prisoners, until we were ordered to follow the 1st Battalion three miles over to our left. Preparatory to taking up the advance we established an ammunition dump at a cross-road, leaving two guns there, and went over to a farm eight hundred yards away and found cover in a small hut alongside a stone wall surrounding the farm. On the night of our arrival a shell hit the barn, which caught fire and burned down, leaving us undisturbed in our little hut. For that night and the following day and night we worked until the next morning, when we were to go over. The enemy put over a terrific barrage that morning. Arrangements were made to follow the advance this time in reserve with our ammunition and guns brought up by a limber.

Two men were detailed to meet us at the cross-roads. We waited for them to return, but in vain, and zero hour was fast approaching.

TRENCH MORTAR

Lieutenant Allen, who had taken over command of the platoon after we had lost Lieutenant McIntyre on the 29th, ordered us all to go out and join the two men in waiting and move on from there while Corporal Newman was left at the farm to guide us in the direction in which the line advanced in case we were delayed. The enemy's shelling became more furious than before we started out, but miraculously we all arrived safely at the cross-roads. The two men were there, but no limber. We waited; zero hour came, and our barrage opened up, and still no limber, whereupon we took the two guns and what ammunition we could carry through that terrific shelling, and after a never-to-be-forgotten trip back, we arrived at the farm with all but a very few men who had been badly gassed.

No one was there at the time. We returned to our hut and found that the platoon was in very bad condition. We who were able took to restoring the others, and in doing so found that the work could be extended to outside, where there were many seriously wounded, who had been brought in by the stretcher bearers. We established a first aid station, and proceeded to care for the wounded until at noon, when two men, who had been sent out to find Regimental Headquarters, returned with instructions to move on to St. Souplet. We had sent the men who were disabled to the rear by ambulance, so that when we started out there were less than a dozen. At dusk we arrived at Regimental Headquarters in St. Souplet, and at nine o'clock that evening we moved on up to the line. The following morning we went "over the top" again, moving on until the enemy's resistance by machine gun fire became so stubborn we had to stop. We got our gun into action there with what ammunition we had, and, when that was gone, we became infantrymen, going out on patrols, and acting as runners while two undertook to find out the disposition of the battalion. The following night we quartered ourselves in what we called the orchard, in "bivvies" and dugouts "Jerry" had been kind enough to make for us, and the next morning resumed the advance to a place some thousand yards ahead. This was held for three or four days, when relief came, which made us happy.

ONE POUNDER



ON the morning of May 23, 1918, the U.S.S. *Susquehanna* landed at Brest, France, with a contingent of troops from the 107th U. S. Infantry.

Among them were those of the 37 mm. Gun Platoon, better known as the "One Pounders" of Headquarters Company, consisting of one officer and 38 enlisted men. Hard work at drills, manœuvres, schools and ranges fitted this platoon for the hardships they had to endure, but the physical condition of the men and our wonderful morale carried us through some of the bloodiest and fiercest battles of the war to the final victory. Though we had often been under fire of long range guns and figured in numerous air raids, our first real baptism of enemy fire was at Mont Kemmel, Belgium: working in co-operation with the British we helped drive the Germans from that strong point, thus experiencing our first victory, and winning the praise of our English comrades for coolness and bravery while under fire for the first time.

On Sunday morning, September 29, 1918, the entire three guns and personnel of the platoon played a very important part in breaking the famous "Hindenburg Line." Early in the morning the three guns had been assigned to their sectors, and, at the proper time, went over the top.

One crew advanced with their gun even ahead of the first line of advancing infantry, and were cut off from the rest of the regiment by the enemy counter-attack. With a mere handful of men they were compelled to fortify and hold a trench all night, and were relieved by the Australians early next morning.

For two weeks following the breaking of the Hindenburg Line the platoon advanced steadily with the regiment after the retreating enemy. At one time, near Busigny, one gun covered a very important gap in our line that the infantry could not command, and held this position until relieved by the English.

In the battle of St. Souplet, the platoon won admiration in advancing across open fields that were enfiladed by enemy machine gun fire. Dashing forward from shell hole to shell hole, four men on a piece, we reached our first objective.

Guns were in position and ready for a counter-attack as soon as

ORDERLIES

the front line of infantry came up. In the crossing of La Selle River, we dragged our guns across a quickly constructed bridge, and struggled with the heavy pieces up the heights on the other side. The following morning, after the crossing of the river, owing to the large number of casualties in the line companies, the whole platoon, except those who were left on guard on the guns, salvaged rifles and ammunition that the enemy had left in their hasty retreat, and went over the top as infantrymen.

All men in the platoon suffered from either wounds or gas, and one of our finest comrades, Private Cassius C. Gross, made the supreme sacrifice.



THE mounted section of Headquarters Company operated abroad along lines vastly different from those it was intended to follow at the time of its formation in the United States. Originally organized as Mounted Scouts, the men were taught proficiency in cavalry drill and in all branches of expert horsemanship. Trained in New York and at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., for purposes set forth in the infantry drill regulations, in addition to their instruction in cavalry tactics, the platoon later became known as the Mounted Orderly Section.

As such, it went to France with the Headquarters Company, and there its twenty-nine members were utilized as vital parts of the fighting machinery of the regiment. Some of the men were ordered to the Officers' Training School of the A.E.F., at Langres (Haut Marne), France; some were transferred to the Division Headquarters Troop, and others remained with the regiment to form the nucleus of the body of runners and orderlies.

The runners comprised one of the chief liaison arms of the regiment during actual combat operations, establishing swift and sure communication at all times when the telephone became impracticable.

At Regimental Headquarters were attached runners and mounted orderlies. The mounted men operated between the Regimental and

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Brigade Headquarters; the unmounted men between the Regimental Headquarters and the Headquarters of the three battalions.

In all the movements and engagements of the regiment the runners had important rôles to play, and they bore heavy responsibilities through periods of danger and privation in a manner which called forth words of commendation from their officers. The flooded shell holes of Belgium and the shot-torn trenches of northern France were not designed for the convenience of military messengers, but the runner was expected to surmount these obstacles—and he did.

Usually the runners worked in pairs, thus establishing a greater degree of certainty that the mission would be successfully accomplished.

If "Jerry" were to stop the delivery of an order that "zero" hour would be at 5.50 A.M., 29th September, he first had to disable or kill both runners.

The events in the Ypres sector, opposite Mont Kemmel, in the early summer, were largely "warming up" exercises, for there the men got their first whiff of battle smoke. When opportunity occurred they worked out map problems, sketched trenches, roads and trails, and became thoroughly drilled in the use of prismatic compass and protractor.

The men learned from the English Tommies and the Australians with whom they were associated the lessons taught those sturdy fighting men during four years of experiences.

In the attack on the Hindenburg Line the work of the section in combat extended over open ground and through trench systems with wire entanglements everywhere. All approaches to attack positions were ceaselessly smothered by concentrated German fire. It was necessary that the runner summon to his aid all the craft, courage and endurance with which he was endowed. He had to get the message through; to do that he first had to "get through" himself, although frequently working under direct enemy observation.

The varied nature of the terrain rendered his task extremely difficult.

Following up the attack came the advance against the Germans, lasting about three weeks. In these engagements the runners were confronted with new and unexpected situations and problems. Whether it was a matter of notifying an officer to at all costs hold a position here, or to make an attack there, or to send a patrol somewhere else, it was all the same to the runner—always ready, always able, always resourceful.

PIONEERS

Information wanted? Send a runner; Battalion wants ammunition? Send a runner; Change zero hour? Send a runner; Rations needed? Send a runner; Someone needs a guide? Send a runner.

That was the story of the chase after "Jerry" so far as the runners were concerned.



THE Pioneer Platoon was the section of the Headquarters Company which constructs field fortifications, emplacements for one-pounder cannon, bombers, and wire entanglements in their various forms.

Also, it was called on to do forestry work, and to attend to military construction matters in general. These special duties, important as they were, however, were not allowed to interfere with the training of the members of the platoon as capable infantry soldiers.

After arriving at Brest in May and proceeding to Flanders, the platoon's work consisted chiefly of reconstruction operations up to September 25, when the section arrived at Tincourt (near Peronne) from Terramesnil, and marched to Allaines in the hotly contested sector between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

During that period and continuing to September 25 the platoon perfected a system of trench defenses close to Mont Kemmel, then held by the Germans; in this task it co-operated with details from the 102d Engineers, much of the work being done under artillery and machine gunfire.

At Allaines, where final preparations were made to attack and break through the Hindenburg Line, the platoon devised a relief map, 30 by 90 feet, in an open field, showing all trenches, barbed wire entanglements, streams and every detail, including contour lines, which would be of importance in an attack on the Hindenburg Line or in formulating plans.

The platoon left Allaines September 27 to relieve troops stationed in front of the Hindenburg Line. That night it was separated into

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details, being attached for special duty to the trench mortar and one-pounder cannon sections and to Regimental Headquarters. Others were largely utilized in action as ammunition carriers to the front line, also carrying rations up. One detachment became regimental and battalion runners. The men assigned to the one-pounder cannon and trench mortar platoons were used as infantrymen, and their thorough combat training stood them in good stead. They went over the top with the line troops of the regiment on the fateful morning of September 29, and conducted themselves in a splendid fashion in the famous assault on the strong enemy positions.

The platoon entered the battle of the Hindenburg Line with a strength of 50 men and came out with 41. It supplied details for burying the dead and for salvaging captured material on October 1, being relieved October 2.

The platoon returned to the front lines October 12; the men again operating as infantry fighters, ammunition carriers, ration details, and gas sentinels in the advances and attacks through Bellicourt, Montbrehain, Premont, St. Souplet, and Busigny.

The platoon received various commendations, one from the General commanding the 54th Brigade, addressed to the Commanding Officer of the Headquarters Company, in which high praise was given for work performed at Rancheval (near Terramesnil).

Much of the work of the section was done in association with pioneers and engineers of the British and Australian armies, and the "Yankees" found it a pleasure to co-operate with their brothers-in-arms from across the seas.

The platoon, proud of the recognition its work had won, laid down its arms with gratitude for the opportunity it had had to support a noble cause in its country's name.



WHEN it was announced that the Seventh Regiment intended organizing an enlisted band it became a matter of wide discussion throughout musical and military circles. While the regiment always had a field band on its roster, the band was composed of professional musicians, hired whenever the occasion presented itself, and it is needless to say that they were the best artists obtainable.

Some received the news with great enthusiasm, while others appeared quite skeptical as to the outcome. That the famous Seventh Regiment Band, known from coast to coast, was to be replaced by an enlisted band seemed more than one could imagine. However, the move went into effect and everybody stood pat to await results.

Lawrence Mansfield Matt was selected as Band Leader. Mr. Matt had formerly been bandmaster of the 22d Engineers, and was a man of wide experience in the military music field. He began immediately to work, and in a few days had a band in the making. The news that the Seventh was forming a band spread like wild-fire, and Mr. Matt received many applications from musicians who desired to enlist. Those who produced the proper credentials were given a try-out, and selected according to their ability.

It was not long after that we found ourselves in training at Camp Wadsworth. Mr. Matt installed a system of individual practice, and the constant efforts of the boys worked wonders. When the reorganization took place we were reinforced by musicians from the 1st Regiment. They were all clean-cut boys and proved to be excellent musicians.

The band rapidly won its way into the good graces of the regiment. Trying to play "Guard Mount" with the thermometer below zero, and with the valves of the instruments frozen tight, was one of the many humorous experiences of the band in Camp Wadsworth.

Finally we received the long-awaited orders to leave for the embarkation point, and awoke one morning to find ourselves in Camp Stuart, Newport News. Before many days had passed we boarded the good ship *Susquehanna* for our voyage overseas.

Between giving two concerts a day and entertainments for the boys, the members of the band found little time to think of seasickness. After two weeks of rolling about we landed in France, and it is need-

less to say that it was a welcome sight. The band struck up the "Marseillaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by a few popular airs. Everybody was happy. After leaving the ship, and during our march through Brest, the populace received us with shouts and loud cheers. It was humorous to note the effect some of the instruments had on the natives. The baritone saxophone particularly was an object of mystery to them.

We went on into camp, where we pitched shelter tents. Pulling stakes early the next morning, we marched to the depot, and it was then that we received our introduction to the cattle cars in which we were to ride. It was quite different from traveling in a Pullman, as we had done once in the States.

After riding two days and two nights we reached our destination, being received by German air bombers who gave us a real demonstration of a raid. Owing to the flashes and the noise of the anti-aircraft guns, many of the boys thought they were right up in the front line trenches.

The raid was over in a short time, the Boche not inflicting any damage, and we proceeded on our way to camp just outside the city.

Early the next morning we started on our first long hike on French soil. We carried full equipment, including instruments, and when we finally reached our destination late that night we were weary and footsore.

It proved to be quite a town, and our stay there was indeed a pleasant one. We gave a concert every afternoon, and the daily attendance showed that the people appreciated our presence.

From then on it was hike, hike, hike, rehearsals, concerts, and then more hikes. Wherever the regiment went the band was always sure to go. Whenever music was required the band was right on the job. If the men asked for a song, a member of the band was always there to accommodate them. It was our duty to entertain the men, and we left nothing undone in order to give them the best entertainment possible. Having open-air concerts interrupted by air raids was a frequent occurrence.

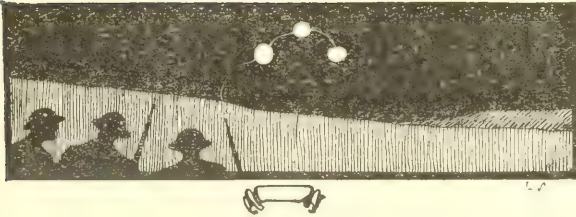
"Digging in" was an exercise in which we often indulged. Longing for a cigarette at night, and not being permitted to smoke on account of air raids, was an ideal test of will power and discipline.

When the regiment was in the line the band was utilized in different capacities. One detail was sent to detonate bombs at the ammunition dump; another detail was used for loading and unloading lorries at the same dump. More than once the boys were pulled off their bunks

BAND

in the wee hours of the morning to load trucks with ammunition. Still another detail was used for guard purposes. The one job which was not to our liking was that of burying dead Germans.

Playing at hospitals for the sick and wounded, giving concerts at various aerodromes, music for church services on Sundays, and providing vaudeville shows for the men comprised the work of the band, and we believe we "carried on" well to the very end.





THE Machine Gun Company first set foot on the soil of France May 24, 1918, when Lieutenant Gadebusch's detachment from the *Susquehanna* landed at Brest. On the 25th Captain Whitney and the balance of the company from the *Antigone* joined them at Camp Pontanezen. The following day we were formally introduced to those famous cars, "40 hommes—8 chevaux." In them we went as far as Noyelles, the detraining station. Jerry very considerably staged an air raid for our benefit that night. Amateurs in war, we mistook the reports of the anti-aircraft batteries for a general bombardment, and imagined we had reached the battle regions.

Lieutenant Gadebusch and Private Chaffiotte comprised the advance party to make reservations at the Hotel Fabrique de Chicorée, in the suburbs at St. Firmin. The days at St. Firmin and La Bassée afforded us an education. We formed the acquaintance of "vin blanc" and "conyack." "Pop" Geer began the rounds of the farmhouses, and acquired an insatiable appetite for eggs and chips. The non-coms attended a machine gun school, and Jimmie Thompson first qualified as a platoon commander. At La Bassée limbers were issued to us. It is officially stated that there were only sixteen men who did not apply for jobs in the stables.

On June 18 "Cy" Batson routed the company out at an early hour of the morning, and Captain Whitney led us across the meadows of the Somme to Hurt. It was a long, hot hike. Packs were heavy,—in those days we were unsophisticated enough to carry pajamas, tent-poles, and extra tin mirrors. The cool evening quiet of billets was never more inviting. Hurt is just two kilometers from Cayeux-sur-Mer, and Cayeux is a garden spot of the earth. It is Palm Beach, Monte Carlo, and Long Branch combined. Every Saturday and Sun-

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day afternoon one could see half the company bathing on the beach. The other half of the company could be found in the restaurants and cafés, where the champagne flowed not a whit slower than the waves on the shore. And, strange to say, in those odd moments when we were not at Cayeux, we picked up a lot of inside information about the Vickers gun. The non-coms had come back from the Machine Gun School with a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of the gun. This they imparted to the company. There was not a man in a gun squad who could not explain the sequences, strip the gun, remedy the stoppages, and give the name of every part, down to the smallest washer. We also had our first target practice with the new guns.

The authorities evidently became jealous of our life at Hurt, for the Machine Gun Company found itself celebrating the "Glorious Fourth" on a freight train. Near St. Omer we detrained and started a month of grueling hikes and bivouacs. Most of the time we were separated from the regiment. Clairmarais, Kinderbelck, Ledringhem, Winnezele, Nieurlet, Etrehem, Lederzeele, Oudezeele are all home towns for the company. Each locality has its associations; in the Forêt de Clairmarais we saw our first trenches—reserve, to be sure—but trenches. Kinderbelck means night hiking. Ledringhem was the scene of an awe-inspiring pay-day party. At Winnezele we lost Captain Whitney, the best Captain in the world; and gained Captain Andrews, the best Captain in the world. Those statements sound paradoxical, but the Machine Gun Company will back those two captains against any the army can offer. At Etrehem we did much shooting on the range. We remember Nieurlet because of the bombing of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion. Lederzeele brings recollections of cold, wet bivouacs. At Oudezeele, "Rus" Hallock and "Hen" Smith became second lieutenants. At Oudezeele, also, Lieutenant Harry left us as the result of shell shock contracted at Winnezele. Lieutenant Harry was one of the original members of the company, and it never seemed quite the same after he left.

This period of training made us hard as nails. On August 1 we were given a try-out in the East Poperinghe line as reserve near Condiment Cross. By the end of our stay there we had learned to remark nonchalantly, "Huh! that ain't gas. That's only cordite smoke."

The Poperinghe venture proved successful, so we were promoted to positions in the Dickebusch sector, where we fired our first belts for democracy. Dickebusch was "quiet." Dieffenbacher was our only

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casualty. While Dief was enjoying a siesta in a shelter, a 5.9 came through the roof, with the result that he took a furlough to hospital. But, quiet or noisy, Dickebusch afforded enough machine gun bullets and H.E. to supply every man with a first-class narrow escape story. The Boeschepe trip was the last chapter in the Belgian campaign. While we held the Boeschepe reserve line (by long distance from Abeele) Lieutenant Harry Adsit joined the company and took command of the 2d Platoon.

On September 3 the Machine Gun Company entrained at Proven with the rest of the regiment. The next night we arrived at Terramesnil. After the best estaminet in the city had been appropriated for company headquarters and recreation room, shelter tents were pitched in the back yard. The final training period was under way. We learned the most secret workings of the Vickers. We went on manœuvres. We visited machine gun ranges, rifle ranges, and pistol ranges. Finally came the last night in a back area. The Machine Gun estaminet was jammed. There were speeches and drinks. Closing time came—and went. There were more speeches and more flying corks, and songs. Finally, in the small hours, the party broke up.

The next thing we remember were the ruins of Allaines.

News came that we were to take part in a big attack on the Hindenburg Line. On September 27 the company was in the trenches at Ronsoy. Two days later we followed the infantry over the top. The formation was an échelon of platoons, the 1st Platoon on the right, leading. As our job was to protect the exposed left flank, this formation gave the maximum flexibility for all possibilities. The advance was resisted with machine gun fire, which told heavily on the company. Lieutenant Willis was killed while gallantly leading the 3d Platoon. Lieutenant Gadebusch, at the head of the 1st Platoon, received a bullet through the lung. The Captain was shot through the arm while directing some close-order work with the Jerries. The total casualties were 21 killed and 52 wounded. Less than half of those who went over came back. But the Machine Gun Company had accomplished its mission.

The "Skipper" had to go to the hospital, whereupon Lieutenant Adsit took command of the company. The majority of the guns had been hit or were out of commission. Practically all of the ammunition belts had been expended. So Monday afternoon the company marched back to St. Emilie. On Wednesday we went up again to perform the hardest work of the war—to bury our dead.

On October 3 we rejoined the regiment at Doingt, where there

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followed four days of cleaning up. The mechanics worked on the guns. "Charlie" Barton issued wagon-loads of supplies. On October 7 we left Doingt, and, with the rest of the regiment, followed the advance through Bellicourt, Montbrehain, and Premont to Busigny. On the night of the 10th we went into La Haie Meneresse. How the bullets and whiz-bangs came over that night! At dawn the company took up positions to cover the break between the divisional sectors. The next morning, during a bombardment, Corporal Boyer and Private Grant were killed and several others were wounded. Lieutenant Adsit was severely wounded, so it was necessary to summon Lieutenant Gow from the transport to take command of the company. Then the whole company took positions in a field southeast of La Haie Meneresse, where there was a more adequate field of fire. Our remembrance of that field are gas and rain and working four hours on and ten minutes off. Finally, on the 16th, we received word that the division was to attack in the morning.

Shortly after the barrage started on the 17th, the company and transport filed down the road through St. Souplet. At the Selle River we were halted and told to await orders. The company was to be held in support until it was learned where machine guns were most needed. It was there that we learned of the death of Lieutenant Gow, who had gone ahead with the infantry to find suitable roads for the transport. Lieutenant Johnson, our fourth commanding officer in three weeks, took charge. About one o'clock orders came to move up. Owing to losses the company was formed into four squads. The majority of the mules had been killed or wounded, so it was a case of carrying everything. The company was attached to the 3d battalion, and dug in for the night east of the railroad. The next day it was apparent that we could not continue as a machine gun company, as there had been further losses in men. That night the survivors joined Companies C and D of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion in positions east of Bandival Farm. On the morning of the 19th there was an advance of 600 yards to keep abreast of the infantry. On the night of the 20th Lieutenant Johnson and the twenty-two remaining members of the company were relieved by a British machine gun unit. From St. Souplet to Mamel, then to Villers-Bretonneux and to Glisy.

At Glisy our wounded men began to return from the hospitals. Captain Andrews came back just in time to welcome the numerous replacements which had been assigned to us. Lieutenants Fischer and Diffin also joined the company at Glisy. There were morning

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and afternoon classes in nomenclature, stripping, and stoppages. The old men had to review, and the new men to learn, because nobody knew how soon it would be necessary to use those guns again. Then came the news of the signing of the Armistice. For one evening, especially in Amiens, our discipline was slightly dented. But nobody cared. The war was over!

From Glisy we went to Duneau. The stay at Duneau was pleasant, but the mental strain of guessing when we were to sail was something terrific. The big day at Duneau, of course, was Christmas. Patrols were sent all over the countryside for supplies. Teddy Van Dervoort and his staff prepared a dinner—well, just about the best dinner ever served in France. The church was the site of the festivities. After dinner there was a Christmas tree for the French children. The whole population of Duneau, headed by the Mayor, attended. In many ways our last Christmas in the army was happier than our first.

We finally returned home—came back to our loved ones and our friends.

We paraded a bit.

We ate some.

We partied much.

We were mustered out.

Fini, Machine Gun Company, 107th Infantry.

HUGH B. GRIFFITHS, Sergeant.

SANITARY DETACHMENT



THE Medical Detachment of the 107th U. S. Infantry was increased to 48 men when the regiment was formed from the New York State National Guard outfits. The detachment was commanded by Major Edmund P. Fowler, and the other medical officers were Lieutenants Gray, Benedict, Bancel, Coogan, Snyder, and Bull. The dental officers were Lieutenants Warren and Riggs, who were later joined by Lieutenant Hughes. There were in the enlisted personnel of the detachment nine pharmacists, four medical students, two dental students, one bacteriologist and four trained nurses, and men with experience in hospital management. Surely this was a nucleus from which to develop an efficient medical unit.

The program of intensive training which was mapped out for us at Camp Wadsworth was started under the direction of our medical officers, and we quickly earned the reputation of being the best drilled medics in the division. We were frequently given opportunities to prove that we merited this reputation. It was our detachment which was called upon to demonstrate that a battalion aid station could be set up in four minutes. This demonstration was given at a field day in Camp Wadsworth for all of the medical units of the division. And it was because we were trained to meet all emergencies that we were the first medical unit on the scene and at work when the accident occurred on the P. & N., killing one or two and severely injuring a number of other soldiers.

Before we set out on our real history-making expedition in France we lost several valuable men by transfers to other units. Our bacteriologist, Sergeant John Dailey, was transferred to the base hospital at Wadsworth, where a man with his training was really needed. David G. Proctor was attached to the Intelligence Section of the New Hampshire Infantry because of his knowledge of both the

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French and German languages. George Rittenhouse was commissioned in the Quartermaster Corps, and was given charge of technical improvements at the base hospital at Camp Wadsworth.

"Don" Emery was temporarily detached from us to take charge of the program and advertising when the Division Show was produced. Carl McCormack was selected to be the manager for this production because of his experience as an opera and theatrical manager.

Just before our departure for France, Major Fowler was selected to become the director of field hospitals for the division. Captain Raymond A. Turnbull, of the 108th Infantry Medical Department, succeeded him as commander of the 107th Infantry Medical Department.

There were a few additions to the enlisted personnel before we embarked. They were mostly men from the line companies who were selected to take the places of the men who had been transferred to other branches of the service.

It was a thoroughly trained medical detachment which set sail on May 10, 1918, found to be of the greatest possible service in the great world conflict, and intent on supporting the lofty traditions of the corps.

Shortly after our arrival in our first training area at Rue sur Somme, Captain Turnbull was promoted to the rank of Major, and soon afterward went to the Army Sanitary School at Langres for a course in camp sanitation and war surgery.

Then came our first trip to the line in reserve at the East Poperinghe line in Belgium, and later in the front line in the vicinity of Dickebusch Lake. In the latter engagement "Don" Emery distinguished himself for gallantry in action, and was awarded the Military Medal and the Distinguished Service Cross. He also received the personal thanks and commendation of Major General O'Ryan, who recommended his appointment to the next Officers' Training School. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant and assigned to the 30th Division.

George Schelhorn, "Don's" working mate, was commended by the commander of Company L for his valuable assistance. Both carried on their work of caring for the wounded under heavy machine gun fire, and greatly assisted in maintaining the morale of the men throughout the engagement.

We were fortunate in not having a single casualty among our members in either of these engagements, although a great deal of the work had to be carried on in dangerous positions.

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Our next rest area proved to be a wonderful training ground for sanitary troops. The town of Terramesnil had not been treated to a general clean-up since the beginning of the war. But with the arrival of the 107th, it was due for another cleaning. Officers and men of the detachment were called out to wage war against filth and debris. The results were very gratifying, and fortunately we remained long enough to enjoy the improvement.

The next engagements in the Cambrai sector called for the best that was in the officers and men of the Medical Department. The change from trench warfare to open warfare brought forth new problems in evacuation. It also called for long hours of nerve-racking labor in dangerous positions to assure the least possible suffering on the part of the men in the line. Our commanding officer decided to send the men into the line with the companies, and this made it possible to attend to many of the wounded shortly after they were injured.

The work of the medicos was warmly praised by the line officers, and many of the men were cited for their bravery and coolness in action.

Feringa and "Barney" Clarke were awarded Military Medals for their presence of mind in taking care of the wounded when a shell burst in the middle of Company A, resulting in a score of casualties. Feringa, who was one of the wounded, calmly dressed the other wounded and assisted in their evacuation before attending to his own injuries.

Mix took Feringa's place and "carried on" with Company A. No wounded man lay too far out for Mix to get to him; in one case he went so far as to get a tank driver to take him in a tank to where several men lay waiting for help. For his untiring efforts both day and night, he was recommended by Company A and was awarded a divisional citation. Chasmar and Cleverley also received divisional citations for their efficient work in taking care of all Company D's wounded while that company was protecting the dangerously exposed flank of the regiment.

Puleo was seriously wounded by a machine gun bullet which penetrated his chest. Peattie received a compound fracture in his shoulder from a piece of shrapnel which also lacerated his head. "Hy" Myers received a painful wound in the leg from a machine gun bullet, and Sills was dealt a similar wound which gave him his ticket home.

Two of our men were killed in this engagement and both were laid to rest on the very field where they had given up their lives. Alex-

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ander M. Gardner was killed early in the action by a shell, and Allen R. Mann was killed in a similar manner while in the act of bandaging a comrade who had fallen but a minute before. Mann had been attached to Company M for many months, and we will not attempt to outdo the historian of that company in his tribute to a friend and comrade, for whom anybody who knew him would have gladly given his life so Mann could have lived.

All through the rainy night following the attack on the Hindenburg Line the Medical Corps was kept busy clearing the fields of the wounded as fast as possible. The battalion aid stations were moved close to the lines in order to give immediate attention to the wounded. Many men were obliged to crawl out into No Man's Land in answer to the calls of wounded men. Others were pressed into service as litter-bearers to take the place of the numerous litter-bearers who had fallen early in the attack.

Even up to the morning of October 3, a sufficient number of litter-bearers and litters could not be obtained to bring in the men who lay wounded on the field. When this news was brought to "Pa" Young, our First Sergeant, he immediately set out to find Sergeant Kirk and Lieutenant Benedict, and each, well supplied with surgical dressings, made his way past Duncan Post and over the hill on the left, where they dressed many wounded, not only of our regiment, but also a number of the 106th Infantry, who had been without aid since the day they "went over." It will be recalled that Jerry's line on the left was still holding its own, and that the machine guns and artillery were keeping that flank well covered. Notwithstanding the dangerous positions they were in—for it was bright daylight—and disregarding their personal safety, these three men, to the amazement of those who were watching it all from a safe distance, went calmly about their work; and after bandaging the wounded carried them to shell holes where they were protected from enemy fire until they could be carried back on litters to the ambulance post.

Sergeant Schlank and Charlie Watters, who was later made a sergeant, established and maintained an advanced dressing station under heavy shell fire and later volunteered to evacuate the wounded from this post to the distant car station, which had to be accomplished under heavy shell fire and through gas. Both men have been recommended for the D.S.M.

Donahue made two hazardous trips to this aid post in broad daylight, bringing up litters and litter-bearers to assist in the evacuations.

Walter Young attempted to evacuate a wounded man single-

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handed, but was obliged to seek safety for himself and his patient when machine gun bullets became too numerous. He then decided that the most prudent method would be to seek help.

The action in the next engagements from La Selle River to St. Maurice River was slower but more taxing than the action in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. Early in these engagements "Barney" Clarke was wounded in the knee by shrapnel while dressing a man with a similar wound. "Steve" Finnegan was killed when a shell demolished the building which housed the Battalion Headquarters in Busigny. "Steve" had been cited for his gallant conduct with Company K in the previous engagement. Company K, to which Steve and Sills were attached during our work in France, have paid both men glowing tributes in the company history.

Montmarquet and Ed Myers were sent to "Blighty" suffering from the effects of gas, and "Ray" Miller was obliged to follow them with the same complaint a few days after coming from the lines.

We were further handicapped by the loss of Sergeant Miller and Sergeant Schlank, who were sent to the Army Candidates' School early in the engagement. Sergeant Schlank did not complete his course until after the order prohibiting the granting of new commissions had been issued, and was returned to the detachment. Later, when we were not allowed to carry any surplus sergeants, he took a reduction to the ranks rather than transfer to some other organization; but nevertheless he will always be our "sergeant."

After the advance from St. Souplet Lieutenant Gray and Sergeant Justis, who succeeded Sergeant Miller, were able to advance their aid station to within a few hundred feet of our front line, giving service to both regiments of our brigade, and making it possible to give very prompt attention to the wounded.

While working their way up to this post they were joined by Sergeant Young and later by Sergeant Drury. Their very presence put into the hearts of the line men confidence that the medical men were ever ready for the emergency, and much was said in appreciation of their work.

Drury had already distinguished himself in previous actions while he was attached to Company G, and for his meritorious work under direct fire he was recommended for the D.S.M. by Captain Johnson.

There were many expressions of appreciation of the work of the Medical Department during the "stunt." Malley was awarded the Military Medal for his work with the Machine Gun Company which he handled alone. O'Brien received a very fine letter of appreciation

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from the commander of Company M, who also recommended him for gallantry in action. O'Brien was untiring in his efforts to provide every comfort for the men he could. And the work of "Tom" Coyle with Company L was of the same order, and was recognized in a letter from the Battalion Surgeon to the Major General. Many of the enlisted men were loud in their praise of the work of the medicos, and spoke appreciatively of the consideration which they received from the hard-pressed medical officers, some of whom were able to get right out in the line with the men to offer words of encouragement as well as to minister to their needs.

Toward the end of our stay in France we were able to get together most of the veterans of the original Medical Corps. We gathered about the long table in the Grand Salle of the Hôtel du Lion d'Or to partake of a chicken dinner prepared by Madame Briere. This was our first opportunity to have a regular round-table talk of the biggest events of our lives.

We drank a toast to Lieutenant Arthur C. Burnett, our comrade who left us at Newport News to go on to the 28th Division. "Art" was the only buck private to be graduated from the Officers' Training School at Wadsworth, and also the only Medical Department man in that school to be commissioned. And "Art" soon demonstrated that he was worthy of his commission. At Château-Thierry he was decorated for gallant conduct, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. In the Argonne Woods he took command of his company and led them through the remainder of the action after all of the other officers had been either killed or wounded.

Then came toasts to each one of our lieutenants who were commissioned captains after our last trip to the lines. General satisfaction was expressed by all that these promotions were made in recognition of their efforts to make our organization a credit to the U. S. Medical Department and a valuable detachment to the regiment.

Captain Gray has the distinction of having established the most advanced dressing station in the brigade during the advance from St. Souplet.

The work of our dental officer, Captain Riggs, was warmly praised when we drank our toast to him. And indeed we expressed the opinion of the regiment when we voiced our gratitude for his earnest efforts in attending to our needs. Captain Hughes and Lieutenant Warren were detached from the regiment at Remy Siding in Belgium, but later returned to the regiment to serve it as they had served throughout our stay in Wadsworth.

SANITARY DETACHMENT

And when everything appeared as if our "happy family" was all set for our going home, we were astounded with the news that Captain Riggs had been ordered to the 42d Division, notwithstanding the fact that he was the only dental surgeon who had been on duty with the regiment in the advanced zones. Very soon after, we received news that we were to suffer another loss: our own Mix was going with Captain Riggs as his assistant. Although Mix had been our Mess Sergeant, his was an enviable disposition, and we missed the good cheer that was always about when he was in our midst.

Once more we called to mind what thrilling experiences Captain Coogan had had in pushing his aid station up into a trench which was constantly picked for a target by Jerry's small artillery. He was ably assisted in operating this post by Sergeant Rooney, Callahan, and Delaney. Captain Bull was obliged to go to the rear on account of a shrapnel wound which he received early in the engagement.

At an appropriate suggestion from the toastmaster our thoughts were centered on the memory of three of our comrades whose lives had been sacrificed. Those who went through the struggle with them can best appreciate what honor is due them.

Alexander Gardner, the first to meet his death, entered the service before he had even graduated from Erasmus Hall in Brooklyn. We had a very personal interest in "Steve" Finnegan from the time he invited the detachment to his wedding in Camp Wadsworth. His wife was a frequent visitor at our camp after that.

And so the party progressed. Again the story was told of "Sid" Leonard working his way back to the line at Vaux-Andigny through a terrific gas attack to bring back the horse that ran away with the medical cart. At dawn he returned with the cart, records, and supplies, and the horse badly gassed, and with a thrilling tale of his experience in the blackest night on record.

One of the most thrilling experiences related was "Dan" Boon's experience with the Jerry who appeared with fixed bayonet from the brush back of a shell hole where "Dan" was dressing a mortally wounded English sergeant. Dan made a quick grab for the bayonet, which he swept to one side, and was bracing himself for an effective kick when a shot was fired and the German dropped. When Dan turned his patient was just breathing his last and his pistol was still warm.

When this story had been told Sergeant Young, our toastmaster, proposed the last toast to the future gatherings of the detachment, and the detachment of the future.

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The total casualties in the detachment during the six engagements in France were three killed, six wounded, and four gassed. Our casualties were probably higher than they would have been had the men not gone over the top with the companies, but the service thus more quickly rendered probably had its effect in relieving the suffering of the men and possibly in lessening the mortality.

ELIAS SCHLANK, Sergeant.

SUPPLY COMPANY



THE entry of the United States into the World War necessitated the mustering of the old Seventh Regiment into Federal service on July 16, 1917. Thereafter the Supply Company worked day and night, drawing equipment from the Quartermaster's Stores and issuing clothing and equipment to the entire regiment under the supervision of our commanding officer, Captain Arthur M. Smith, Regimental Supply Officer. While the rifle companies slept, the Supply Company worked. At this time "Old Dame Rumor" had it that we would sail any day for France.

On August 22 word was received that 350 of our boys were to be sent to the 69th Regiment in order that they might be brought up to war strength. Of these four were to be sent from the Supply Company, and four of our very best men were picked—Wagoners John J. Claire, Thomas H. Drennen, William J. Drennen, and our most genial friend, John J. Cassidy.

On August 30, 1917, came the farewell parade of the 27th Division, and the Supply Company minus wagons and mules turned out 38 strong. We all expected to move next day, but were held over, September 11, 1917, having been finally designated as our get-away day.

The work of loading supplies on the train in Jersey City fell to the Supply Company. The work was completed on September 10, and the morning of the 11th found us all awaiting "First Call." The friends and relatives of the men in the regiment crowded the balcony of the armory to give us a fitting send-off. The march down Fifth Avenue was one long to be remembered by all. At each corner passed there seemed to be a "Hurrah Committee" for Lieutenant Taylor and the company.

After entraining at Jersey City we had a two-day journey before reaching our destination (Spartanburg, S. C.), finally arriving badly cramped, but in high spirits, and ready for anything military.

The first day in camp was spent in putting up tents, after which

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came the job most disliked by soldiers—that of stump-digging. When these obstructions were finally eliminated from the company street, came three weeks of squads right and left about, followed by our first batch of worries in the form of a sixteen-mule assignment to the company. These animals were immediately assigned to our most efficient Wagoners, Bird, Molloy, Hunt, and Kelly.

On October 1, 1917, word was received that the Seventh Regiment was to lose its name, and to be known, not as the Seventh N. Y. Infantry, N. G., but as the 107th U. S. Infantry, and the personnel raised to 3600. With this order came the assignment of men to the company from the 1st N. Y. Infantry, N. G., 12th N. Y. Infantry, N. G., and 10th N. Y. Infantry, N. G., bringing the company strength up to 138, which later increased to 156; also the appointment of Lieutenant Hiram W. Taylor to 1st Lieutenant, and the assignment of Lieutenant Alexander E. Ostrander to the company. With this increase of men an increase of animals from 16 to 293 was made.

On December 9, 1917, it was decided by the War Department to form an ordnance detachment consisting of one ordnance sergeant, one ordnance corporal, two privates, first class, and four privates to be attached to the Supply Officer of each infantry regiment for ordnance duty in that particular outfit. These men were picked from the company and assigned in the following order: James R. Ayer, ordnance sergeant; William Coles, ordnance corporal; Nathaniel Jones and Harold Stone, privates, first class, and Charles A. Miller, John A. Enright, Karl J. Stressel, and Charles Wayerink, privates. These men were sent to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for a 42-day course of instruction.

Under the careful and efficient supervision of "The Old Fox," Stable Sergeant Benjamin F. O'Brien, whose motto was "The best is not good enough," the transport started on its regular schedule of work. After eight months of the most laborious kind of work, through rain, snow, and mud, orders were received to turn in the wagon train and prepare for a move to the port of embarkation. With this order came day and night work for our captain and the company.

On May 20, 1918, the company left Camp Wadsworth for Camp Merritt, N. J., as "Old Dame Rumor" had it; but, much to our surprise and disappointment, it was none other than Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. After 10 days of watchful waiting and numerous roll-calls, the regiment was marched under sealed orders to the boat. At last we were sure we were going to France. At the expiration of a 24-hour anchorage in the harbor of Newport News, we moved

SUPPLY COMPANY

silently out to sea. A most uneventful trip it was, with the long-looked-for submarine failing to put in an appearance.

On May 23 the convoy arrived at Brest, France, and on the afternoon of the 24th the regiment was taken ashore on lighters. Of course we expected to see war in all its fury at this place, but the only thing warlike that we saw was a lone sausage balloon up in the clouds.

From Brest we hiked to a rest camp some three miles distant, from which place, after a 36-hour rest, the regiment entrained for Favieres. This was our first ride on the famous "40-hommes-8-chevaux" railroad. After a two-day journey we arrived at Noyelles, where it fell to the Supply Company to unload the train. While in the performance of this duty the company experienced its first air raid, and, incidentally, during this raid, we proved to the British officer in charge that the men of the Supply Company were possessed of all the qualities that go to make good soldiers. This work carried the boys into the wee hours of the morning, and after a short rest we hiked to Favieres, five miles distant. At this place the company was given gas masks and steel helmets, followed by daily instructions in their use by British non-commissioned officers, and terminating with a trip to the gas chamber.

On June 10 the company received a complete British regimental train, and with it came word that the company was to be split up into four parts: a first-line transport consisting of ten limbers, a Maltese cart, and one officers' mess cart to be assigned to each battalion, and eighteen G. S. wagons, forming a second-line transport. Captain Smith at this time was confronted with the difficult task of forming a regimental train after the British system under the American Table of Organization. Each battalion transport was to have two lieutenants, one as Battalion Supply Officer and the other as Battalion Transport Officer, necessitating the detailing of officers from the rifle companies to act in that capacity. The following officers detailed were assigned to the battalions in the order named: 1st Battalion: Lieutenant A. H. Smith, Acting Transport Officer; Lieutenant Herbert E. Shaver, Acting Supply Officer. 2d Battalion: Lieutenant John A. Korschen, Acting Supply Officer; Lieutenant Harry A. Darling, Acting Transport Officer. 3d Battalion: Lieutenant Alfred I. Schimpf, Acting Transport Officer; Lieutenant Thomas G. Simpson, Acting Supply Officer. The officers assigned to these positions were changed frequently as the campaign progressed. Friends and brothers were separated with the forming of the new transport, and the whole

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company was wrapped in a state of gloom. The war was becoming more severe by the minute, they said. Entirely different was this new wagon train, much unlike the four-mule hitch we had had in the States. In place of driving from the seat, the limber men were mounted. Again they showed their adaptability by qualifying for the new service in less time than allotted.

On June 17 the regiment left Favieres and for six days was continually on the move, passing through the towns of Vaudricourt, Cayeux-Camp, Onival, Woignarue, Arrest, Ribeaupville, Drancourt, St. Riquier, Millencourt, Neuilly l'Hôpital, Boisbergues, Le Meil-lard, and Heuzecourt, finally arriving on June 23 at Haute Visée, Supply Company Headquarters. The battalions during our stay at this place were located in the following towns: 1st Battalion at Grouches, 2d at Le Souich, 3d at Boquemaison.

After spending ten days at this place another overland trip was ordered for the transport, on which the company played one-night stands in the following towns: Broxeele, Buysscheure, Arneke, and Ledringhem, arriving on July 7 at St. Laurent. While at this station word was received by Captain Smith that Regimental Supply Sergeant William F. D. Fling, First Sergeant Edward J. Sullivan, and Mess Sergeant Robert J. Bell, Jr., had been commissioned 2d Lieutenants, and ordered to report to the 26th Division, somewhere on the American sector. This meant a loss to the company of three of its most efficient and best liked non-coms. These men, after three months' strenuous training at the Officers' Training School at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., had qualified for the commissions attained.

Abeele was our next stopping place, and after arriving there on July 23 the regiment was ordered into the line for its initial baptism of fire. At this place Acting Supply Officer Lieutenant Thomas G. Simpson was relieved from further duty with the Supply Company, and accompanied Company D into the trenches in the Dickebusch Lake sector, and long will it be talked of by the company. Each night it was the transport's duty to carry food and ammunition up to the trenches, a four-hour drive from the picket lines. Every inch of the road en route was covered by the German gunners, and not one night did they fail to take advantage of the fact, being always most generous with their iron rations. It was while on these nightly trips that Lieutenant Harry A. Darling and Wagoner Gerard Lester were seriously wounded by shell fire. On August 14 Lieutenant William G. Le Compte was detailed to the 2d Battalion to fill the place made vacant by Lieutenant Darling's injury. After preparations for

SUPPLY COMPANY

an attack on Mont Kemmel had been made by the division, Jerry quietly moved out, and with his retreat came our release for duty on another front.

September 4 found the Company Headquarters and 1st Battalion at Terramesnil, with the 2d and 3d Battalions at Beauquesne, some three miles distant. At this place word was received that the company was to lose its captain, who had been ordered to report to the Division Quartermaster. Lieutenant Hiram W. Taylor, next in command, was appointed Acting Regimental Supply Officer. The boys did not like the idea of losing their captain, but orders were orders.

On September 24 a new style move was ordered. Heretofore the transport moved as a regimental train, but now it was to be part of a divisional train, moving by night and resting by day in order that Jerry might not discover our plans. At 6 o'clock the following morning, after an all-night journey, the train arrived at Bray, a town which, a few weeks previous, was occupied by the Germans. Dusk the same night found us again on the move. We arrived at Allaines, our destination, on September 25 at 4 A.M. During this two-night journey the transport passed through many ruined towns and villages laid waste by the retreating Germans. The city of Albert was a masterpiece of Hun destructiveness. In this city not a single house was left standing.

On September 27 the regiment was again ordered into the line at Ronsoy, our task being the breaking of the Hindenburg Line. From September 27 until October 1, when the regiment was relieved for a week's rest, the transport was continually under fire while rushing food and ammunition up to the trenches. On September 29, while returning from one of these missions to the lines, Wagoner Clarence A. Hunt had a limber shot away and one mule killed. He escaped unscratched.

On October 6 Lieutenant John A. Korschen was relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion transport, and placed in command of Company F.

During the advance that followed the breaking of the Hindenburg Line the company passed through Bellicourt, Montbrehain, Premont, and Aubigny, sometimes arriving at one end of the town while the Germans were leaving the other.

The next move brought the 3d Battalion transport to Busigny, at which place, after severe shelling by the German gunners and the loss of twelve animals and one of the oldest men in the Supply

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Company, Wagoner John F. Stumpf, the transport was ordered back to the outskirts of Premont.

On October 17 the regiment again launched an attack, bringing the transport up to St. Souplet, where it was destined to suffer its heaviest casualties. Ordnance Sergeant James R. Ayer, Wagoners Asbury Dickens, Jr., Edward Cavanaugh, Henry L. Martin, Marvin Wilson, and George G. Bishop were severely gassed, and Private David I. Neuhaus was wounded by shrapnel. During this attack Ordnance Sergeant Ayer was in charge of the regimental ammunition dump, and although badly gassed, refused to quit his post until the regiment was finally relieved on October 21: a wonderful example of the old Seventh spirit.

On October 20 word was received by our commanding officer, Lieutenant Taylor, that in anticipation of a counter-attack by the German forces, the Supply Company would be compelled to furnish a detail of forty men to be used in the support lines. The following morning found First Sergeant Thomas F. Cleary and his forty warriors "standing to" in the support trenches, anxiously awaiting the attack, which failed to materialize. After spending that day in the line the regiment was relieved and the fighting forty-one returned to St. Souplet.

From St. Souplet the regiment hiked back over the territory covered during the advance, arriving two days later at Tincourt, from which place we entrained for a much-needed and well-earned rest. The following day found us detraining at Villers-Bretonneux. A five-mile hike brought us to Glisy, our rest camp.

At this time we must mention Lieutenant Charles P. Loeser and his detail of Supply Company men who had charge of the regimental refilling point, namely, the distribution of rations and forage to the regiment. Nobly did they stick to their posts during those trying days and nights up in the line, never failing in their duty to the regiment.

At Glisy the transports were subjected to numerous inspections, until finally on November 11 word was received that the Armistice had been signed. Loud were the celebrations in that quaint little village. Church bells were rung continuously for twenty-four hours by the regiment, the boys working the bell-rope in relays.

After a 30-day rest at this station the regiment hiked to Corbie, five miles distant, and on November 24 entrained for Connerre, a twenty-four-hour ride. The 1st and 2d Battalions were located at Tuffé, and the 3d at La Chapelle until the regiment left for the U.S.A.

ROBERT T. VANCE, Sergeant.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO UNITS OF THE 107TH INFANTRY, JULY 15, 1917, TO APRIL 2, 1919

FIELD AND STAFF

Col. Mortimer D. Bryant.	Capt. Maxwell B. Nesbitt.
Col. Charles I. DeBevoise.	1st Lieut. Ralph P. Buell.
Col. Willard C. Fisk.	1st Lieut. Frederick D. Conklin.
Lieut. Col. Nicholas Engel.	1st Lieut. Roland D. Davis.
Lieut. Col. Wade H. Hayes.	1st Lieut. Charles H. Floyd.
Lieut. Col. Robert McLean.	1st Lieut. William S. Hawkins.
Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Sherman.	1st Lieut. Charles P. Loeser.
Major Walter G. Andrews.	1st Lieut. Arthur C. Lumley.
Major Thomas J. Brady.	1st Lieut. Richard M. Raven.
Major Raphael A. Egan.	1st Lieut. Alfred I. Schimpf.
Major LeRoy J. Linn.	1st Lieut. Edwin F. Thompson.
Major Robert Mazet.	1st Lieut. Robert G. Vickery.
Major James E. Schuyler.	2d Lieut. Percy G. Flynn.
Major Arthur M. Smith.	2d Lieut. Earl D. Grimm.
Major Harry L. Stratton.	2d Lieut. Oscar E. Hellquist.
Major Rowland Tompkins.	2d Lieut. John B. Jessup.
Capt. Douglas C. Despard.	2d Lieut. Marsh S. Lockyear.
Capt. Henry B. Heylman.	2d Lieut. John McAnerney.
Capt. Edwin L. Holloway.	2d Lieut. Howard C. Porter.
Capt. Edward H. Kent.	2d Lieut. Harry W. Robinson.

CHAPLAINS

Major William E. McCord.	Chaplain Peter J. Kroll.
Chaplain Peter E. Hoey.	Chaplain Hugh W. Stewart.
Chaplain Edwin F. Keever.	Chaplain John O. Ward.

COMPANY A

Capt. Harry T. Blythe.	Capt. William Stout.
Capt. Henry B. Heylman.	1st Lieut. Louis M. Clark.

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COMPANY A (*Continued*)

1st Lieut. Frederick D. Conklin.	2d Lieut. Erdman N. Brandt.
1st Lieut. Thomas C. Dedell.	2d Lieut. M. I. Fox, Jr.
1st Lieut. Pierre L. Focardi.	2d Lieut. Gaines Gwathmey.
1st Lieut. Henri D. Goodnow.	2d Lieut. Clarence E. Hall.
1st Lieut. John B. Jessup.	2d Lieut. William Heath.
1st Lieut. Luther M. McBee.	2d Lieut. E. H. Holden.
1st Lieut. Earl K. Palmer.	2d Lieut. Paul L. Morgan.
1st Lieut. Jay L. Rogers.	2d Lieut. Robert G. Munroe.
1st Lieut. Stephen M. Schwab.	2d Lieut. David R. Nimocks.
1st Lieut. Herbert F. Shaver.	2d Lieut. Fred LeRoy Stearns.
1st Lieut. Robert G. Vickery.	

COMPANY B

Capt. Harry T. Blythe.	1st Lieut. Earl K. Palmer.
Capt. Thomas D. L. Cronan.	1st Lieut. Ford M. Terry.
1st Lieut. Samuel Crump, Jr.	2d Lieut. Harry B. Hart.
1st Lieut. John C. Freeman.	2d Lieut. John McAnerney.
1st Lieut. Charles T. Graham-Rogers.	2d Lieut. John D. Morse.
1st Lieut. John Kerr.	2d Lieut. Robert G. Munroe.
1st Lieut. Joseph J. Koen.	2d Lieut. Raymond T. Purcell.
1st Lieut. Luther M. McBee.	2d Lieut. Anson H. Smith.

COMPANY C

Capt. Louis C. Raecke.	1st Lieut. Albert C. Smith.
Capt. Harry L. Stratton.	2d Lieut. William J. Boehm.
Capt. Harry F. Sullivan.	2d Lieut. Ralph W. Burroughs.
Capt. Arthur Talbot.	2d Lieut. Gaines Gwathmey.
1st Lieut. Ralph P. Buell.	2d Lieut. Harold T. Johnson.
1st Lieut. Robert W. Bowman.	2d Lieut. David R. Nimocks.
1st Lieut. Adney L. Bibbins.	2d Lieut. Raymond T. Purcell.
1st Lieut. John F. Greaney.	2d Lieut. Thomas G. Simpson.
1st Lieut. Edwin S. Munson.	2d Lieut. Carey Walratt.
1st Lieut. Herbert F. Shaver.	

COMPANY D

Capt. Clinton E. Fisk.	1st Lieut. William S. Hawkins.
Capt. Thomas G. Simpson.	1st Lieut. Arthur C. Lumley.
1st Lieut. Thomas J. Brady.	1st Lieut. Herbert F. Shaver.
1st Lieut. Tristram Coffin.	2d Lieut. Oscar E. Hellquist.
1st Lieut. Roland D. Davis.	2d Lieut. Jesse M. Hughes.
1st Lieut. Charles H. E. Frank.	2d Lieut. Paul L. Morgan.
1st Lieut. Henri D. Goodnow.	2d Lieut. David R. Nimocks.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO 107TH INFANTRY

COMPANY E

Capt. Harry W. Hayward.	1st Lieut. Richard M. Raven.
Capt. Leo F. Knust.	1st Lieut. Stephen M. Schwab.
Capt. Cleveland L. Waterbury.	2d Lieut. Arthur E. Brundage.
1st Lieut. George D. Bragdon.	2d Lieut. Roe M. Dennis.
1st Lieut. Edward M. Burtis.	2d Lieut. John A. Gehweiler.
1st Lieut. Benjamin T. Hammond.	2d Lieut. Levit C. Powell.
1st Lieut. William B. Penoyar.	2d Lieut. Emery E. Sparks.

COMPANY F

Capt. John A. Korschen.	1st Lieut. Harry A. Wilbur.
Capt. George P. Nichols.	2d Lieut. George L. Baker.
1st Lieut. Beverly L. F. Burnham.	2d Lieut. Roe M. Dennis.
1st Lieut. Emil S. Guignon.	2d Lieut. Charles H. Floyd.
1st Lieut. Edwin L. Holloway.	2d Lieut. Jesse M. Hughes.
1st Lieut. Fielding V. Jackson.	2d Lieut. Benjamin J. Potter.
1st Lieut. Royal C. Johnson.	2d Lieut. Philip K. Rhinelander.
1st Lieut. William G. LeCompte.	2d Lieut. Frank S. Rowley.
1st Lieut. Robert G. Vickery.	

COMPANY G

Capt. Marston E. Drake.	2d Lieut. Thomas H. Bauchle, Jr.
Capt. Royal C. Johnson.	2d Lieut. Frank E. McCarthy.
Capt. Maxwell B. Nesbitt.	2d Lieut. Benjamin Potter.
1st Lieut. Edward M. Burtis.	2d Lieut. Carl Robinson.
1st Lieut. Harry A. Darling.	2d Lieut. Herbert B. Royce.
1st Lieut. Henri D. Goodnow.	2d Lieut. Jay L. Rogers.
1st Lieut. William S. Hawkins.	2d Lieut. Emery E. Sparks.

COMPANY H

Capt. Royal C. Johnson.	2d Lieut. Earl D. Grimm.
Capt. Rowland Tompkins.	2d Lieut. Morris Knapp.
1st Lieut. Edward M. Burtis.	2d Lieut. Walter L. Marlowe.
1st Lieut. Clarence T. Baldwin.	2d Lieut. Alexander E. Ostrander.
1st Lieut. Harry A. Darling.	2d Lieut. George F. Pelham, Jr.
1st Lieut. George W. Fairchild, Jr.	2d Lieut. Philip K. Rhinelander.
1st Lieut. William S. Hawkins.	2d Lieut. Carl J. Stock.
1st Lieut. Arthur J. McKenna.	2d Lieut. Walter W. Vieweg.
2d Lieut. Omar A. Albright.	

COMPANY I

Capt. Raphael A. Egan.	Capt. Claude G. Leland.
Capt. Wade H. Hayes.	1st Lieut. Louis M. Clark.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

COMPANY I (*Continued*)

1st Lieut. John F. Greaney.	2d Lieut. Francis L. Gould.
1st Lieut. Percy M. Hall.	2d Lieut. John B. Jessup.
1st Lieut. John A. Korschen.	2d Lieut. Luther M. McBee.
1st Lieut. Joseph P. Murphy.	2d Lieut. Herbert S. Nielson.
1st Lieut. Russell M. Vernon.	2d Lieut. Willard R. Smith.

COMPANY K

Capt. John A. Barnard.	1st Lieut. John B. Jessup.
Capt. George B. Bradish.	1st Lieut. Richard M. Raven.
Capt. Griswold B. Daniell.	1st Lieut. George D. Wheatley.
1st Lieut. Linwood P. Ames.	2d Lieut. William G. Boehm.
1st Lieut. Charles H. Floyd.	2d Lieut. Ralph P. Buell.
1st Lieut. John F. Greaney.	2d Lieut. Louis A. Mollard.
1st Lieut. Harry W. Hayward.	2d Lieut. Elmer B. Shupe.
1st Lieut. Fielding V. Jackson.	

COMPANY L

Capt. Fancher Nicoll.	2d Lieut. Adney L. Bibbins.
Capt. John A. Korschen.	2d Lieut. John F. Greaney.
1st Lieut. Robert A. Byrns.	2d Lieut. Frank S. Judson.
1st Lieut. Frederick D. Conklin.	2d Lieut. John J. Kennedy.
1st Lieut. John B. Jessup.	2d Lieut. John McAnerney.
1st Lieut. Allen L. Reagan.	2d Lieut. Richard H. McIntyre.
1st Lieut. Alfred I. Schimpf.	2d Lieut. Edward L. Moran.
1st Lieut. Edwin F. Thompson.	2d Lieut. Herbert S. Nielson.

COMPANY M

Capt. Richard W. Colman.	1st Lieut. William Stout.
Capt. George R. Dunsbaugh.	1st Lieut. Carey J. Walrath.
1st Lieut. George D. Bragdon.	2d Lieut. Charles W. Hagen.
1st Lieut. Murray E. Cramer.	2d Lieut. William I. Lander.
1st Lieut. Earl K. Palmer.	2d Lieut. Harry W. Robinson.
1st Lieut. Verl A. Smith.	2d Lieut. Harry L. Roaller.
1st Lieut. Joseph F. Snyder.	2d Lieut. Howard L. Tangert.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Capt. Douglas C. Despard.	1st Lieut. Thomas J. Brady.
Capt. Wade H. Hayes.	1st Lieut. John C. Freeman.
Capt. Kenneth C. Wilson.	1st Lieut. Eugene L. Mullaney.
1st Lieut. Harry F. Allen.	1st Lieut. Richard H. McIntyre.
1st Lieut. Linwood P. Ames.	1st Lieut. Arthur Talbot.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO 107TH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY (*Continued*)

2d Lieut. Robert E. L. Hall.	2d Lieut. Earl Longstreth.
2d Lieut. William Heath.	2d Lieut. Leslie L. Shaw.

M. G. COMPANY

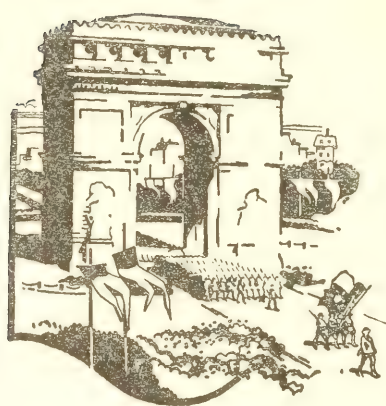
Capt. Harry Adsit.	1st Lieut. Edward Willis.
Capt. Walter G. Andrews.	2d Lieut. Albert N. Crandall.
Capt. Kenneth Gardner.	2d Lieut. James A. Diffen.
Capt. Stanton Whitney.	2d Lieut. Herbert G. M. Fischer.
1st Lieut. Kenneth Gow.	2d Lieut. Paul H. Gadebusch.
1st Lieut. Alfred E. H. Harry.	2d Lieut. Frank S. Judson.
1st Lieut. Horace C. Johnson.	2d Lieut. James A. Spencer.
1st Lieut. William E. Tidwell.	2d Lieut. George M. Ward.

SUPPLY COMPANY

Capt. Arthur M. Smith.	1st Lieut. Alexander E. Ostrander.
Capt. Hiram W. Taylor.	1st Lieut. Alfred I. Schimpf.
1st Lieut. Harry A. Darling.	1st Lieut. Anson H. Smith.
1st Lieut. Charles H. E. Frank.	2d Lieut. Richard R. Nacy.
1st Lieut. Charles P. Loeser.	2d Lieut. Verl A. Smith.

SANITARY DETACHMENT

Major Edmund P. Fowler.	Capt. Charles P. Gray.
Major Raymond A. Turnbull.	Capt. Dudley C. Hughes.
Capt. Henry A. Bancel.	Capt. Francis P. Riggs.
Capt. Albert N. Benedict.	Capt. David B. Warren.
Capt. David C. Bull.	1st Lieut. Charles Mester.
Capt. William J. Coogan.	1st Lieut. Frederick Snyder.



OFFICERS' RECORDS

CHARLES I. DEBEVOISE, Brigadier General.

First enlisted Troop C, N.G.N.Y., December 16, 1895; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Troop C, N.G.N.Y., April, 1898; Sergeant, Troop C, N.Y. Volunteer Cavalry, May to November, 1898, Porto Rican Campaign; 1st Lieutenant, Troop C, N.G.N.Y., December, 1898; Captain, Troop C, N.G.N.Y., September, 1899; Major, Squadron C, N.G.N.Y., June, 1907; Colonel, 1st N.Y. Cavalry, December 19, 1912; Mexican border service, July 6, 1916, to March 14, 1917; Colonel, 102d Trains and M.P., November 1, 1917, when 1st Cavalry was broken up; Colonel, 106th Infantry, April 26, 1917; attended "Army School of Line," at Langres, France, from May 23 to July 6, 1918; Instructor, "Army School of Line," from July 6 to July 28, 1918; Colonel, 107th Infantry, June 26, 1918; returned to regiment August 1, 1918; *appointed* Brigadier General, October 20, 1918, and *assigned to* 53d Brigade, 27th Division; awarded American Distinguished Service Medal; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division.

MORTIMER D. BRYANT, Colonel.

First enlisted Troop C, N.G.N.Y., November 1, 1897; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, Squadron C, February 9, 1908; Captain, July 31, 1909; Major, June 3, 1915; Lieutenant Colonel, October 16, 1918; Colonel, November 2, 1918; Spanish-American War service, May 2 to November 25, 1898; Mexican border service, June 22, 1916, to March 20, 1917; *transferred to* 106th M.G. Bn., October 17, 1917; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 22, 1918; wounded in action, France, October 18, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division; cited by General John J. Pershing, C-in-C., A.E.F., France.

WILLARD C. FISK, Colonel.

First enlisted Co. G, 7th N.Y. Infantry, March 24, 1874; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 13, 1881; 1st Lieutenant, May 29, 1882; Captain, December 29, 1890; Major, October 30, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, July 30, 1908; Colonel, April 15, 1916; Mexican border service, June 25 to December 2, 1916; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division; returned to U.S. from France, June 26, 1918, for physical disability.

NICHOLAS ENGEL, Lieutenant Colonel.

First enlisted Co. C, 7th N.Y. Infantry, March 7, 1890; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, November 16, 1899; 1st Lieutenant, March 10, 1903; Captain, January 30, 1909; Major, April 17, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, October 26, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* 108th Infantry, October 28, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry, January 6, 1919; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division.

EDMUND P. FOWLER, Lieutenant Colonel, M.C.

First enlisted Co. B, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 5, 1892; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, M.C., January 10, 1911; Captain, M.C., February 10, 1914; Major, M.C., March 16, 1915; Lieutenant Colonel, M.C., February 20, 1919; Mexican border service, June 25 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* 102d Sanitary Trains as director of Field Hospitals, April 5, 1918; *discharged* April 4, 1919.

KENNETH GARDNER, Lieutenant Colonel.

First enlisted Co. E, 3d Regiment, Ind. N.G., March 28, 1900; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 3d Regiment, Ind. N.G., May 12, 1905; 1st Lieutenant, 3d Regiment, Ind.

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N.G., July 7, 1906; *resigned* July 8, 1907; 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, 7th N.Y. Infantry, July 30, 1914; Captain, M.G. Co., January 13, 1916; Major, March 30, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, February 19, 1919; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* 106th M.G. Bn., March 5, 1918; *discharged* April 1, 1919.

WADE HAMPTON HAYES, Lieutenant Colonel.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, January 19, 1905; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, June 10, 1912; Captain, September 28, 1914; Major, August 19, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel, September 18, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Headquarters Co., October 9, 1917; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; on detached service with G-3, G.H.Q., A.E.F., June 10, 1918, to October 11, 1918; relieved from duty with 107th Infantry and *assigned to* G.H.Q., A.E.F., October 11, 1918; Chevalier Legion d'Honneur.

ROBERT McLEAN, Lieutenant Colonel.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, December 13, 1880; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, December 12, 1888; 1st Lieutenant, May 25, 1891; Captain, April 16, 1895; Major, May 14, 1907; Lieutenant Colonel, June 9, 1915; Mexican border service, June 25 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* 71st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917.

THOMAS M. SHERMAN, Lieutenant Colonel.

First enlisted 44th Separate Co., December 14, 1906; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, June 12, 1908; Captain, July 22, 1911; Major, May 22, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, November 2, 1918; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, as Major, October 1, 1917; *transferred to* Headquarters, 27th Division; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 2, 1918, as Lieutenant Colonel; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division; *relieved from* duty with 107th Infantry and 27th Division to proceed to G.H.Q., A.E.F., reporting to Provost Marshal General, January 3, 1919.

WALTER G. ANDREWS, Major.

First enlisted Troop I, 1st N.Y. Cavalry, February 28, 1916; *appointed* Corporal, Troop I, 1st N.Y. Cavalry, November 25, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Cavalry, May 11, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, 105th M.G. Bn., March 26, 1918; Captain, April 3, 1918; Major, 107th Infantry, February 19, 1919; Mexican border service, July 6, 1916, to March 13, 1917; *transferred from* 105th M.G. Bn., July 7, 1918; *assigned to* M.G. Co.; wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; recommended for the award of American Distinguished Service Cross.

JOHN AUGUSTUS BARNARD, Major.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 5, 1892; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 21, 1900; 1st Lieutenant, July 2, 1907; Captain, October 6, 1908; Major, July 30, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division; *relieved from* duty with A.E.F., to proceed to U.S., for assignment to other division, August 15, 1918; *assigned to* command 3d Battalion, 71st U.S. Infantry, Camp Meade.

THOMAS J. BRADY, Major.

First enlisted Co. D, 7th N.Y. Infantry, September 25, 1908; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. D, November 17, 1916; 1st Lieutenant, May 4, 1917; Captain, July 13, 1918; Major, October 26, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Headquarters Co. as Regimental Intelligence Officer, October 9, 1917; *assigned as* Operations Officer, July 30, 1918; *assigned to* command 1st Battalion, October 26, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division.

DOUGLAS C. DESPARD, Major.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, November 22, 1904; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant, December 22, 1913; Captain Adjutant, July 13, 1916; Major, November 9, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* Headquarters, 27th Division, A.E.F., Adjutant, 53d Brigade, 27th Division.

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RAPHAEL A. EGAN, Major.

First enlisted Co. D, 7th N.Y. Infantry, December 13, 1909; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, January 26, 1912; 1st Lieutenant, October 13, 1914; Captain, May 6, 1915; Major, November 5, 1918; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *wounded in action*, France, September 29, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry as Major and *assigned to command* 3d Battalion; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division.

LEROY J. LINN, Major.

First enlisted 5th Ohio Infantry, January 21, 1908; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, January, 1909; Captain, October 30, 1913; Major, June 10, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, January 12, 1919; *transferred to* Camp Sherman Detachment, March 26, 1919.

WILLIAM E. McCORD, Major, Chaplain.

First enlisted Co. M, 7th N.Y. Infantry, September 29, 1890; Captain, Chaplain, August 30, 1901; Major, Chaplain, April 2, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* Headquarters, 27th Division, July 13, 1918.

ROBERT MAZET, Major.

First enlisted 18th Pennsylvania N.G., June, 1876; Co. H, 7th N.Y. Infantry, July 31, 1882; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, January 5, 1891; 1st Lieutenant, July 26, 1893; Captain, December 20, 1901; Major, July 1, 1915; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* II Corps, Prov. Rep. Bn., July 20, 1918; in command 107th Infantry at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., January 1 to April 1, 1918, and in Belgium, July 5 to July 27, 1918; *nominated for promotion to* Lieutenant Colonel.

JAMES EVERETT SCHUYLER, Major.

First enlisted Co. B, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 7, 1878; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 15, 1891; Captain, May 17, 1897; Major, December 8, 1909; Mexican border service, June 25 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* 14th N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917.

ARTHUR M. SMITH, Major.

First enlisted Co. F, 7th N.Y. Infantry, February 17, 1906; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, April 16, 1915; 1st Lieutenant, Co. F, October 7, 1916; Captain, Supply Co., May 4, 1917; Major, February 19, 1919; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; Regimental Supply Officer, May 10, 1917, to September 10, 1918; Acting Assistant Division Quartermaster, 27th Division, September 10, 1918, to December 30, 1918; Regimental Supply Officer, December 30, 1918, to February 19, 1919.

HARRY L. STRATTON, Major.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 5, 1897; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, December 30, 1908; Captain, Co. L, June 16, 1909; *resigned* June 18, 1913; 1st Lieutenant, July 12, 1917; Captain, July 10, 1918; Major, February 19, 1919; *assigned to command* Co. C, April 27, 1918; *assigned as* Captain Co. C, July 23, 1918; *wounded in action*, Belgium, August 21, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, September 3, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 11, 1918; *assigned* Co. C, October 11, 1918; *assigned as* Operations Officer, November 13, 1918.

ROWLAND TOMPKINS, Major.

First enlisted Co. D, 7th N.Y. Infantry, September 28, 1906; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 28, 1915; 1st Lieutenant, October 30, 1916; Captain, May 4, 1917; Major, November 5, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; Captain, Co. H.; *assigned to command* 2d Battalion.

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RAYMOND A. TURNBULL, Major, Med. Corps.

First enlisted 3d N.Y. Infantry, October 18, 1904; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, M.C., May 23, 1906; Captain, M.C., May 23, 1909; Major, M.C., April 24, 1918; *transferred to* 107th Infantry, April 5, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division; Regimental Surgeon, 107th Infantry.

STANTON WHITNEY, Major.

First enlisted Squadron A, Cavalry, May 27, 1901; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, July 18, 1912; 1st Lieutenant, Squadron A, June 22, 1916; Captain, Squadron A, July 20, 1917; Major, 105th M.G. Bn., February 19, 1919; Mexican border service, June 15 to December 23, 1916; *transferred from* 105th M.G. Bn., March 5, 1918; *assigned to* M.G. Co. as Captain, March 7, 1918; *transferred to* Co. D, 105th M.G. Bn., July 7, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division.

HARRY ADSIT, Captain.

First enlisted 1st N.Y. Cavalry, February 3, 1911; 1st Lieutenant, M.C., December 12, 1911; Captain, M.C., December 12, 1914; 1st Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, September 11, 1916; Captain, October 28, 1918; Mexican border service, June 19 to March 5, 1917; *transferred from* 105th M.G. Bn., August 26, 1918; *assigned to* M.G. Co.; wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; wounded in action, October 12, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 27, 1918; awarded American Distinguished Service Cross.

CLARENCE T. BALDWIN, Captain.

First enlisted Co. F, 2d N.Y. Infantry, December 21, 1912; *transferred to* Co. H, 7th N.Y. Infantry, December 6, 1915; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. H, 7th N.Y. Infantry, April 17, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, Co. H, 107th U.S. Infantry, January 15, 1918; Captain, Infantry, U.S.A., July 30, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. H; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; *relieved from duty with* 27th Division and *transferred to* U.S. for instruction purposes, August 15, 1918; *assigned to* 11th Division.

HENRY A. BANCEL, Captain, Med. Corps.

1st Lieutenant, July 13, 1917; Captain, M.C., September 30, 1918; *assigned to* 7th N.Y. Infantry, July 17, 1917.

ALBERT N. BENEDICT, Captain, Med. Corps.

First enlisted Co. C, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 18, 1914; 1st Lieutenant, M.C., April 10, 1917; Captain, M.C., October 23, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

HARRY T. BLYTHE, Captain.

First enlisted 5th Separate Co., April 21, 1893; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, June 2, 1905; 1st Lieutenant, February 1, 1911; Captain, June 9, 1916; U.S. Service, 1st Regiment, N.Y. Volunteers, May 2, 1898, to February 26, 1899; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned as* Captain, Co. B; *admitted to* Base Hospital and *dropped from* 107th Infantry, September 17, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry, December 3, 1918; *assigned to* Co. A.

GEORGE B. BRADISH, Captain.

First enlisted Co. K, 1st N.Y. Infantry, April 3, 1908; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 3, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, December 1, 1917; Captain, September 1, 1918; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. K; wounded in action, France, October 18, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 29, 1918; F. and H. *discharge*, February 7, 1919.

DAVID C. BULL, Captain, Med. Corps.

First enlisted Squadron A, N.Y. Cavalry, June 23, 1916; 1st Lieutenant, M.C., 12th N.Y. Infantry, June 11, 1917; Captain, M.C., October 1, 1918; Mexican border service,

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June 30 to December 29, 1916, with Squadron A, N.Y. Cavalry; *transferred from* 12th N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

RICHARD W. COLMAN, Captain.

First enlisted Co. K, 2d Regiment, N.J.N.G., June 13, 1895; *enlisted* Co. E, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 15, 1908; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. M, 7th N.Y. Infantry, February 13, 1913; 1st Lieutenant, June 24, 1916; Captain, Co. M, September 19, 1916; Spanish-American War service, May 2 to November 2, 1898; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *discharged from* U.S. service, September 12, 1917; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 12, 1917; *assigned to* duty with Statistical Division, A.G.D., G.H.Q., A.E.F., August 12, 1918.

WILLIAM J. COOGAN, Captain, Med. Corps.

1st Lieutenant, M.C., May 6, 1917; Captain, M.C., September 28, 1918; *transferred from* 14th N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

THOMAS D. L. CRONAN, Captain.

First enlisted Co. B, 1st N.Y. Infantry, April 12, 1908; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, July 17, 1917; Captain, 106th Infantry, November 13, 1918; *transferred from* 106th Infantry, December 4, 1918; *assigned as* Captain, Co. B, December 4, 1918.

GRISWOLD B. DANIELL, Captain.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 15, 1906; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. K, May 11, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, Co. K, January 25, 1918; Captain, Co. K, November 5, 1918; Mexican border service, June 25 to December 2, 1916; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; commanding 3d Battalion, October 22, 1918, to November 26, 1918.

THOMAS C. DEDELL, Captain.

First enlisted Co. A, 1st N.Y. Infantry, February 24, 1902; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, December 31, 1914; 1st Lieutenant, August 1, 1917; *commissioned* Captain; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. A; *transferred to* Military Postal Express Service, August 17, 1918.

MARSTON E. DRAKE, Captain.

First enlisted Co. G, 7th N.Y. Infantry, February 5, 1909; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. G, October 29, 1914; 1st Lieutenant, Co. G, April 4, 1917; Captain, Co. G, September 14, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division.

GEORGE R. DUNSPAUGH, Captain.

First enlisted Co. M, 2d N.Y. Infantry, August 4, 1904; 1st Lieutenant, June 10, 1910; Captain, November 2, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, December 20, 1918; *assigned to* Co. M; wounded in action, France, October 18, 1918, with 106th Infantry; *transferred to* 106th Infantry, February 14, 1919.

CLINTON E. FISK, Captain.

First enlisted Co. D, 7th N.Y. Infantry, March 24, 1900; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. D, October 19, 1914; Captain, Co. D, September 17, 1915; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; killed in action, France, October 18, 1918; thrice cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; Acting Major, 1st Battalion, June to October, 1918; recommended for promotion to Major, October 15, 1918.

CHARLES H. E. FRANK, Captain.

First enlisted 4th Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., February 27, 1900; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 14th N.Y. Infantry, December 12, 1907; 1st Lieutenant, 14th N.Y. Infantry, April 23, 1908; Captain, 14th N.Y. Infantry, July 15, 1909; *Honorable discharge*, January 26, 1911; 1st Lieutenant, 14th N.Y. Infantry, February 11, 1915; Captain, Air Service, U.S.A., May, 1918; U.S. service, August 1 to October 11, 1916; *transferred from*

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14th N.Y. Infantry, November 2, 1917; *assigned to Co. D; Acting Regimental Adjutant, January to March, 1918; assigned to Supply Co., April 19, 1918; transferred to Casual Detachment, April 27, 1918; F. and H. discharge, January 10, 1919.*

CHARLES P. GRAY, Captain, Med. Corps.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May, 1908; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, M.C., October 9, 1916; Captain, M.C., September 27, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; cited by General John J. Pershing, C-in-C., A.E.F.; later commissioned Major M.C.

HARRY W. HAYWARD, Captain.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 30, 1903; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, November 14, 1916; 1st Lieutenant, May 11, 1917; Captain, April 28, 1918; Mexican border service, June 22 to December 2, 1916; assigned as Captain, Co. E, April 27, 1918; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Captain.

First enlisted Co. B, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 10, 1901; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, February 13, 1913; Captain, Co. A, April 14, 1914; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; appointed Personnel Officer, May 30, 1918; relieved from duty as Personnel Adjutant and assigned to Co. D, December 8, 1918; assigned as Operations Officer, February 19, 1919; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

EDWIN L. HOLLOWAY, Captain.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 47th N.Y. Infantry, May 13, 1915; 1st Lieutenant, 47th N.Y. Infantry, June 1, 1916; Captain, 107th Infantry, February 19, 1919; transferred from 106th Infantry, November 22, 1917; assigned to Co. F; assigned to Co. H, October 6, 1918; assigned as Acting Regimental Adjutant, November 14, 1918; assigned as Personnel Adjutant, December 8, 1918; assigned to Co. F, December 23, 1918; assigned as Personnel Adjutant, January 3, 1919; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

DUDLEY C. HUGHES, Captain, Dental Corps.

1st Lieutenant, D.C., June 8, 1916; Captain, D.C., July 15, 1918; transferred from 102d Field Signal Battalion, December 4, 1917.

ROYAL C. JOHNSON, Captain.

First enlisted 1st N.Y. Infantry, June 15, 1916; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, June 30, 1917; Captain, November 5, 1918; transferred from 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; assigned to Co. G; assigned to Co. F, August 31, 1918; assigned to Co. G, October 10, 1918; assigned to Co. H, November 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

EDWARD H. KENT, Captain.

First enlisted Co. B, 7th N.Y. Infantry, January 4, 1906; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant, June 24, 1916; 1st Lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant, July 22, 1916; Captain Adjutant, October 13, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; Battalion Adjutant to June 13, 1918; Acting Regimental Adjutant, June 13 to October 10, 1918; Regimental Adjutant, October 27, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

LEO F. KNUST, Captain.

First enlisted Co. E, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 11, 1898; commissioned, 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, February 23, 1912; Captain, Co. E, November 3, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; transferred to Infantry; unassigned April 27, 1918.

JOHN A. KORSCHEN, Captain.

First enlisted 1st N.Y. Infantry, February 26, 1912; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, October 5, 1915; 1st Lieutenant, January 15, 1918; Captain, November 4, 1918; transferred from 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; assigned to Co. I; assigned to Co. F

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July 28, 1918; *assigned to Co. G, August 31, 1918; assigned to Co. F, October 6, 1918; assigned to Co. L, December 15, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.*

CLAUDE G. LELAND, Captain.

First enlisted Co. B, 74th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., December 5, 1898; transferred to Co. L, 7th N.Y. Infantry, March 26, 1914; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. I, March 1, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, October 1, 1918; Captain, Co. I, November 5, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

MAXWELL B. NESBITT, Captain.

First enlisted Co. G, March 14, 1890; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. G, May 25, 1899; 1st Lieutenant, Co. G, July 14, 1908; Captain, Co. G, July 3, 1914; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; assigned to Co. G; assigned to Co. C, December 20, 1918; assigned as Personnel Adjutant, December 23, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; relieved from duty with 107th Infantry to report to Provost Marshal General, G.H.Q., A.E.F., for duty December 28, 1918.

GEORGE P. NICHOLS, Captain.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, January 2, 1902; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, October 29, 1914; resigned March 19, 1917; Captain, Co. F, July 12, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; re-assigned to 107th Infantry, December 13, 1918; assigned to Co. F; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

FANCHER NICOLL, Captain.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, March 21, 1900; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. L, June 16, 1909; Captain, Co. L, July 24, 1913; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; Operations Officer, July 27, 1918; assigned to Co. L, July 30, 1918; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; twice cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

LOUIS C. RAECKE, Captain.

First enlisted Co. C, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 10, 1895; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. C, January 11, 1910; 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, January 15, 1917; Captain, Co. C, May 4, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; transferred to Infantry; unassigned April 27, 1918.

FRANCIS P. RIGGS, Captain, Med. Corps.

First enlisted Co. F, 7th N.Y. Infantry, November 10, 1914; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, M.C., July 10, 1917; Captain, M.C., September 28, 1918; assigned to 7th N.Y. Infantry, July 23, 1917; transferred to 42d Division, February 1, 1919.

THOMAS G. SIMPSON, Captain.

First enlisted Co. D, 7th N.Y. Infantry, November 19, 1906; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. D, February 4, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, October 1, 1918; Captain, Co. D, February 19, 1919; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; assigned to Co. C, February 7, 1918; assigned to Co. D, July 28, 1918; awarded American Distinguished Service Cross; awarded Croix de Guerre.

WILLIAM STOUT, Captain.

First enlisted Co. I, 43d U.S. Infantry, October 13, 1899; U.S. service, October 13, 1899, to July 13, 1917, commissioned 1st Lieutenant, 12th N.Y. Infantry, July 13, 1917; Captain, 107th Infantry, July 9, 1918; transferred from 12th N.Y. Infantry, November 2, 1917; assigned to Co. M; transferred to Co. A, May 30, 1918; Captain, Co. A, July 9, 1918; admitted to Base Hospital, September 7, 1918; dropped from 107th Infantry, October 4, 1918.

HARRY F. SULLIVAN, Captain.

First enlisted 14th N.Y. Infantry, August, 1907; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, February 1, 1915; 1st Lieutenant, September 13, 1916; Captain, July 18, 1918; Mexican border

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service, July 1 to October 11, 1916, with Co. L, 14th N.Y. Infantry; *transferred from* 14th N.Y. Infantry to 106th Infantry, October 15, 1917; P.O.W., France, September 27, 1918; *returned* November 29, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, December 22, 1918; *assigned to* Co. C; *transferred to* 106th Infantry, January 20, 1919.

ARTHUR TALBOT, Captain.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, November 6, 1913; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 12th N.Y. Infantry, June 5, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, 107th Infantry, July 13, 1918; Captain, 107th Infantry, February 19, 1919; Mexican border service, July 1 to November 6, 1916, with Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry; *transferred from* 12th N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Headquarters Co.; *assigned to* Co. C, November 17, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

HIRAM W. TAYLOR, Captain.

First enlisted Co. C, 7th N.Y. Infantry, April 1, 1905; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Supply Co., May 4, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, Supply Co., January 15, 1918; Captain, Supply Co., February 19, 1919; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. D, July 28, 1918; *assigned to* Supply Co., September 11, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; Acting Regimental Supply Officer, September 10, 1918, to January 1, 1919; Regimental Supply Officer, February 19, 1919, to April 2, 1919.

DAVID B. WARREN, Captain, Med. Corps (D.S.)

First enlisted Co. F, 7th N.Y. Infantry, December 10, 1915; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, M.C. (D.S.), October 13, 1916; Captain, M.C., February 26, 1919; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916.

CLEVELAND L. WATERBURY, Captain.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 2d Infantry, Idaho N.G., 1912; Captain, September 27, 1917; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, December 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. E; *attached to* Divisional Headquarters, 27th Division, December 14, 1917, to November 18, 1918.

KENNETH C. WILSON, Captain.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 21, 1914; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, M.G. Co., November 4, 1916; 1st Lieutenant, M.G. Co., April 4, 1917; Captain, Headquarters Co., September 18, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Headquarters Co., October 22, 1917; wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

PETER E. HOEY, Chaplain.

Commissioned July 31, 1917; *transferred from* 106th M.G. Bn., July 13, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division; *previously* Chaplain, 12th N.Y. Infantry, July 31, 1917; Chaplain 106th M.G. Bn., December 25, 1917.

EDWIN F. KEEVER, Chaplain.

Commissioned November 20, 1916, as Chaplain of Cavalry; Mexican border service, with 1st N.Y. Cavalry, November 20, 1916, to March 14, 1917; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, August 23, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division; *previously* Chaplain, 102d Trains and M.P., December 18, 1917.

PETER J. KROLL, Chaplain.

Commissioned May 29, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, July 5, 1918; *transferred to* 105th Infantry, August 9, 1918.

HUGH W. STEWART, Chaplain.

Commissioned July 5, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, September 2, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division.

JOHN O. WARD, Chaplain.

Commissioned January 20, 1916; *transferred from* 105th M.G. Bn., July 13, 1918; *transferred to* 108th Infantry, August 23, 1918.

OFFICERS' RECORDS

LINWOOD P. AMES, 1st Lieutenant.

Served three enlistments in 1st Field Artillery, N.Y.; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, August 2, 1918; relieved from duty as Aerial Observer and assigned to 107th Infantry, December 16, 1918; assigned to Headquarters Co.; assigned to Co. K, December 20, 1918.

ROBERT BENNETT, 1st Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, April 11, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, May 5, 1917; Mexican border service, June, 1916, to March, 1917; assigned to 107th Infantry from duty as Salvage Officer, 27th Division, January 14, 1919; assigned to Co. E; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

ADNEY L. BIBBINS, 1st Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 12, 1918; assigned to 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; assigned to Co. L; assigned to Co. C, October 27, 1918; transferred to Presidio Detachment, March 26, 1919.

ROBERT W. BOWMAN, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. C, 1st N.Y. Infantry, August 26, 1915; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, February 22, 1916; 1st Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, July 25, 1917; transferred from 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; assigned to Co. C; transferred to Headquarters, 27th Division, as Billeting Officer, December 26, 1917.

GEORGE D. BRAGDON, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. A, 1st Regiment, May 6, 1899; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, June 10, 1914; 1st Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, July 27, 1917; transferred from 10th N.Y. Infantry, November 21, 1917; assigned to Co. E; assigned to Co. M, July 27, 1918; assigned to Co. E, October 27, 1918.

RALPH POLK BUELL, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 1st District of Columbia, Volunteer Infantry, May 10, 1898; enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 21, 1904; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, December 3, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, July 9, 1918; Mexican border service June 26 to December 2, 1916; assigned as Aide, Headquarters, 54th Brigade, December 4, 1917; assigned to Co. K, April 15, 1918; assigned as Battalion Adjutant, July 9, 1918; assigned to Co. C, August 29, 1918; severely wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; dropped from rolls 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.; awarded Distinguished Service Cross.

BEVERLY L. F. BURNHAM, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. F, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 12, 1911; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, May 22, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, August 28, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; assigned to Co. F; assigned to Co. E, August 31, 1918; assigned to Co. H, September 11, 1918; transferred to U.S., as Instructor, October 5, 1918.

EDWARD M. BURTIS, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. H, 10th N.Y. Infantry, November 29, 1909; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, July 15, 1915; 1st Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, July 19, 1917; transferred from 10th N.Y. Infantry, November 21, 1917; assigned to Co. H; assigned to Co. G, January 18, 1918; dropped from 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; re-assigned to 107th Infantry from hospital, November 14, 1918; assigned to Co. G; assigned to Co. E, November 22, 1918; assigned to Co. G, December 11, 1918.

ROBERT A. BYRNS, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, April 7, 1899; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. L, September 18, 1913; 1st Lieutenant, Co. L, February 10, 1915; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; assigned to Co. L; severely wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; dropped from 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; awarded British Military Cross, American Distinguished Service Cross, and Croix de Guerre.

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LOUIS M. CLARK, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Hospital Corps, May 22, 1911; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 30, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 12, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, June 7, 1918; *assigned to* Co. A; *assigned to* Co. G, November 16, 1918; *assigned to* Co. I, January 24, 1919.

TRISTRAM COFFIN, 1st Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, December 29, 1914; 1st Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, January 6, 1916; *transferred from* 10th N.Y. Infantry, November 21, 1917; *assigned to* Co. D; *transferred to* Casual Detachment, April 27, 1918.

FREDERICK D. CONKLIN, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. A, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 7, 1904; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, Co. A, January 23, 1914; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *appointed* Battalion Adjutant, May 30, 1918; *assigned to* Co. A, July 28, 1918; *assigned to* Co. L, January 24, 1919; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

MURRAY E. CRAMER, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. M, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 5, 1911; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. M, June 24, 1916; 1st Lieutenant, Co. M, October 23, 1916; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; commanding Co. M from August 12, 1918; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

SAMUEL CRUMP, JR., 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. D, 10th N.Y. Infantry, December 13, 1913; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, July 9, 1914; 1st Lieutenant, April 17, 1917; *transferred from* 10th N.Y. Infantry, November 21, 1917; *assigned to* Co. B, January 23, 1918; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

HARRY A. DARLING, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. H, 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 13, 1904; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, June 28, 1917; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. H; *assigned to* Supply Co., July 28, 1918; wounded in Belgium, August 14, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry from hospital December 3, 1918; *assigned to* Co. G; *assigned to* Co. H, December 11, 1918.

ROLAND D. DAVIS, 1st Lieutenant.

Two years in 1st Minn. Field Artillery; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 4, 1918; Mexican border service, eight months; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. D; *assigned as* Battalion Adjutant, November 14, 1918; *assigned to* Co. D, December 14, 1918; *transferred to* Camp Dodge Detachment, March 26, 1919; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

ROE M. DENNIS, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. L, 3d N.Y. Infantry, November 25, 1913; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, June 1, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, October 26, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, July 20, 1918; *assigned to* Co. E; *assigned to* Co. F, August 31, 1918; *assigned to* Co. K, October 10, 1918; wounded in action, September 29, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, JR., 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 7th N.Y. Infantry, 1908; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, August 15, 1917; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, January 4, 1919; *assigned to* Co. H.

CHARLES H. FLOYD, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 30, 1913; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 16, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, September 14, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26, to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. F; *assigned to* Co. K, August 2, 1918; *assigned as* Battalion Adjutant, September 26, 1918; wounded in action, France, September

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29, 1918; *dropped from* 107th, October 15, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th, November 12, 1918, and *assigned as* Battalion Adjutant; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

PIER L. FOCARDI, 1st Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 47th N.Y. Infantry, June 10, 1915; 1st Lieutenant, 47th N.Y. Infantry, July 5, 1916; *transferred from* 47th N.Y. Infantry, November 21, 1917; *assigned to* Co. A; *transferred to* 102d Engineers, March 1, 1918.

JOHN C. FREEMAN, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, February 3, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 19, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, October 13, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Headquarters Co.; *assigned to* Co. B, October 27, 1918; *assigned to* Co. H, December 30, 1918; *assigned to* duty as Regimental Signal Officer; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

PAUL H. GADEBUSCH, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 7th N.Y. Infantry, June 25, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, M.G. Co., April 19, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, M.G. Co., October 26, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; severely wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; twice cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

HENRI D. GOODNOW, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 40th Separate Co., N.G.N.Y., October 28, 1901; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, May 6, 1908; 1st Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, March 13, 1914; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. D; *transferred to* II Corps, Prov. Rep. Bn., July 27, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th, December 24, 1918; *assigned to* Co. A; *assigned to* Co. G, January 23, 1919.

KENNETH GOW, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted M.G. Co., 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 16, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, January 21, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, October, 1918; Mexican border service, June 19 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* M.G. Co.; killed in action, France, October 17, 1918; awarded American Distinguished Service Cross and Croix de Guerre.

CHARLES T. GRAHAM-ROGERS, 1st Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 47th N.Y. Infantry, December 14, 1915; 1st Lieutenant, 47th N.Y. Infantry, April 21, 1917; *transferred from* 47th N.Y. Infantry, November 21, 1917; *assigned to* Co. B; wounded in action, France, October 18, 1918; *dropped from* 107th, October 29, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th from hospital, December 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. B, December 10, 1918.

JOHN F. GREANEY, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. L, 1st N.Y. Infantry, March 21, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, June 9, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, May 2, 1918; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. L; *assigned to* Co. C, July 26, 1918; wounded in action, France, October 14, 1918; *dropped from* 107th, October 27, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th, November 5, 1918; *assigned to* Co. I; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

EARLE D. GRIMM, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. E, 7th N.Y. Infantry, April 24, 1914; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, March 1, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, September 14, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. H; *assigned as* Battalion Intelligence Officer, August 9, 1918; *transferred to* Headquarters, 54th Infantry Brigade, as Liaison Officer, September 2, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

EMILE S. GUIGNON, 1st Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, August 15, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, January 23, 1919; *assigned to* Co. F; *transferred to* Camp Grant Detachment, March 26, 1919.

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CLARENCE E. HALL, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 3d N.Y. Infantry, November 10, 1914; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, June 1, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, October 22, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, July 20, 1918; *assigned to* Co. A; wounded in action, October 17, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 28, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

PERCY M. HALL, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, December 12, 1908; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, April 17, 1917; Mexican border service June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. I; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; awarded American Distinguished Service Cross; awarded Croix de Guerre.

BENJAMIN T. HAMMOND, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. E, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 12, 1902; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. E, April 5, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, July 14, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. E; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

ALFRED E. H. HARRY, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. A, 7th N.Y. Infantry, December 5, 1902; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, M.G. Co., April 24, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, M.G. Co., December 1, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* 11 Corps, Prov. Rep. Bn., August 20, 1918.

WILLIAM S. HAWKINS, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. G, 7th N.Y. Infantry, January 14, 1910; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. G, April 24, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, May 2, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned as* Battalion Adjutant, August 29, 1918; *assigned to* Co. H, September 2, 1918; wounded in action, France, October 18, 1918; *dropped from* 107th, October 29, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th from hospital, December 13, 1918; *assigned to* Co. G, December 14, 1918; awarded American Distinguished Service Cross; awarded Croix de Guerre.

FIELDING V. JACKSON, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Squadron A, June 27, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 12th N.Y. Infantry, April 6, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, 12th N.Y. Infantry, June 21, 1917; Mexican border service, with Squadron A, N.Y. Cavalry; *transferred from* 12th N.Y. Infantry, November 2, 1917; *assigned to* Co. K; *assigned to* Co. F, January 30, 1918; *transferred to* Headquarters, 54th Infantry Brigade, as Liaison Officer, July 16, 1918.

JOHN B. JESSUP, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 25, 1917; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 19, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 22, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. I; *assigned as* Battalion Intelligence Officer, October 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. K, November 21, 1918; *assigned to* Co. L, December 3, 1918; *assigned to* Co. A, January 24, 1919; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

HORACE C. JOHNSON, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Troop C, 1st North Carolina Cavalry, March 29, 1917; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 12, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* M.G. Co.; *transferred to* Casual Detachment, March 26, 1919; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

JOHN KERR, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, March 18, 1910; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, May 11, 1917; *transferred to* Headquarters, 27th Division, as Billeting Officer, December 26, 1917.

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JOSEPH J. KOEN, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. E, 7th N.Y. Infantry, November 11, 1911; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 12th N.Y. Infantry, December 16, 1913; 1st Lieutenant, 12th N.Y. Infantry, July 6, 1915; Mexican border service, June 28, 1916, to March 10, 1917; *transferred from* 12th N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. B; *transferred to* Casual Detachment, April 27, 1918.

WILLIAM G. LECOMPTE, 1st Lieutenant.

Served 3 years, 3 months, with 5th Maryland N.G.; *enlisted* Co. F, 7th N.Y. Infantry, April 27, 1907; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, April 26, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, Co. F, May 18, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned as* Battalion Supply Officer, August 16, 1918; *assigned as* Regimental Transport Officer, September 11, 1918; *assigned to* Co. F, December 14, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

CHARLES P. LOESER, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. D, 7th N.Y. Infantry, December 29, 1893; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant Battalion Adjutant, November 27, 1912; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. B, June 30, 1918; *assigned to* Supply Co., August 9, 1918; *assigned as* Battalion Adjutant, November 22, 1918; appointed Divisional R.R. and C. Officer, 27th Division, December 31, 1918; *assigned as* Battalion Adjutant, 107th Infantry, March 5, 1919; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

ARTHUR C. LUMLEY, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. D, 7th N.Y. Infantry, February 15, 1909; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. D, May 2, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, April 18, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned as* Battalion Adjutant, October 6, 1918; wounded in action, France, October 18, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 29, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry from hospital, December 13, 1918; *assigned as* Battalion Adjutant, December 14, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

LUTHER M. McBEE, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 1st South Carolina N.G., September 15, 1908; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 12, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. I; *assigned to* Co. B, October 27, 1918; *assigned to* Co. A, January 24, 1919; *transferred to* Camp Jackson Detachment, March 26, 1919.

RICHARD H. MCINTYRE, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. L, 7th N.Y. Infantry, June 17, 1909; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, July 31, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, April 20, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. L; *assigned to* Headquarters Co., October 9, 1917; prisoner of war, Germany, September 29, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry, December 19, 1918; *assigned to* Headquarters Co., December 20, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

ARTHUR J. MCKENNA, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 2, 1906; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. L, March 24, 1915; 1st Lieutenant, Co. H, July 31, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

CHARLES MESTER, 1st Lieutenant, Med. Corps.

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, M.C., January 8, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, December 1, 1918; *transferred to* American Embarkation Centre, Le Mans, France, February, 1919.

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EUGENE L. MULLANEY, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. A, 7th N.Y. Infantry, January 28, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, January 15, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, September 18, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Headquarters Co.; *assigned as* Acting Operations Officer, November 7, 1918; *assigned as* Regimental Intelligence Officer, November 13, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

EDWIN S. MUNSON, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. C, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 7, 1897; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. C, April 4, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, May 4, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned as* Regimental Gas Officer and acted in that capacity throughout the campaign, later acting as Billeting Officer and Town Major; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

JOSEPH P. MURPHY, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 36th Infantry, July 20, 1917; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 12, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. I; *transferred to* Camp Custer Detachment, March 26, 1919.

ALEXANDER E. OSTRANDER, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Mounted Orderly Section, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 5, 1913; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, February 5, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, October 22, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. H; *assigned to* Supply Co., April 7, 1918; *assigned to* Co. K, October 27, 1918; *assigned to* Co. E, January 4, 1919; *assigned to* duty as Battalion Transport and Supply Officer throughout the active campaign in Belgium and France; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

EARL K. PALMER, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. L, 71st N.Y. Infantry, November 5, 1913; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 4, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, July 10, 1918; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. M, October 19, 1917; *assigned to* Co. A, July 23, 1918; *assigned to* Co. B, January 24, 1919.

WILLIAM B. PENOYAR, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. E, 1st N.Y. Infantry, November 23, 1908; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, December 11, 1914; 1st Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, June 4, 1915; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *transferred to* Co. E; wounded in action, Belgium, August 14, 1918; *dropped from* rolls 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918.

RICHARD M. RAVEN, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 25, 1911; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. K, February 4, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, N.A., July 18, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned as* Battalion Adjutant, September 2, 1918; *assigned to* Co. E, October 6, 1918; killed in action, France, October 18, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

ALLEN F. REAGAN, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 2d Infantry; M.V.M., June 8, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, May 2, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, September 14, 1918; *transferred from* 47th N.Y. Infantry, November 21, 1917; *assigned to* Co. L; *dropped from* rolls 107th Infantry, December 10, 1918.

JAY L. ROGERS, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 3d N.Y. Infantry, June 6, 1917; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, June 1, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, February 19, 1919; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, July 20, 1918; *assigned to* Co. G; *assigned to* Co. A, November 16, 1918.

ALFRED I. SCHIMPF, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Troop B, 1st N.Y. Cavalry, February 16, 1913; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, March 30, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, July

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6, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26, 1916, to March 19, 1917, with 1st N.Y. Cavalry; *transferred from* 106th Infantry, December 2, 1917; *assigned to* Co. L; *assigned to* Supply Co., June 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. L, July 8, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, November 15, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry from hospital, January 14, 1919; *assigned to* Co. L; *assigned to* duty as Battalion Transport Officer from June 10 to October 26, 1918; *assigned as* Battalion Intelligence Officer, January 14, 1919.

STEPHEN M. SCHWAB, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. E, 7th N.Y. Infantry, April 11, 1912; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. E, July 14, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, April 28, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. A, June 30, 1918; *assigned to* Co. E, July 27, 1918; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

HERBERT F. SHAVER, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 43d U.S. Volunteers, October 11, 1899; *enlisted* Co. D, 1st N.Y. Infantry, January 1, 1908; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, June 9, 1916; 1st Lieutenant, 107th Infantry, August 28, 1918; Spanish-American War service, 43d U.S. Volunteers, October 11, 1899, to July 5, 1901; *assigned to* Co. D; *assigned to* Co. C, July 29, 1918; *assigned to* Co. A, September 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. D, December 24, 1918; *assigned to* duty as Battalion Transport and Supply Officer during most of the active campaign in Belgium and France; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

ALBERT C. SMITH, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. I, 10th N.Y. Infantry, February 7, 1912; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 47th N.Y. Infantry, November 9, 1914; 1st Lieutenant, 47th N.Y. Infantry, July 5, 1916; *transferred from* 47th N.Y. Infantry, November 21, 1917; *assigned to* Co. C; *relieved from* duty with A.E.F. and *transferred to* U.S. for other assignment, August 15, 1918.

ANSON H. SMITH, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Troop B, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, February, 1914; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, May 18, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, June 12, 1918; *assigned to* Co. C; *assigned to* Supply Co., September 10, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry from hospital, December 11, 1918; *assigned to* Supply Co.; *assigned to* duty as Battalion Transport Officer during most of the active campaign in Belgium and France and later as Regimental Transport Officer.

VERL A. SMITH, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 160th Co., C.A.C., U.S.A., March 17, 1911; *commissioned* 1st Lieutenant, Oregon Coast Artillery, August 17, 1917; 2d Lieutenant, Infantry, September 29, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 12, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* Supply Co.; *assigned to* Co. M, November 17, 1918; *transferred to* R.R. & C. Service, American Embarkation Centre, Le Mans, France, February 7, 1919.

FREDERICK SNYDER, 1st Lieutenant, Med. Corps.

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, M.C., May 10, 1917; *transferred from* 10th N.Y. Infantry, November 17, 1917; *transferred to* Field Hospital Co. No. 104, August 20, 1918.

JOSEPH F. SNYDER, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Engineers' Enlisted Reserve, May 14, 1917; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 12, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, September 29, 1918; *assigned to* Co. M; *transferred to* Camp Dix Detachment, March 26, 1919.

FORD M. TERRY, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. F, 1st N.Y. Infantry, September 25, 1899; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 14, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, July 31, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. B; wounded in action, France, September 29 and October 16, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 28,

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1918; *re-assigned to 107th Infantry from hospital, December 19, 1918; assigned to Co. B; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.*

EDWIN F. THOMPSON, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. E, 14th N.Y. Infantry, April 30, 1900; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, April 15, 1910; 1st Lieutenant, November 17, 1910; transferred from 47th N.Y. Infantry, November 22, 1917; assigned to Co. L, January 30, 1918; assigned as Battalion Adjutant, July 28, 1918; relieved from duty with A.E.F. and transferred to U.S. for other assignment, August 15, 1918.

WILLIAM E. TIDWELL, 1st Lieutenant.

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, August 9, 1917; assigned to 107th Infantry, November 8, 1918; assigned to M.G. Co.; dropped from 107th Infantry, December 5, 1918.

RUSSELL M. VERNON, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 24th Separate Co., December 22, 1903; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, August 1, 1911; 1st Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, May 13, 1915; transferred from 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; assigned to Co. I; transferred to 11 Corps, A.E.F., September 5, 1918.

ROBERT G. VICKERY, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Troop B, 1st Squadron, Massachusetts Cavalry, March, 1916; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, May 13, 1918; 1st Lieutenant, November 13, 1918; Mexican border service, June 18 to November 18, 1916, with 1st Squadron, Massachusetts Cavalry; assigned to 107th Infantry, June 12, 1918; assigned to Co. F; dropped from 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; re-assigned to 107th Infantry from hospital, November 5, 1918; assigned to Co. A; assigned to Co. F, December 5, 1918; assigned as Battalion Adjutant, January 4, 1919; assigned to Co. F, March 5, 1919; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

CAREY J. WALRATH, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. M, 1st N.Y. Infantry, November 9, 1912; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, May 22, 1917; transferred from 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; assigned to Co. M; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

GEORGE D. WHEATLEY, 1st Lieutenant.

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, November 27, 1917; assigned to 107th Infantry, January 23, 1919; assigned to Co. K; transferred to Camp Dix Detachment, March 26, 1919.

HARRY A. WILBUR, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted 33d Separate Co., November 23, 1900; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, September 18, 1912; 1st Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, November 20, 1914; transferred from 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; assigned to Co. F; resignation accepted January 6, 1918.

EDWARD WILLIS, 1st Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 24, 1912; commissioned 2d Lieutenant M.G. Co., November 4, 1916; 1st Lieutenant M.G. Co., December 1, 1917; Mexican border service June 26 to December 2, 1916; assigned to M.G. Co.; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; awarded American Distinguished Service Cross; awarded Croix de Guerre.

OMAR A. ALBRIGHT, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 2d Arkansas Infantry, May 30, 1917; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, June 7, 1917; assigned to 107th Infantry, October 16, 1918; assigned to Co. H; transferred to Camp Pike Detachment, March 26, 1919.

HARRY F. ALLEN, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. F, 22d Engineers, June 21, 1916; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, June 1, 1918; Mexican border service, July 17 to December 17, 1916, with Co. F, 22d

OFFICERS' RECORDS

Engineers; *assigned to 107th Infantry, August 3, 1918; assigned to Headquarters Co.; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.*

GEORGE L. BAKER, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. H, 5th Georgia Infantry, March 13, 1915; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, August 15, 1917; assigned to 107th Infantry, October 16, 1918; assigned to Co. F; assigned as Instructor, A.C.S., La Valbonne, November 4, 1918; transferred to Camp Gordon, March 26, 1919.

THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, JR., 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. G, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 11, 1915; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, February 5, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; assigned to Co. G; transferred to II Corps, Prov. Rep. Bn., July 20, 1918.

JOHN BENNY, 2d Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, October 28, 1918; assigned to 107th Infantry, October 16, 1918; assigned to Co. M; dropped from 107th Infantry, October 29, 1918; re-assigned to 107th Infantry, November 29, 1918; assigned to Co. C; dropped from 107th Infantry, December 9, 1918.

WILLIAM J. BOEHM, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 22d Engineers, August 30, 1912; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, June 1, 1918; Mexican border service, July 22 to December 17, 1916, with Co. F, 22d Engineers; assigned to 107th Infantry, July 20, 1918; assigned to Co. K; wounded in action, October 18, 1918; dropped from 107th Infantry, October 29, 1918; re-assigned to 107th from hospital, December 13, 1918; assigned to Co. K; assigned to Co. C, December 22, 1918.

ERDMAN N. BRANDT, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. B, 7th N.Y. Infantry, February 4, 1911; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, May 5, 1918; assigned to Co. A; transferred to 106th Infantry, June 12, 1918.

ARTHUR E. BRUNDAGE, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. E, 1st N.Y. Infantry, July 18, 1907; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, September 26, 1915; transferred from 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; assigned to Co. E; dropped from 107th Infantry, October 27, 1918.

RALPH W. BURROUGHS, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. C, 7th N.Y. Infantry, October 25, 1906; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, May 4, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; discharged, January 16, 1918.

ALBERT M. CRANDELL, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. F, 203d N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, July 21, 1898; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, May 10, 1917; transferred from 104th M.G. Bn., December 28, 1917; assigned to M.G. Co.; transferred to 51st Pioneer Infantry, January 27, 1918.

JAMES A. DIFFIN, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 3d N.Y. Infantry, May 22, 1917; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, October 3, 1918; assigned to 107th Infantry, October 31, 1918; assigned to M.G. Co.

HERBERT G. M. FISCHER, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 3d N.Y. Infantry, July 21, 1917; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, October 28, 1918; assigned to 107th Infantry, October 31, 1918; assigned to M.G. Co.

PERCY G. FLYNNE, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 71st N.Y. Infantry, January 3, 1913; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to October 5, 1916; assigned to 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; assigned as Battalion Intelligence Officer, November 12, 1918.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

JOHN A. GEHWEILER, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 23d N.Y. Infantry, May 17, 1915; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; Mexican border service, July 11, 1916, to January 2, 1917, with 23d N.Y. Infantry; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. E.

FRANCIS L. GOULD, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. I, 7th N.Y. Infantry, January 25, 1906; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant Co. I, May 2, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* Casual Detachment, Camp Wadsworth, April 27, 1918.

GAINES GWATHMEY, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Squadron A, June 21, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 12th N.Y. Infantry, July 31, 1917; *transferred from* 12th N.Y. Infantry, October 20, 1917; *assigned to* Co. A; *transferred to* Headquarters, 27th Division, as Billing Officer, December 26, 1917; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry, April 20, 1918; *assigned to* Co. C; *relieved from duty with* A.E.F.; *transferred to* U.S. for other assignment, August 15, 1918.

CHARLES W. HAGEN, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. M, 7th N.Y. Infantry, August 8, 1912; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. M, July 12, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *relieved from duty with* A.E.F.; *transferred to* U.S. for other assignment August 15, 1918.

ROBERT E. L. HALL, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 44th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, September 18, 1899; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Headquarters Co.

HARRY B. HART, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted March 16, 1911; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; Mexican border service, July 25 to October 25, 1916, with Co. G, 2d N.Y. Infantry; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. B.

WILLIAM HEATH, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. E, 10th N.Y. Infantry, March 22, 1906; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 10th N.Y. Infantry, May 28, 1915; *transferred from* 10th N.Y. Infantry, November 21, 1917; *assigned to* Headquarters Co.; *assigned to* Co. A, January 18, 1918; *resignation accepted* February 13, 1918.

OSCAR E. HELLQUIST, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. F, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 1, 1917; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 19, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. D; *assigned as* Battalion Intelligence Officer, August 9, 1918; killed in action, October 18, 1918; twice cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

JESSE M. HUGHES, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 26th Infantry, August 18, 1915; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; Mexican border service, with Co. D, 26th Infantry, August 27, 1915, to June 3, 1917; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. F; wounded in action, October 17, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 27, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry from hospital, November 2, 1918; *assigned to* Co. D; *transferred to* Camp Bowie Detachment, March 26, 1919.

HAROLD T. JOHNSON, 2d Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. C; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 27, 1918.

OFFICERS' RECORDS

FRANK S. JUDSON, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. H, 22d Engineers, February 10, 1891; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, July 22, 1916; U.S. service, May 24 to December 23, 1898; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. L; *assigned to* M.G. Co., December 9, 1917; *transferred to* Casual Detachment, April 27, 1918.

JOHN J. KENNEDY, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 23d N.Y. Infantry, July 3, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; *transferred to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. L; *transferred to* 106th Infantry, January 15, 1919.

MORRIS KNAPP, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. A, 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 2, 1915; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, May 14, 1917; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. H; *transferred to* 1st Pioneer Infantry, February 21, 1918.

WILLIAM I. LANDER, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Troop A, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, May 11, 1904; *enlisted* Co. D, 7th N.Y. Infantry, January 7, 1912; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, November 11, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 11, 1918; *assigned to* Co. B; *assigned to* Co. M, December 8, 1918.

MARSH S. LOCKYEAR, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Regular Army, September 7, 1908; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, May 13, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, August 22, 1918; *assigned to* Co. H; *assigned as* Battalion Intelligence Officer, September 11, 1918; killed in action, France, October 18, 1918.

EARL LONGSTRETH, 2d Lieutenant.

Three years in 4th Missouri Infantry; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Headquarters Co.; *transferred to* P.M., American Embarkation Centre, Le Mans, France, February 3, 1919.

JOHN McANERNEY, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, June 24, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, May 18, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* Co. L; *assigned as* Battalion Intelligence Officer, August 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. B, September 15, 1918; wounded in action, France, September 29, 1918; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 15, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

FRANK E. McCARTHY, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 3d N.Y. Infantry, March 8, 1912; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, June 1, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, July 20, 1918; *assigned to* Co. G; *dropped from* rolls, February 23, 1918; embarkation instructions.

WALTER L. MARLOWE, 2d Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. H; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 29, 1918.

LOUIS A. MOLLARD, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. E, 23d N.Y. Infantry, October 19, 1914; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; Mexican border service, July 4 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. K.

EDWARD L. MORAN, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 3d N.Y. Infantry, June 24, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, August 31, 1918; Mexican border service, with Co. E, 3d N.Y. Infantry, June 24 to October

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5, 1916; *assigned to 107th Infantry*, November 28, 1918; *assigned to Co. L*; gassed in action, France, September 29, 1918, with 108th Infantry; *F. and H. discharge*, March 31, 1919.

PAUL L. MORGAN, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. B, 7th N.Y. Infantry, March 23, 1916; *commissioned 2d Lieutenant*, October 1, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to 107th Infantry*, December 26, 1918; *assigned to Co. A*; *assigned to Co. D*, January 19, 1919; *F. and H. discharge*, March 31, 1919.

JOHN D. MORSE, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. B, 4th Battalion, N.G.N.Y., December 7, 1900; *commissioned 2d Lieutenant*, 1st N.Y. Infantry, April 3, 1917; *transferred from 1st N.Y. Infantry*, October 1, 1917; *transferred to Co. B*; *transferred to Casual Detachment*, April 27, 1918.

ROBERT G. MUNROE, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, September 21, 1911; *commissioned 2d Lieutenant*, February 9, 1918; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *assigned to Co. A*; *assigned to Co. B*, September 10, 1918; *assigned to Co. C*, September 15, 1918; *assigned to Co. B*, December 27, 1918.

RICHARD R. NACY, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. M, 356th Infantry, September 21, 1917; *commissioned 2d Lieutenant*, October 31, 1918; *assigned to 107th Infantry*, November 10, 1918; *assigned to Supply Co.*; *transferred to Fort Oglethorp Detachment*, March 26, 1919.

HERBERT S. NIELSON, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Headquarters Co., 74th N.Y. Infantry, December 8, 1913; *commissioned 2d Lieutenant*, June 1, 1918; *assigned to 107th Infantry*, August 8, 1918; *assigned to Co. L*; *assigned to Co. I*, December 3, 1918.

DAVID R. NIMOCKS, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. B, 2d North Carolina Infantry, July 14, 1916; *commissioned 2d Lieutenant*, September 29, 1918; Mexican border service, with Co. B, 2d North Carolina Infantry, October 1, 1916, to March 21, 1917; *assigned to 107th Infantry*, October 9, 1918; *assigned to Co. D*; *dropped from 107th Infantry*, October 29, 1918; *re-assigned to 107th Infantry*, November 14, 1918; *assigned to Co. D*; *assigned to Co. A*, January 19, 1919; *transferred to Camp Dix Detachment*, March 26, 1919.

GEORGE F. PELHAM, JR., 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 7th N.Y. Infantry, July 5, 1916; *commissioned 2d Lieutenant*, June 1, 1918; *assigned to 107th Infantry*, February 15, 1919; *assigned to Co. H*.

HOWARD C. PORTER, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. C, 7th N.Y. Infantry, June 6, 1917; *commissioned 2d Lieutenant*, November 4, 1918; *assigned to Co. E*; *assigned as Acting Regimental Intelligence Officer*, November 7, 1918; *assigned to Headquarters Co.*, November 11, 1918; *assigned as Battalion Intelligence Officer*, November 13, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

BENJAMIN J. POTTER, 2d Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; *assigned to 107th Infantry*, October 9, 1918; *assigned to Co. F*; killed in action, October 17, 1918.

LEVIT C. POWELL, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 2d N.Y. Infantry, June 21, 1916; *commissioned 2d Lieutenant*, October 31, 1918; Mexican border service, July 14 to October 25, 1916, with 2d N.Y. Infantry; *assigned to 107th Infantry*, November 10, 1918; *assigned to Co. E*.

OFFICERS' RECORDS

RAYMOND T. PURCELL, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. H, 7th N.Y. Infantry, May 1, 1917; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, April 19, 1918; *assigned to* Co. B; wounded in action, France; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 28, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry from hospital, December 13, 1918; *assigned to* Co. C; admitted to hospital and *dropped from* 107th Infantry, February 7, 1919.

BEN M. RAMBO, 2d Lieutenant.

Assigned to 107th Infantry, June 9, 1918; killed in action, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

PHILIP K. RHINELANDER, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. K, 7th N.Y. Infantry, June, 1915; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 12th N.Y. Infantry, August 4, 1917; *honorable discharge*, January 7, 1918; 2d Lieutenant, June 13, 1918; *transferred from* 12th N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. F; *assigned to* Co. H, August 20, 1918; *transferred to* 11 Corps, Prov. Rep. Bn., September 1, 1918.

HARRY L. ROALER, 2d Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, October 1, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. M; killed in action, France, October 14, 1918.

HARRY W. ROBINSON, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. L, 3d N.Y. Infantry, March 23, 1915; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, June 1, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, July 20, 1918; *assigned to* Co. M; *assigned as* 3d Battalion Intelligence Officer, September 15, 1918; killed in action, France, September 29, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

FRANK S. ROWLEY, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. B, 23d N.Y. Infantry, March 14, 1918; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; Mexican border service, June 19, 1916, to January 17, 1917, with Co. B, 23d N.Y. Infantry; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, December 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. F.

HERBERT S. ROYCE, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 1st N.Y. Infantry, February 26, 1912; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, July 14, 1917; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry to 107th Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. G; *transferred to* 1st Pioneer Infantry, February 4, 1918.

LESLIE L. SHAW, 2d Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, November 27, 1917; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, June 10, 1918; instructor at 3d Corps Army School, August 11, 1918, to February 8, 1919; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry, February 8, 1919; *assigned to* Headquarters Co.; *transferred to* Casual Detachment, March 26, 1919.

ELMER B. SHUPE, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 2d N.Y. Infantry, May 10, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; Mexican border service, June 19 to October 23, 1916; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. K.

WILLARD R. SMITH, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted September 16, 1915, in 2d N.Y. Infantry; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; Mexican border service, June 18 to September 15, 1916, with Co. G, 2d N.Y. Infantry; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. I.

EMERY E. SPARKS, 2d Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, September 29, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, October 9, 1918; *assigned to* Co. E; *dropped from* 107th Infantry, October 27, 1918; *re-assigned to* 107th Infantry from hospital, December 21, 1918; *assigned to* Co. G; *transferred to* Camp Meade Detachment, March 26, 1919.

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JAMES A. SPENCER, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. C, 1st N.Y. Infantry, January 8, 1907; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 1st N.Y. Infantry, January 7, 1914; *transferred from* 1st N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* M.G. Co.; *honorably discharged*, December 28, 1917.

FRED LE ROY STEARNS, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. A, 7th N.Y. Infantry, January 29, 1915; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, Co. A, May 22, 1917; Mexican border service, June 26 to December 2, 1916; *transferred to* 102d Engineers, April 25, 1918.

CARL J. STOCK, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 3d N.Y. Infantry, July 5, 1916; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, June 1, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, July 25, 1918; *assigned to* Co. H; wounded in action, France, October 18, 1918; died in hospital, October 19, 1918; cited in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division, U.S.A.

HOWARD L. TANGERT, 2d Lieutenant.

Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. M; *transferred to* Camp Dix Detachment, March 26, 1919.

WALTER W. VIEWEG, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Co. G, 2d N.Y. Infantry, April 23, 1917; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, October 31, 1918; *assigned to* 107th Infantry, November 10, 1918; *assigned to* Co. H; *transferred to* R.R. and C. Service, American Embarkation Centre, Le Mans, France, February 7, 1919.

CAREY WALRADT, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted 7th N.Y. Infantry, December, 1915; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, 12th N.Y. Infantry, July 26, 1917; *transferred from* 12th N.Y. Infantry, October 1, 1917; *assigned to* Co. C; *transferred to* 105th Infantry, April 2, 1918.

GEORGE M. WARD, 2d Lieutenant.

First enlisted Troop H, 1st N.Y. Cavalry, May 11, 1917; *commissioned* 2d Lieutenant, September 25, 1918; *transferred to* 107th Infantry, December 2, 1918; *assigned to* M.G. Co.

ROSTERS

THE following rosters contain only the names of men who served overseas with the 107th Infantry, with the exception of two men of the regiment who died at Camp Wadsworth and whose names are included.

Other rosters are printed elsewhere of members of the 107th Infantry who were discharged or transferred out before the regiment sailed for overseas service.

A number of men are shown in the following rosters as having "died of disease." Most of these men died of influenza, pneumonia or other disease contracted in the field as a direct result of exposure, exhaustion, or gas poisoning.

* indicates that the soldier was assigned to the regiment after it reached France.

Some men are shown without remarks following their names. Most of these are men who served with the regiment through all actions without becoming casualties.

All dates are in 1918 unless otherwise shown.

The following abbreviations have been used:

K. I. A.—Killed in action.

Comm.—Commissioned.

D. S.—Detached service.

S. D.—Special duty.

A. C. S.—Army Candidates' School. (Called Officers' Training School, or O. T. S., in the United States.)

P. O. W.—Prisoner of war.

D. S. C.—American Distinguished Service Cross.

M. M.—British Military Medal.

D. C. M.—British Distinguished Conduct Medal.

"Cited in Orders" has been used to indicate men cited by Major General John F. O'Ryan, Commanding General 27th Division, in orders, Headquarters, 27th Division.

COMPANY A

1ST SERGEANTS

ADREAN, CHARLES H... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Sept. 30
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 Cited in orders
 CONN, RUSSELL J.... Awarded Mil. Med.
 Graduate A.C.S.
 HANLEY, WALTER H... To A.C.S., Sept. 13
 Comm. 2d Lt.

SUPPLY SERGEANTS

HALL, RICHARD G.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 VON DER LIETH, JOHN N.
 Wounded, Sept. 29

MESS SERGEANT

DEERY, ROBERT J.... Wounded, Sept. 29

SERGEANTS

BARKER, HAROLD P.... Comm., July 16
 BAUER, JOHN F..... Gassed, Aug. 19
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of pneumonia, Oct. 25
 BEAN, FRANCIS A.... Cited in orders
 BEHRENDT, ALBERT J.. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Sept. 30
 Cited in orders
 BURNER, EUGENE J... Graduate A.C.S.
 Cited in orders
 BURTON, CHARLES E... Wounded, Sept. 30
 Twice cited in orders
 CARHART, RAY.....
 CARROLL, FREDERICK J. Gassed, Oct. 17
 CORCORAN, EDWARD J. Comm., July 16
 DONAHUE, EDWARD T.. Wounded, Oct. 13
 Cited in orders
 DRURY, GEORGE A....
 FREEMAN, OGDEN H... Comm., July 15
 HAMM, GEORGE W.... Comm., July 15
 JONES, LLEWELYN.... Wounded, Aug. 22
 JUOZAPAITIS, PIUS*... Wounded, Sept. 29
 LEACH, JOHN..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 MYERS, GEORGE D.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 NELSON, ROBERT E....

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

PRICE, ROBERT B.....
 REGO, CURTIS G..... Wounded, Aug. 21
 SHERMAN, EARL F.... Cited in orders
 TURCK, FRANK H....
 VAN HENNIK, BURTIS W.
 Wounded, Aug. 15
 Died of wounds, Aug.
 Cited in orders
 VERSEN, HARRY S.... Cited in orders
 WATSON, EDMUND A... Comm., Nov. 2
 WEBB, CLARENCE I....
 WEBER, LOUIS G.... Comm., Aug. 1
 WHITNEY, HARRY P...

CORPORALS

BROWN, RUSSELL A.. Cited in orders
 CHURCH, ARTHUR B... K.I.A., Sept. 28
 Cited in orders

CLEARY, FRANK J.....
 CLINE, RAYMOND W... Wounded, Oct. 12
 COMBS, ERNEST A.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 CRUM, HUGH J.....
 CURNEN, CORNELIUS D., Jr.
 DAVIS, ANDREW J., Jr.
 DEIGNAN, JAMES C... Gassed, Oct. 15
 FARLEY, DAVID J.....
 FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN A.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 GALWEY, THOMAS F... K.I.A., Oct. 12
 Cited in orders
 GOETZ, CHARLES O... K.I.A., Oct. 12
 Cited in orders
 HANNER, CHARLES D... Cited in orders
 HANNEY, THOMAS F... Wounded, Aug. 25
 INCHALIK, JOSEPH J..
 JONES, THOMAS.....
 KELLY, JOHN J..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 LACEY, CHARLES S.... Cited in orders
 MAAS, HUBERT..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 McMURRAY, GERALD P. K.I.A., Oct. 12
 Cited in orders
 MIZENER, EDWARD R..
 MONSEES, WALTER... Wounded, Oct. 12
 Cited in orders

COMPANY ROSTERS

CORPORALS (Continued)

OAKS, HARVEY M.*...Wounded, Sept. 29
 Wounded, Oct. 13
 Cited in orders
 O'CONNOR, JEROME A...Wounded, Oct. 12
 OLIVER, JOHN L.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 RABINOWITZ, ISAAC....Cited in orders
 Awarded D.S.C.
 REECE, CORNELL A....Wounded, Sept. 29
 ROBERTS, THEIS.....Cited in orders
 ROEDELSPERGER, CARL E.K.I.A., Aug. 21
 Cited in orders
 SCHATZ, WILLIAM F...Cited in orders
 SCHNEIDER, JAMES A...Wounded, Oct. 12
 Cited in orders
 SCHOENFELD, MILFORD E.
 Wounded, Oct. 15
 SELL, CHARLES S. L...Wounded, Sept. 29
 SLATER, EDMUND P...Wounded, Aug. 21
 STEARNS, LEWIS F....
 THOM, FRANCIS W...Wounded, Oct. 12
 Cited in orders
 TILTON, FRANK W. F..Cited in orders
 TORRANCE, WILLIAM F.
 VAN WAGONER, LOUIS S.Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 VELSOR, EARL E.....Wounded, Aug. 25
 WEBB, EDWARD G.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 WESTON, HARRY A....Wounded, Sept. 29
 WIGGINS, ROLAND M...Cited in orders

COOKS

DWYER, FRANK H.....
 MANNS, PETER J.....Cited in orders
 SINDELAR, JOHN, JR.*...Missing in action, Oct. 17
 Returned from Hospital
 to U. S.

MECHANICS

FARRELL, ROBERT B...Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 PHILLIPS, ALBERT C...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 STARK, GEORGE D.....
 STORY, WILLIAM T....
 SWENSON, GUSTAV V.*

BUGLERS

BERTHOLD, JOSEPH....
 HUGHES, PHILLIP W..

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS

ABT, CHARLES H.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 BEHRENDT, BERNARD J..Wounded, Oct. 12
 BETTS, ALBERT J.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 BISHOP, ARTHUR W...Wounded, Sept. 30
 BOEHLERT, ANDREW J..Wounded, Aug. 21
 BRECH, GEORGE.....
 BRODERICK, GEORGE ..Wounded, Aug. 20
 BROUILLETTE, WILLIAM E.
 Gassed, Oct. 17
 Died of influenza, Oct. 23

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS (Continued)

BROWN, CHARLES A., JR.Wounded, Aug. 16
 Cited in orders
 CARRIGY, JOHN W....
 COBURN, ROBERT N...Cited in orders
 COOMBS, PETER.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds
 Cited in orders
 COON, BERNARD M...Wounded, Sept. 29
 DAVIS, ROBERT M...K.I.A., Aug. 13
 Cited in orders
 DE HOSSON, BERNARD U.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 DEVANE, MICHAEL M..Gassed, Oct. 15
 DONATO, FRANK J....
 DROUGHT, JASON E...
 DUSCHENE, HERBERT A.Wounded, Aug. 30
 Wounded, Oct. 17
 ERIKSEN, FREDERICK F.K.I.A., Aug. 21
 Cited in orders
 FRIEDLAENDER, FRANZ O.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 GORINI, JOHN.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 GRIFFIN, CHARLES J...Wounded, Sept. 29
 GRIFFIN, EDWARD J...
 HAYDEN, JOHN J.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 HILTON, ROBERT.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 HUBBARD, MARCUS F. H.Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 JENKS, LLEWELLYN H., JR.
 Wounded, Oct. 17
 JONES, HAROLD R.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 KAY, JAMES K.....Wounded, Sept. 30
 KELLY, WILLIAM J...Cited in orders
 KULIKOWSKI, CASPER..K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 LYONS, ARTHUR J....Wounded, Oct. 15
 McCANN, EDWARD...Wounded, Sept. 28
 McCLELLAN, BION B..K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MCCOY, JOHN J.....Wounded, Sept. 30
 MCINTYRE, JOHN.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 MACK, JOHN J.....
 MACLEOD, WILLIAM H.Cited in orders
 Died of influenza, Oct. 22
 MARTIN, JOSEPH.....Cited in orders
 MILLER, ELSWORTH B.
 NADLER, GUSTAVE W..K.I.A., Oct. 13
 Cited in orders
 NICHOLSON, MICHAEL J.Died of natural causes, Oct. 25
 NIDD, FREDERICK B...Wounded, Oct. 13
 Cited in orders
 NIDUS, MAX N.....Cited in orders
 NUTE, GEORGE H.....Wounded, Aug. 21
 O'CONNOR, EARL F...Wounded, Sept. 30
 PEEK, HENDERSON....Wounded, Oct. 12
 PETTY, JOHN.....Wounded, Sept. 29

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PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (Continued)

PORETTE, JOSEPH G....
 QUINN, JAMES E.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 REIMERS, WILLIE S.*..Wounded, Sept. 29
 REMONDA, JAMES F...
 RUSH, HARRY B.....
 SCANLON, LESLIE A.*..Wounded, Sept. 29
 SCHWEIBERT, FREDERICK M.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 SEIDEN, MORRIS.....
 SOMMERVILLE, ALEXANDER F.
 Cited in orders
 Gassed, Oct. 15
 SOSBEE, GORDON C.*..
 STEINKE, ALFRED W.*..Wounded, Sept. 29
 TIERNEY, EDWIN J...Cited in orders
 TORNABENE, FRANK....
 TURNER, PERRY W.*..Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 VALENTINE, FERDINAND
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 VORDENBAUMEN, AUGUST W.*
 WATERSON, JAMES L..Gassed, Aug. 18
 WHITE, KELLY M.*...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 WILCOX, ROBERT G....
 WITTLICK, ANDERS J. G.Cited in orders
 WORLEY, LEONARD F.*Died of disease, Oct. 12

PRIVATES

BARROWS, WILLARD H..
 BERTHOLD, PETER.....
 BRATTON, HARRY.....
 BROOKS, BERT.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 BURNS, LAWRENCE J...Wounded, Sept. 29
 CAMPBELL, EDWARD P.Wounded, Sept. 29
 CAMPBELL, JOHN.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 CARDELLA, FRANK.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 CARDIFF, BERNARD A..
 CARTER, CHESTER W...Wounded, Aug. 15
 Died of wounds, Aug. 15
 COCEK, FRANK J.*...Wounded, Sept. 30
 COHEN, JACOB.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 DALLAS, ISIDOR.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 DEERY, JOHN P.....
 DEPUY, NOLIE B.....
 DI BENNEDETTO, SALVATORE
 EDWARDS, HAROLD A..
 ENKLER, WILLIAM...Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 FALLY, MAURICE H. J..Wounded, Sept. 29
 FEDORKA, STEPHEN J..Gassed, Sept. 29
 FISCHLER, HERMAN S..
 GARRY, THOMAS.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 GASKELL, HAROLD H...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HAFERT, EMIL*.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 HAMMOND, ROWLAND E.Cited in orders
 Wounded, Oct. 19
 HANSEN, PETER A....

PRIVATES (Continued)

HESSON, JOHN F....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 HODGE, GEORGE E....
 HYER, RICHARD.....Wounded, Oct. 19
 JOHNSON, ARTHUR B...Wounded, Sept. 29
 KEENAN, THOMAS F...Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Oct. 4
 KNITTLE, BERNARD A..
 LASCH, WILLIAM J...Wounded, Sept. 29
 LEAF, HUNTER.....Wounded, Sept. 30
 Cited in orders
 LEAF, MORRIS.....K.I.A., Aug. 21
 LEARY, JOHN J.....Wounded, Oct. 17
 LIUZZI, SAVINO.....Wounded, Oct. 13
 MCQUIRE, DANIEL F..Wounded, Sept. 29
 MAILLEY, THOMAS C..Wounded, Aug. 25
 MARTINES, VINCENT...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MATUSZAK, CASPER*..Wounded, Sept. 29
 MELA, HARRY F.....
 MULLIGAN, JOSEPH P..Wounded, Aug. 21
 MUNZER, MARTIN....Wounded, Oct. 14
 MURPHY, HERBERT T..Wounded, Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 PARDI, BENNIE.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 PERPEET, CHARLES F..Wounded, Sept. 29
 PIKE, CHARLES A....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 PLATT, JACOB.....
 PRINTZ, HAROLD E...
 PYRON, FRED*.....Wounded, Oct. 12
 Died of wounds, Oct. 22
 ROTH, EMIL, JR.....
 SATTLER, JACOB A....
 SAWYER, ARTHUR B...Wounded, Aug. 21
 SCHAFER, DANIEL J...Died in Base Hospital No.
 New York City, May
 1919, of tuberculosis contracted in overseas serv
 SCHELL, WALTER A...
 SELL, EDWARD L.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 SILVERBERG, SAM.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 SIMONE, FRANCESCO ..Wounded, Sept. 29
 SMITH, LEROY.....Wounded, Aug. 16
 SMITH, RAYMOND C...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 STRENG, FRANK*.....
 STURGEON, JAMES T.*..Wounded, Oct. 12
 SULLIVAN, JOHN F...Wounded, Aug. 16
 SULLIVAN, TULLIE L.*
 TABER, WILLIAM J. R..Gassed, Aug. 19
 TACCOMI, LEO.....
 VESELKE, STEPHEN*..Wounded, Sept. 29
 WARRENBURG, EVERETT H.*
 WELSCH, WILLIAM F..Wounded, Aug. 15
 Cited in orders
 WISEL, JONATHAN*...Wounded, Sept. 29
 WOOD, STEPHEN H.*..Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 WREN, EUGENE*.....Wounded, Sept. 29

COMPANY ROSTERS

The following joined Company A after the last action in which the
regiment participated:

SERGEANTS

DOLTON, OLIVER L.
SHAW, ROY L.
WILSON, CHESTER H.

CORPORALS

BAKER, LANSING H.
DUNN, JOHN, JR.
EDDY, ROBERT R.
MCKINNEY, CLARENCE E.
MCMILLAN, JAMES
ROBERTS, ELMER
WAITE, WILLIAM C.
WILSON, RALPH C.

COOK

BRYANT, ORVILLE T.

MECHANIC

JOYCE, FRANK H.

BUGLERS

AHEARN, CHARLES E.
BOOTH, ALBERT E.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

ADAMS, MAX A.
CORBIN, HERCHEL E.
JAMES, ARTHUR
ROSS, PAUL H.
RUCKI, JOSEPH F.
SMITH, EZRA
THOMPSON, OTTO
TURNER, JOHN W.
WADE, GRANVILLE H.
WALSH, WILLIAM A.
WARNOCK, WILLIAM H.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

(Continued)

WARTHEN, WILLIAM P.
WELDON, JOHN
WEST, ROY L.
WESTMAN, GUSTAFF A.
WOODEN, MONROE
WORLEY, JAMES L.

PRIVATES

GEURIN, CLEMENT L.
MARRIAGE, THEODORE S.
ROSELLI, HARRY
RUSANKO, JOSEPH
SABARSKY, MORRIS
SCHELLER, FRED
SHINDECK, WILLIAM J.
STEWART, JAMES L.
STUTZ, CHARLES C.
SUGGS, WILLIAM D.
SWENSON, JOHN L.
SWIFT, ELVET E.
SWINGER, BERT W.
TANNER, HARRY C.
TEAHL, ELMER E.
THOMAS, HOBART M.
TOMAE, ANTONIO
TOMKIN, STANISLAW
TRACHTENBURG, ISAAC
TURNAGE, HARMON
UHL, JOSEPH J.
VAGSTAD, ALBERT
VANDUYNE, FOSTER
VANOSDOL, WILLIAM H.
VERNIERI, NICK

PRIVATES (Continued)

WALKER, ELMER L.
WALLER, JAMES L.
WARCHKOWSKI, ADAM J.
WARD, CORNELIUS
WARONIESKI, ALEXANDER
WASHOKA, KAZEN
WATERFIELD, EARL L.
WATERS, DAVID H.
WATTS, FRED E.
WEAKLAND, HARRY E.
WEAVER, GILMORE E.
WEBB, GEORGE A.
WEIMEIR, WILLIAM H.
WENTSKY, FRED
WESTFALL, JOHN H.
WHEELER, JAMES B.
WHITE, DOCK A.
WHITE, ROBERT F.
WHITFIELD, ISAAC A.
WILHELM, SCOTT
WILLIAMS, JOHN M.
WILSON, FRED L.
WILSON, GRAYSON D.
WILSON, JOHN F.
WILT, LEROY A.
WINSLOW, JOHN W.
WOLFE, CLARENCE B.
WOLFE, JOHN F.
YARBROUGH, SAMUEL O.
YORK, ERNEST G.
ZELINKO, JOHN
ZESS, ANDREW
ZIMUK, STANLEY
ZOELLER, JOSEPH W.

COMPANY B

1ST SERGEANTS

BENSON, FREDERICK S. Wounded, Sept. 30
Graduate A.C.S.
Cited in orders
CHAMBERLIN, CHARLES F.
MORGAN, PAUL L. Comm. 2d Lt.

SUPPLY SERGEANT

FOX, ELLIOTT D.

MESS SERGEANT

VAN AUKEN, HAROLD K.

SERGEANTS

BARNARD, GEORGE A. Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BISSELL, ROBERT P. Sent to A.C.S.
Comm. 2d Lt.
BRADY, WILLIAM H. Wounded, Aug. 17
Gassed, Oct. 17
BRODERICK, WILLIAM H., JR.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BRUNIG, PAUL M. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

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SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

CLARK, SILAS S. Comm. July 16, 2d Lt.
 CROWLEY, JOSEPH F. Wounded, Oct. 20
 Cited in orders
 CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT A.
 DEMPSEY, JOHN J. Gassed, Sept. 29
 DONOVAN, JOHN M. Comm. 2d Lt.
 FALLON, GEORGE J. Graduate A.C.S.
 GOSS, WRIGHT D. Comm. July 16, 2d Lt.
 GWYER, LLOYD P.
 HANSA, FRANK K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HEFLIN, PAUL B. Wounded, Oct. 17
 Died of wounds, Oct. 24
 HEPBURN, DAVID N. Wounded, Sept. 29
 JACKSON, FRANCIS C. K.I.A., Oct. 17
 JONES, DAVID D. Wounded, Sept. 29
 KRUMM, EDWARD D. Graduate A.C.S.
 ODELL, LORENZO S. Gassed, Sept. 29
 OREL, HERBERT H. Wounded, Sept. 30
 SCHOEN, FERDINAND E.
 SEIBERT, HELMUT Wounded, Sept. 29
 TWADDELL, CLARENCE O.
 WOOD, HOWARD O. Comm. July 16, 2d Lt.

MECHANICS

CHESHIRE, BENJAMIN. Died in Hospital, Oct. 22
 CHIEFFO, TOBIAS V. Wounded, Oct. 17
 CLOSINSKI, JOHN
 COPELAND, FRANCIS T. Gassed, Oct. 17
 Awarded D.S.C.
 MAZZIA, DOMENICK ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 WILLIAMS, JOSEPH ...

COOKS

ARNOLD, JOHN Wounded, Sept. 29
 CHARTER, BASIL W. Died of pneumonia, Oct. 23
 GRINNELL, FRANK
 HILLYER, ARTHUR E.
 McCANN, JAMES J.
 TIPSON, EDWARD Died of disease, Oct. 27

BUGLERS

KRETSCHMAN, GEORGE F.
 PERRA, LOUIS

CORPORALS

AIMER, JAMES K. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Gassed, Oct. 17
 BANNISTER, HAROLD H. Wounded, Sept. 29
 BLOOD, LLOYD Wounded, Sept. 30
 Cited in orders
 BRADY, FRANK B. K.I.A., Aug. 13
 BRECK, GEORGE W.
 BURNAY, JOHN C. Gassed, Oct. 17
 CHRIST, WALTER N. Wounded, Sept. 29
 CONWAY, JOHN F. Wounded, Oct. 17
 CURRAN, WILLIAM H.
 DAY, KENNARD P.

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

DEVITALIS, WILLIAM M. Gassed, Oct. 17
 DOLL, CLIFFORD F.
 DUGRO, CHARLES H.
 ELLEMAN, FORREST E. Died of pneumonia, Oct.
 FINNERTY, JOHN E. Wounded, Oct. 15
 FOLEY, JOHN F. Wounded, Sept. 30
 FOLEY, WALTER J.
 FOSHAY, FREDRICK W. Wounded, Sept. 29
 GAUDINEER, WILLIAM J.
 GOLDSMITH, RICHARD R. Died in Hospital
 GUNTHER, JOHN W. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 HAZLETT, HAROLD A. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HENNINGER, WILLIAM E.
 HESSEL, WILLIAM A. Wounded, Sept. 30
 HIGGINS, JOHN J. Wounded, Sept. 29
 HILL, DREW V. Twice cited in orders
 HOUTALING, EARL F. Wounded, Oct. 17
 HOYT, BURRELL L. Gassed, Oct. 17
 KELSE, CHARLES O. Wounded, Sept. 29
 KRAUS, FRANK J. Gassed, Oct. 17
 LYNCH, HOWARD C. Wounded, Sept. 29
 McCAULEY, EDWARD. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 McCLURE, RAYMOND A. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MANN, GEORGE S. Wounded, Sept. 30
 MURPHY, EDWARD J., JR., Gassed, Oct. 16
 NEILAN, WILLIAM J. Wounded, Sept. 29
 PONZO, LOUIS P. Wounded, Oct. 12
 ROEDER, CONSTANTINE C., Cited in orders
 SCHAIBLE, FRED K.I.A., Sept. 29
 SCHMIDT, CORNELIUS. Wounded, Sept. 29
 SCHOECK, GEORGE G.
 SCHUBERG, LOUIS
 SICKLER, WILLIAM ...
 SLOMA, FRANK M.
 VAN PELT, EDWARD E. Wounded, Sept. 29
 WALSH, LESTER L.
 WHITE, CLARENCE S.
 WILLIAMS, JOHN M.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

BASS, GEORGE D.
 BEACH, ROY A. Wounded, Sept. 30
 Died of wounds
 BROPHY, JOSEPH P. K.I.A., Oct. 18
 BUJAK, STEPHEN
 BURGDORFF, SEYMOUR F.
 BURNS, JOHN F. Wounded, Aug. 21
 CAFFERO, GIOVANNI ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 CAMPORE, JOHN Wounded, Sept. 29
 CARNRIGHT, HARRY G. Wounded, Sept. 30
 CASCIO, LUDOVICO ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 CASSIDY, FRANK J. Wounded, Sept. 30
 CHASE, HERBERT C.
 COLE, CHARLES A.

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

COLLINS, JOHN J.....
 COMPO, JESSEWounded, Sept. 29
 COPELAND, CARROLL P.
 COPPERWHEAT, WILLIAM J.
 COUGHLAN, EDWARD C. Wounded, Sept. 29
 COUTS, ARTHUR O....
 CULLEN, AUSTIN J....Wounded, Sept. 29
 DIONNE, JOSEPH
 DONNELLY, LEO A....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 DUANE, ALEXANDER G.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 DU BOIS, EDWARD C..Wounded, Aug. 22
 DU BOISE, ROBERT F..Wounded, Sept. 29
 ESTY, EDWARD P....Wounded, Oct. 17
 FERGUSON, HARRY J..Wounded, Oct. 17
 FLANNERY, JOHNWounded, Sept. 30
 GUCKER, RICHARD E.Cited in orders
 Wounded, Aug. 18
 Wounded, Sept. 30
 GUGLIELMO, THOMAS V.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Gassed, Oct. 17
 HAMBURG, JOHN H....Gassed, Oct. 17
 HEATH, WILLIAM W..
 HENDERSON, LEROY ...
 HENDERSON, WALTER J.Wounded, Sept. 30
 HICKCOX, CLARENCE E., D.S., Div. P.O.
 HIGGINS, GEORGE F., Jr.
 Wounded, Sept. 30
 Died of wounds
 HOFMANN, FRANK....Wounded, Sept. 29
 HOLMES, HENRY H...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HOWELLS, WYMAN ...Wounded, Sept. 30
 JOHNSTON, ALBERT S..Gassed, Oct. 17
 KEARNEY, JOHN J.....
 KELLY, THOMASK.I.A., Sept. 29
 KILROY, JAMES J....Wounded, Sept. 30
 KOTTLE, EDWARD
 KREUGER, JOHN W...
 LASHER, LEROY T....Wounded, Aug. 21
 LEADER, ARTHUR L. B..Gassed, Oct. 17
 K.I.A., Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 LEBEL, VICTOR
 LOBO, HERBERTWounded, Sept. 29
 MCCARTHY, F. THOMAS
 Wounded, Sept. 30
 McDONALD, JAMES P..
 MCKENTY, LEO
 McLOUGHLIN, FRANK J.
 MAINES, CLARENCE V.
 MEYERS, ENOCH F., Jr.
 MINDIL, PHILLIP K...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 MOONEY, MARK J....
 MURRAY, JOHN J....Gassed, Aug. 18
 Wounded, Sept. 29

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

MYERS, WILLIAM C..Wounded, Sept. 28
 NEUHAUS, DAVID I....Wounded, Oct. 12
 NOLTE, FREDRICK G...Wounded, Oct. 17
 NOONAN, JOHNWounded, Sept. 29
 O'NEIL, WILLIAM E...
 PACE, NICHOLASWounded, Sept. 30
 PARTELLO, MALVIN A..Wounded, Sept. 28
 Cited in orders
 PIOTOWSKI, THEOTHIL.
 QUACKENBUSH, LYNN F.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 QUINN, ARCHIE S....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 RAYNOR, CHARLES E..Wounded, Sept. 29
 RAYNOR, EDWARD B..Wounded, Sept. 29
 REILLY, JAMES J....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 REILLY, JOHN G....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 ROBINSON, GEORGE F..Wounded, Sept. 30
 SCHAEFER, CHARLES P.Gassed, Oct. 16
 SCHMIDT, GEORGE E., Jr.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 SCHROEDER, ALBERT ...
 SHANK, AUGUSTUS ...Gassed, Sept. 29
 SHEEKY, JOHN J.....
 STRAUCH, EDMUND M.Died of disease, Oct. 22
 SWEENEY, BERNARD P.Wounded, Sept. 29
 TORBERT, GUNNWounded, Sept. 30
 TREPCZYNSKI, ARTHUR P.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 VAN STEENBURG, FRANK
 Gassed, Oct. 16
 VAN WAGNER, HAROLD L.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Wounded, Oct. 17
 WAGER, GEORGE H....Wounded, Sept. 29
 WEINSTEIN, LOUIS ...
 WHITE, HUMPHREY W.
 WOODARD, CLYDE V...Cited in orders

PRIVATES

ANDERSON, JOSEPH P..Wounded, Sept. 29
 ARNST, AUBREYK.I.A., Sept. 29
 AVISON, GEORGE E...
 BABINO, VINCENTWounded, Oct. 18
 BEHRMAN, MITCHEL J.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 BERGEN, GEORGEK.I.A., Sept. 29
 CONCARELLI, NICK ...
 COYNE, JOHN J.....Wounded, Oct. 17
 DOURIS, ANDREW
 DRISCOLL, THOMAS A.Gassed, Oct. 17
 FINN, CLARENCE A...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 FITZGERALD, DANIEL J.K.I.A., Aug. 17
 FITZPATRICK, REGINALD J.
 FORD, JOHN
 HARNEN, BERNARD F..Wounded, Sept. 30
 HOUCK, CLARENCE R..K.I.A., Sept. 29
 LELAND, CHARLES F..
 LEVINE, MICHAEL

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PRIVATES (Continued)

McBRIDE, WALTER B.. Wounded, Sept. 29
McGLUE, JOHN R.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.

MALONEY, JOHN J....
MARRON, WILLIAM ...K.I.A., Sept. 29
MARTIN, SYLVESTER K.
MONNETT, GEORGE A..
MORTIMER, FREDRICK H.

Wounded, Sept. 28
Gassed, Oct. 15

MURPHY, JOSEPH E...

NOONAN, JOHN E.....K.I.A., Aug. 16

PROKASH, JOSEPH F...Wounded, Sept. 30

Died of wounds, Sept. 30

REDENBURG, ADAM J..Gassed, Oct. 17

PRIVATES (Continued)

SCHICK, GEORGE H....Wounded, Sept. 29

SCHMIDT, GEORGE H..

SISSON, GEORGE F.....

SMITH, FRANK W....K.I.A., Sept. 29

SMITH, HOWELL F....

SMITH, JOHN J.....Wounded, Sept. 29

SMITH, WILLIAM H...Wounded, Sept. 29

SUTTON, ARTHUR L...Wounded, Sept. 30

THOMPSON, STANLEY E.

K.I.A., Aug. 13

WALL, DAVID H.....K.I.A., Sept. 29

WENTKER, BERNARD G. Wounded, Sept. 29

Died of wounds

WILLIAMS, HENRYWounded, Sept. 28

WOODSIDE, ROBERT J..K.I.A., Sept. 29

The following men were assigned to Company B after the last action in which the regiment participated:

CORPORALS

EASTERDAY, HENDRICK
GARRISON, JOHN C.
HUSTON, WILLIAM R.
RATHJENS, HARRY E.
SAVOIE, EDWARD J.
SCHOENE, THOMAS C.
STEMPER, GEORGE P.
WINCHESTER, HARRY E.
ZEIS, WILLIAM J.

MECHANICS

LANDIS, MALON F.
OSWALD, JOSEPH P.
PETERSON, WALTER H.

COOK

HAINES, CHARLES L.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

BROWN, CARL
CHALMERS, WILLIAM T.
MORGAN, WILLIAM P.
PERROTTA, BERNARDINO
POCIUS, JOSEPH S.
REEDER, GEORGE J.
REYNOLDS, BEN T.
ROWAN, THOMAS P.
RUANE, PATRICK J.
SCARPA, JOSEPH C.
SCHIONDRA, ANTONIO
SCOTT, HARRY
SHUMAN, PERRY
SOTIRAKOS, JOHN S.
STEPHENS, WILLIAM B.

PRIVATES

BEMISS, WILLIS M.
DANIELS, JAMES W.
EDENS, GENERAL E.
FRIEND, EVERETT H.
HAYES, HARVEY E.
HEBRICK, IKE
KARNES, JAMES M.
LEBEL, VICTOR J.
McDERMITT, FRED
McGEE, PATRICK
MANKAMYER, RALPH L.
MINICOZZI, ANGELO G.
MINNICK, WILLIAM A.
MORTON, JOSEPH E.
MOTES, GEORGES S.
MULL, MILAS
MULLIGAN, BEN T.
MURRAY, JAMES F.
NATZEL, GEORGE
NEHILLA, JOHN S.
NITKA, JOSEPH T.
OGLE, JAMES E.
ORR, ALLEN
OWENS, CLYDE
PANG LE, ALLEN
PAOLETTO, CARLO
PATE, BARNIE
PATTERSON, WILEY E.
PETZOLDT, AUGUST J.
PHELPS, WILLIAM G.
PIANOWSKY, ANTHONY
PISATELLO, FRANK
POTTER, CLARENCE E.
PRIOLO, JOSEPH F.
REINHOLD, OSCAR C.

PRIVATES (Continued)

REYNOLDS, HERMAN L.
RHODES, WILLIAM A. B.
RICKETTS, IRVING T.
RIDELFFE, FRANCISCO
RIDGEWAY, VERNON E.
RIECHERT, ALBERT
ROBBINS, HOMER
ROBINSON, ERASTUS
RODRIGUEZ, DANIEL
ROGALA, DOMINICK
SATTERFIELD, HOMER E.
SCHAEFER, JACOB H.
SCISCIONE, FRANCESCO
SCOBE, ELI
SCUER, GIOVANNI
SCUIBBA, VITO
SEGAL, BENJAMIN
SHANK, BENTON C.
SHAW, CHARLES F.
SHEARER, ELMER C.
SHELABARGER, GEORGE
SILCOX, HENRY
SMITH, GEORGE B.
SMITH, THOMAS A.
SNELL, CLARENCE
SNOOK, WILLIAM T.
SODEN, ARTHUR G.
SPARKS, WALTER S.
STARLING, CLARENCE H.
STEWART, CHARLES D.
TAYLOR, WILLIS R.
TUMOLO, JOHN
WELLS, MARVIN
WRIGHT, LEMAN
ZICCARELLI, EMILI

COMPANY ROSTERS

COMPANY C

1ST SERGEANTS

DIETERLEN, GERALD D.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HARNISCHFEGER, PHILIP
 Comm. 2d Lt.
 NIGHTINGALE, CHARLES T., Jr.

SUPPLY SERGEANTS

HAWKES, BENJAMIN W., Jr.
 HERBERT, HARRY G....Comm. 2d Lt.

MESS SERGEANT

REINHARDT, JOHN C..

SERGEANTS

CASSIDY, HAROLD H...Cited in orders
 CLARK, GILBERT G....Wounded, Sept. 29
 CROSBIE, SAMUEL F...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 DOANE, FRANCIS H., Jr., Cited in orders
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 FALKNER, FRANK D...Cited in orders
 GALLIMORE, MARSHALL R., Wounded, Sept. 29
 GREENE, HENRY W...Wounded, Sept. 29
 Awarded D.S.C.

GRINNELL, CARROLL J..
 KERR, THOMAS T....Comm., July 16
 KITTS, EARL B.....Cited in orders
 LANG, WILLIAM G...Wounded, Sept. 29
 LATHROP, JOHN E....Comm., July 16
 LAWSON, ARTHUR E...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 LEE, JOHN P., Jr....Wounded, Sept. 29
 LEFLEUR, CHAUNCEY D.
 Wounded, Aug. 17
 Cited in orders

LEONARD, JAMES P....
 LEONARD, WILLIAM M.
 LILLY, GEORGE B....Cited in orders
 McADIE, WILLIAM, Jr.
 NEHEMIAS, BERNHARD E.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 NORDIKE, CHARLES H.Cited in orders
 O'CONNOR, THOMAS W.
 Wounded, Sept. 29

PRESPARE, GEORGE G..
 PRINDLE, CARLYLE C...Comm., July 16
 ROGERS, HARTWELL E.Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 SCHWEGLER, JOHN W..Wounded, Sept. 29
 Awarded D.S.C.
 STRONG, WILLIAM O...Cited in orders
 VON BERNUTH, HERBERT N.
 Comm., July 16

CORPORALS

ADAMS, GARDNER
 ARTHUR, MILTON B...Wounded, Sept. 29
 BANISTER, MORRIS A..Cited in orders
 BECKER, HAROLD O...Wounded, Aug. 17
 BROWNELL, PARKER J..Cited in orders
 CARLSON, OSCAR E...Wounded, Sept. 30
 DEGNAN, HOWARD E..Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 DELAHUNT, SAMUEL K.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 DONOVAN, ARTHUR B..
 DUANE, ROBERT J....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Oct. 4
 ELLIS, FLOYD C.....Wounded, Oct. 19
 Cited in orders
 FRANKLIN, NELSON E.Wounded, Oct. 13
 Cited in orders

GALE, FREDERICK L..
 GARVIN, FRANK W....Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 GRIFFITHS, RICHARD ..Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 HAAB, ALBERT O.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 HALL, ALVAH M.....Gassed, Oct. 18
 IRWIN, FRANK J.....Wounded, Aug. 17
 JOHNSON, JAMES H...Cited in orders
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 KARKER, JACKK.I.A., Sept. 29
 Awarded D.S.C.
 KELLS, EDMUND W...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 LITTLE, JOHN G.....Wounded, Aug. 17
 MEAGHER, JOHN J., Jr.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MELROSE, ANDREW R.Wounded, Sept. 29
 MOSCOW, LONNIE J...Awarded D.S.C.
 MURPHY, JOHN P....Wounded, Sept. 30
 Awarded D.S.C.
 NEISEL, JOHN P.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 PHELPS, THEODORE C..Cited in orders
 PORTER, HOWARD C...Comm., Nov. 4
 RATHEMACHER, HENRY
 REEVES, ALFRED A., Jr.

Wounded, Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 SCHRANK, ALBERT ...Wounded, Sept. 29
 SOMMER, AUBREY G...Wounded, Sept. 29
 SPERRY, EDWIN D....Cited in orders
 Wounded, Sept. 29

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

STANDRING, EDWIN ... Cited in orders
K.I.A., Sept. 29
STOLL, CHARLES T. ... Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
VOGELL, FRED W., JR.
WARD, OSWALD H. ... Gassed, Oct. 18
WELSH, ALFRED A. ... Cited in orders
Wounded, Sept. 30
Died of wounds, Oct. 4
WHALEN, RAY C. ... Wounded, Aug. 17
K.I.A., Sept. 29
WHITEFIELD, WILLIAM L.
Wounded, Sept. 29

MECHANICS

AVERY, ASHTON W. ...
GRAZIER, HENRY C. ... Cited in orders

COOKS

FLYNN, CHARLES M. ...
HOHENRATH, DANIEL, JR.
Cited in orders
MADILL, JAMES R. ... Cited in orders
WAGER, WILMOT J. ...

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS

ANDERLE, WILLIAM J. Wounded, Aug. 14
BENEDICT, ROBERT P. K.I.A., Oct. 19
Cited in orders
BETTES, WALLACE R. Wounded, Sept. 29
BREITMAN, ROBERT ...
BROWN, HARRY A. ... K.I.A., Sept. 29
BURKE, EDWARD J. ... Wounded, Aug. 17
CARR, EDWARD J. ... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
CLARK, EDWIN M. ... Cited in orders
CONNOR, THOMAS W. K.I.A., Sept. 29
COYLE, LEONARD ... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
CUDMORE, JAMES W. Wounded, Aug. 17
Wounded, Oct. 17
DE LUNA, MOSE ...
DILLINGHAM, GEORGE L., JR.
DRAPER, CHARLES L. Wounded, Sept. 30
Awarded D.S.C.
FICKE, ARTHUR H. ... Cited in orders
K.I.A., Sept. 29
GRESSENS, HERMAN ... Wounded, Sept. 29
HAYNER, PAUL G. ... K.I.A., Oct. 12
Cited in orders
HENRY, WALTER T. Wounded, Aug. 17
INGALLS, ALBERT G. Wounded, Sept. 28
JORDAN, WILLIAM H. Wounded, Oct. 20
Cited in orders
KALAPODIS, PETER ... Cited in orders
KAYES, JAMES J. ... Wounded, Aug. 14
Wounded, Oct. 15
KELLY, JAMES J. ...
KOENIG, BRUNO ...
LYONS, JEREMIAH C. Cited in orders

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

MC GUIRE, JAMES B. Wounded, Oct. 19
Cited in orders
MCLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH K.I.A., Aug. 17
MAHAN, JOSEPH F. ... Wounded, Aug. 16
Wounded, Sept. 29
MAHONEY, ANDREW H.
MUNRO, WILLIAM F. Wounded, Sept. 28
MURPHY, TIMOTHY G. Wounded, Sept. 29
NELSON, JAMES J. ... K.I.A., Sept. 29
OWINGS, SAMUEL D. Wounded, Oct. 21
Gassed, Oct. 21
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
PATON, STEWART L. Wounded, Oct. 20
Cited in orders
PIERCE, EDWARD A. ... K.I.A., Sept. 29
PLUMMER, WALTER G.
SCHAEFER, LUKE ... Wounded, Oct. 18
SCHLEICHER, JOHN ...
SCOTT, REMINGTON A. Cited in orders
SEARLE, WILLARD C. Wounded, Sept. 29
SENTENNE, REGINALD B.
SMITH, GEORGE A. ... K.I.A., Oct. 13
STUCKER, EARL A. ... Cited in orders
THOMAS, CHARLES ...
VOSSLER, CHARLES D. Wounded, Aug. 17
Wounded, Sept. 29
WASHER, JOHN W. ...
WATERS, JOHN F. ... Wounded, Oct. 12
WEBER, CHARLES A. ...
WHITNEY, DANIEL D. Gassed, Oct. 19
WHITTLE, JOHN R. ... Wounded, Sept. 30
Died of wounds, Oct. 2
Cited in orders
ZUCCO, TARQUINIO ... Gassed, Oct. 15

PRIVATE
AFFATATO, EPIFANIO ... Wounded, Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
Awarded British M.M.
ANDERSON, EDWIN P. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BABBITT, WILLIAM H. Wounded, Sept. 29
BAXTER, GEORGE K. ... Gassed, Oct. 15
Awarded D.S.C.
BINGHAM, MATHEW D. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BREY, ARTHUR W. ...
BROWN, THOMAS J. ...
BRUNNER, JOSEPH F. Wounded, Sept. 29
BURNS, NEWELL W. Wounded, Sept. 29
CARMODY, THOMAS M. Wounded, Aug. 14
Wounded, Sept. 29
CASACELLI, FRANK L. Cited in orders
CHIORINI, MICHELLE Wounded, Sept. 29
COLLER, HARLOW ... Wounded, Aug. 17
K.I.A., Sept. 29
CORNAIRE, MILFORD J. Wounded, Sept. 29

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

CUMMINGS, THOMAS A. Gassed, Oct. 15
 DAVIS, MARNEY Wounded, Aug. 17
 Gassed, Oct. 18
 DAVISON, LAURIE E. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds
 DE CARLO, SANTO. Wounded, Sept. 29
 DE FREEST, HOWARD G. Wounded, Sept. 29
 DE MARCO, MICHAEL. Wounded, Sept. 29
 DONOVAN, JOHN L.
 DUGAN, JAMES J. Gassed, Oct. 17
 ENGELBRECHT, FREDERICK
 Wounded, Oct. 18
 EXLEY, ERIC W. Cited in orders
 FITZGERALD, JOHN J. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 GALLAGHER, WILLIAM. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 GARDNER, EVERETT E. Wounded, Sept. 29
 GILCHER, JACOB O. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 GILLIGAN, JAMES P.
 HALBERT, GEORGE
 HANRAHAN, WALTER L. Wounded, Sept. 30
 HELLER, CHARLES J. Gassed, Aug. 15
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 HENNESSEY, JOHN M. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HEWLETT, ORRIE
 HICKEY, CHARLES A.
 HOLDEN, ROY F. Wounded, Aug. 17
 JONES, JOHN H. L. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 KANE, HARRY F. Gassed, Oct. 19
 KELLY, LYNN E. K.I.A., Aug. 17
 KENNA, WILLIAM A. K.I.A., Aug. 17
 Cited in orders
 KENYON, GUY E. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 KETSCHKE, ARTHUR .. Wounded, Sept. 30
 KLEIN, SAMUEL.
 KOLONCZYK, WASYL. Cited in orders
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 Awarded British M. M.
 KUTCHETT, JOHN. Wounded, Oct. 12
 LAGROIX, JOHN W. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 LAWRENCE, JAMES J. Wounded, Aug. 17
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Gassed, Oct. 15
 LISANDRELLI, ANTHONY Wounded, Sept. 29
 LOMBARDO, JOSEPH. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

LUNTZ, BENJAMIN.
 LYONS, LEWIS W. Gassed, Oct. 14
 McGRATH, THOMAS R. Wounded, Aug. 17
 Wounded, Oct. 17
 MERRICK, JAY B.
 MERRITT, JESSE F.
 MILLER, CHARLES J. Gassed, Oct. 15
 MOELLER, RICHARD H. Gassed Oct. 19
 NEURENBERG, PETER. Wounded, Sept. 29
 O'CONNOR, HOWARD J. Wounded, Oct. 21
 Cited in orders
 ODERKIRK, CLAUDE J. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 PEDERSON, CHRISTIAN.
 PETERSON, HARRY V. Wounded, Sept. 29
 RILEY, ARTHUR.
 RISTAU, WALTER H. Wounded, Sept. 29
 ROBERTS, HUGH L.
 RODE, OTTO B.* Wounded, Sept. 29
 RUSHLOW, FRED. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 RUYS, FRED* Wounded, Oct. 19
 SCHLEICHER, FRED. Wounded, Aug. 17
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 SCHULTZ, EWALD R.*
 SHUPIENIS, JOHN. Wounded, Sept. 29
 SMITH, ANDREW J. K.I.A., Aug. 17
 SMITH, JESSE E. K.I.A., Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 SMITH, JOE* Wounded, Sept. 29
 SPIRE, JAMES. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 STENSEN, CHRISTIAN F.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 STURGIS, HARRY* ... Gassed, Oct. 19
 THOMAS, WILLIAM M. Wounded, Sept. 29
 THOMPSON, SAMUEL E.*
 Gassed, Oct. 16
 THORNTON, EDWARD* .. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 TULIP, THEODORE H. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 URFER, LESTER R.* ...
 VALLANCOURT, ALDRIC P.
 Wounded, Oct. 18
 VAN DUSEN, KARL R. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 VOCK, FRANK L. K.I.A., Oct. 17
 VON OHLSEN, JULIUS. Wounded, Oct. 15
 WALLACE, EDWARD J. Wounded, Sept. 29
 WEGNER, PAUL.
 WILLIAMS, HARRY H. Wounded, Aug. 17

Men assigned to Company C after the last action in which the
 107th Infantry participated:

CORPORALS

GREENE, BERT D.
 HEFFERNAN, JAMES W.
 HUGHES, MASON S.

MECHANICS

GALLOWAY, FRED C.
 GERSPACHER, ALBERT
 MORRIS, JESSE B.

BUGLERS

COKER, PELL
 PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS
 ANGELINI, DOMINICK

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

(*Continued*)
 BREKKE, EDWARD A.
 BRENN, GEORGE

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Men assigned to Company C after the last action in which the
107th Infantry participated (*Continued*):

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

KEEFER, KENNETH M.
LEESE, JOSEPH W.
LUND, CARL J.
McDAID, EDWARD S.
McDONALD, DORCIE D.
McDONOUGH, ANTHONY T.
McNULTY, JOHN J.
MATTHEWS, SANFORD E.
MEISEL, CHARLES C.
MELTON, JAMES C.
MOORE, FREDERICK B.
MULLAHEY, MARTIN L.
NEUBRAND, JOHN M.
PERINA, JOSEPH E.
SULLIVAN, FRED L.
TALESK, JOSEPH
TAYLOR, CORTEZ
TOTARELLA, TONY

PRIVATES ALFORD, FRED C.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

BURNS, PIERRE
CAMPBELL, DUDLEY S.
CLOGHESSEY, MAURICE
COZZENS, JOHN S.
HAMRE, THEODORE
KELLY, JOSEPH
LIGNOLA, JAMES E.
LITZINGER, WILLIAM E.
LUBINSKY, MORRIS
LYNCH, JOHN R.
McCAULEY, DANIEL J.
McGEE, JAMES E.
McHAFFIE, GEORGE D.
McKEE, EDGAR E.
McMAHAN, RICHARD
McPHARLIN, WILLIAM C.
MAHAFFEY, BOYD H.
MARKOVITZ, JACOB
MATERIA, JIM
MATTHEWS, WILLIAM G.
MAYES, MILES E.
MEISSNER, HENRY A.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

MELLON, CLAYTON H.
MEMMO, NICOLA
MESSER, JOE
MICOL, EDWARD
MILLER, LOUIS G.
MINNICK, JACOB N., JR.
MOORE, JOYCE P.
MOORE, WILLIAM W.
MOURGLEA, DELKIE
MUNKUS, SILVIS
NANCE, JAMES B.
NELSON, EDDIE E.
O'CONNOR, OWEN B.
OVERBY, EDGAR E.
PARKER, LANE O.
PARKER, LILLINGHAM C.
PARKER, WILLIAM H.
PARKS, LESTER L.
PETRITIS, CHARLES
PILI, ANTONIO
PINDER, CLYDE D.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

POTTS, NATHAN C.
PROFFIT, FRANKLIN B.
RADESKY, CHARLES F.
REFFNER, LYMAN
RISINGER, JOHN C.
RITENOUR, OREN B.
ROBERTS, ROSSIE
ROBINSON, PAUL
SHEEHAN, DANIEL
SISCO, JAMES H.
SOPHIOS, THEODORE
SOWARD, ELMER B.
STEWART, STANLEY
STOLTENBERG, FRITZ
TAMBURIO, JACK
TERRY, ALMOND H.
THAUER, GROVER C.
THOEMES, WILLIAM
WALKER, WESLEY M.
WELCH, MARTIN J.
WILES, RANSOM
YOUNTS, WALTER R.

COMPANY D

1ST SERGEANTS

HUGHES, ELLSWORTH G. Wounded, Sept. 29
Awarded Mil. Med.
LANDER, WILLIAM I. Wounded, Sept. 29
Comm., Dec. 3
Cited in orders
PRICE, HARRY.

SUPPLY SERGEANTS

CAULFIELD, CHAS. E., JR. Comm., Aug. 16
STOVOLD, WILLIAM V. Cited in orders
SULLIVAN, MAURICE J. Cited in orders

MESS SERGEANT

HEBIG, RUDOLPH W. Cited in orders

SERGEANTS

BARR, WILLIAM T. Comm., Aug. 16
BELL, ALLEN, JR. Comm., Aug. 16
BINGHAM, JOHN P. Wounded, Oct. 22
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

BURNS, JOHN E. Graduate A.C.S.
Cited in orders
DEAN, THOMAS G., JR. Wounded, Aug. 19
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
Awarded British M.M.
GLEDENNING, HUGH L. Graduate A.C.S.
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
Awarded British M.M.
HASSELBERGER, FRANK. Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HEGEMER, WILLIAM.
HENRY, ELMER O. Wounded, Oct. 16
HICKEY, JOHN A.
HIGGINS, EDMUND S. Comm., July 16
JOHNSTON, GEORGE F. Cited in orders
KRAMER, HENRY G. Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
LYDECKER, WILLIAM D. Wounded, Sept. 29
McAULEY, CHARLES E.

COMPANY ROSTERS

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

MOULTON, CARROL L..
 MURPHY, WILLIAM F..Graduate A.C.S.
 PAGE, JAMES W.....Wounded, Oct. 21
 Cited in orders
 PHILLIPS, EDWIN M..Cited in orders
 SHOLETTE, EDGAR M...Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded British M.M.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 SMITH, THOMAS D., Jr.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Graduate A.C.S.
 Awarded British M.M.
 STANLEY, CHARLES O..
 WHITE, STEPHEN V...Wounded, Sept. 29

CORPORALS

ACKEN, RONALD G.....Gassed, Sept. 30
 Cited in orders
 BEAMISH, HARRYWounded, Oct. 16
 BORNEMANN, FREDERICK J.
 Wounded, Oct. 22
 BURNETT, ALONZO P...Gassed, Oct. 22
 Cited in orders
 CARDINAL, BERNARD J..Cited in orders
 CARGIN, GEORGE I.....Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 Awarded British M.M.
 CLOSE, WILMOT S....Cited in orders
 COLLINS, JOSEPH J....Cited in orders
 COLLINS, PETER, JR...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 COLLINS, WILLIAM J..Wounded, Oct. 21
 Cited in orders
 COOKE, JOHN E.....Wounded, Aug. 19
 DILLON, THOMAS A...Wounded, Oct. 21
 Cited in orders
 DUFAU, EDMUND H...Wounded, Oct. 21
 GERRITY, THOMAS J..Cited in orders
 HARRIS, ERWIN R....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Oct. 8
 HARRIS, HAROLD B....
 HOPKINS, WILLIAM B..
 HUBBS, DAVID L.....Wounded, Oct. 21
 KEARTON, JOHN G....Gassed, Oct. 21
 KIAH, JAMES M.....Cited in orders
 LESLIE, WILLIAM T...Wounded, Sept. 30
 Cited in orders
 LINDON, ARTHUR J...Cited in orders
 MCCORMICK, FRANK L..
 MCCORMICK, JOHN K..
 K.I.A., Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 MACAULAY, WILLIAM S.
 Wounded, Sept. 28
 MACCALLUM, ROBERT C.
 MARTIN, BERT L.....Cited in orders
 MARTIN, GEORGE M...Cited in orders

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

MURPHY, EDWARD H..Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 POWER, LLEWELLYN ..Wounded, Oct. 16
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 SATTERFIELD, MURRAY G.
 Gassed, Oct. 14
 SHERIDAN, PETER G...
 WADE, STEWART A....
 WHITE, LLOYD A.....
 WITHERS, WILLIAM G.Cited in orders

MECHANICS

COHEN, JACK
 DASHNAW, NAPOLEON..Gassed, Sept. 30
 Cited in orders
 DOWLING, WILLIAM J..
 LYNDAKER, JOSEPH A..Gassed, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 RAND, LEROYWounded, Sept. 29

COOKS

BAXTER, FOREST
 DAVIS, EDGAR M.....
 FAIRBRIDGE, WILLIAM J..
 PLOOF, CHARLES J.....

BUGLER

CONNOR, JOHN R....Cited in orders

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS

ANDERSON, EDWARD J..Wounded, Aug. 15
 Died of wounds
 ARTON, EARLE G.....
 ASPDEN, DONALD M...Gassed, Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 BRANDOW, ALBERT ...Cited in orders
 BROWN, GUY D.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Awarded British M.M.
 CARGIN, ARTHUR E...Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Oct. 7
 CARLSON, VICTOR E...Wounded, Sept. 30
 Cited in orders
 CAVANAGH, PAUL B...Cited in orders
 CONGDON, STANLEY L..
 CONNELLY, MAURICE J.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 CORCORAN, JOHN J...
 CUGLAR, CARL H.....
 CUGLAR, GEORGE D...Cited in orders
 CUMMINGS, CHARLES W.
 Gassed, Oct. 22
 DONNELLY, JOHN J...
 EGAN, PETER E.....Died of disease, Nov. 15
 ETHIER, GILBERT L...Gassed, Oct. 21
 Cited in orders
 FARLEY, EDWARD A..
 FITZPATRICK, ANDREW J..
 Wounded, Oct. 21

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)
 FOSTER, LEONARD J....K.I.A., Oct. 13
 Cited in orders
 GARLAND, EVEREST J..
 GEEHAN, JOHN T....Wounded, Oct. 21
 GRADY, THOMAS P....
 GRANT, JOHNGassed, Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 GRAVES, ROY D.....K.I.A., Oct. 17
 GRAVES, ALBERT J....Wounded, Sept. 30
 HAMM, RUDOLPHWounded, Aug. 18
 HAROLD, LEO P.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 HASSELBERGER, PETER E..
 HAYES, FRANK B....Gassed, Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 HENDERSON, ALEXANDER E..
 JARMOSKA, JOHNCited in orders
 JONES, GEORGE R....Cited in orders
 LAKE, STANLEYWounded, Sept. 28
 LALONDE, ARTHUR F..Wounded, Oct. 18
 LALONDE, RALPH
 LANE, RAYMOND W...Cited in orders
 LOMAN, ARTHUR J....Cited in orders
 LYDECKER, JOHN A....
 LYNSEY, THOMAS J., Jr.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 McBRATNEY, GLENN S..
 Cited in orders
 McNALLY, JOSEPH G..Gassed, Oct. 16
 McSHERRY, MATTHEW R., Jr.
 Gassed, Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 MAGUIRE, WILLARD H..
 Cited in orders
 MALLON, RAYMOND ..Cited in orders
 MANWARING, NATHAN C..
 MARKERT, JOHN, JR..Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds
 MONTGOMERY, HOWARD E..
 Wounded, Oct. 13
 MORRISON, LOUIS M..Cited in orders
 MURPHY, HUGH C....Cited in orders
 MURPHY, JOSEPH A...Wounded, Sept. 28
 MURRAY, RICHARD W..
 NEVIN, JOSEPHCited in orders
 NICHOLAS, HARRY P...Wounded, Sept. 29
 NORTHUP, FRED E....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 O'DONNELL, JOHN R., Jr.
 Cited in orders
 OLIVERI, JOSEPH
 ONEY, ROBERT E....Gassed, Oct. 16
 PALMER, DONALD W...
 PETRY, MARTIN J....
 PHIPPS, EDWARD L. E..
 POBUDA, EDWARD C...
 POLLARD, HERBERT A..Wounded, Sept. 30
 Cited in orders
 PRACH, JOSEPH W....Wounded, Sept. 30
 PRAY, BENJAMIN J...Wounded, Oct. 21
 PRINZING, LEONARD...

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)
 PULVER, FRED
 RITCHIE, LEON E....Cited in orders
 RODRIGUEZ, HARRY...Cited in orders
 SILICK, WALTER J....Wounded, Oct. 21
 Cited in orders
 SULLIVAN, EDMUND J..Gassed, Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 TILLMAN, PETER K...Wounded, Oct. 21
 Cited in orders
 TYLER, CHARLES H...
 VALENTE, MICHAEL ...Wounded, Sept. 29
 Awarded British M.M.
 WILKINSON, JACK H..Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 Awarded British M.M.
 WOODRUFF, EDWARD C., Jr.
 Cited in orders
 WRIGHT, ORA M.....Cited in orders

PRIVATES
 ADAMS, BERNARD B...
 BARTH, EDGAR A.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 BOIN, CLEMENT W...
 BOYER, SAMUEL
 BROMLEY, HERBERT ...Cited in orders
 BRUNDAGE, EDWARD J..Died of disease, Nov. 5
 BURNS, DANIELD.S. Div. Show
 DAUSKI, TONEYWounded, Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 DAVIS, NATHANWounded, Oct. 17
 Died of wounds, Oct. 26
 Cited in orders
 DAWLEY, NEAL W....Wounded, Sept. 29
 DESJARDINS, JOSEPH R..
 DIETRICH, LUDWIG F..
 DOWLING, WILLIAM J..Cited in orders
 DRAKAPOULOS, FRANK..
 FAHREON, LOUIS
 FARRELL, WILLIAM J..Wounded, July 18
 FLANLY, JESSE R....
 FLEET, PENNINGTON ..Gassed, Sept. 29
 GERON, JEREMIAH
 GOODHARTT, GEORGE W..
 HACK, DANIEL M....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HAYWARD, EDWARD C..
 HAYWARD, WILLIAM W., K.I.A., Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 KELLY, HUGH B., JR..Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Sept. 29
 KELLY, ROBERT F....Cited in orders
 KIRKLAND, FRANCIS J..Wounded, Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 KITTLE, JOHN H....Wounded, Sept. 29
 LACLAIR, HOWARD C..
 LAFAY, LEON F.....Wounded, Aug. 14
 Died of wounds, Nov. 9
 LARRABEE, BERNARD H..
 LEE, JAMES A.....Cited in orders
 Awarded D.S.C.

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATES (Continued)

LENEHAN, FRANCIS L. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
LISCUMB, ARTHUR C. Wounded, Sept. 29
LOUGHLIN, THOMAS B.
MCCAULAY, JOHN I..
MCDONALD, HENRY A.
MCGARRY, CHARLES F.
MASTINE, JOSEPH Wounded, Sept. 29
MAVILLE, LEO G. Wounded, Sept. 28
Cited in orders
MAYBURY, RICHARD T. Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 1
MILLER, EDWARD J. Wounded, Oct. 21
MITCHELL, WILLIAM J. Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 1
MALLOY, JOHN F. Wounded, Sept. 30
MOREHOUSE, PERRY L.
NORTHUP, LYAL A. Cited in orders
NORTHUP, RALPH N. Wounded, Oct. 21
Cited in orders
OLMSTEAD, BERNARD J.
PAGE, CHARLES C. Wounded, Oct. 17
Died of wounds, Oct. 18
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
PAULY, WILLIAM C. D.S. 27th Div. Show

PRIVATES (Continued)

PAUW, WILLIAM C. K.I.A., Sept. 29
PERKINS, LAWRENCE E.
Wounded, Sept. 28
Died of wounds, Oct. 1
Cited in orders
PETRIE, FRANK Wounded, Sept. 29
POWERS, JOSEPH Gassed, Sept. 29
PURVES, IRA
REARDON, JAMES J. Wounded, Sept. 28
ROBINSON, IVAN H. Wounded, Sept. 28
SALISBURY, STEPHEN C. K.I.A., Oct. 12
Cited in orders
SCHOENDORF, CHARLES P.
Wounded, Oct. 21
SCHOLIN, JOSEPH Cited in orders
SMITH, EDWARD A.
SMITH, FRANK J. Wounded, Sept. 29
SMITH, JAMES A. Wounded, Sept. 29
SPEARS, JAMES
THOMPSON, WACO M..
TYNDALL, JOHN Wounded, Sept. 29
VAN DE WATER, EDWARD W.
Wounded, Sept. 28
WARD, EDGAR J. Wounded, Sept. 29
WARD, JOHN
WILSON, WILLIAM ...

Men assigned to Company D after the last action in which
the regiment participated:

SERGEANT

RILEY, WILLIAM F.

CORPORALS

EVANS, HAROLD L.
KNOTT, DANIEL C.
LANGDON, JOHN A.
WILLIAMS, RUSSELL E. R.

BUGLER

COSCHIGNARO, JOHN

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

CIAMPA, FRANK
DUNCAN, RONALD H.
LEWIS, FREEMAN V.

PRIVATES

BARRANCO, GIOVANNI
BAUDOIN, LOUIS J.
BIEDERMAN, CONRAD H.
BISHOP, CHARLES R.
BLACKWELDER, BEACHAM A.
BOCHNER, JOHN D.

PRIVATES (Continued)

BRYAN, WILLIAM P.
LINDHOLM, FRANCIS J.
LINDNER, JOHN H.
LINK, CLARENCE
LINVILLE, RICHARD F.
LOCKE, FRED H.
LOTT, LAWRENCE B.
LOTTERMAN, CESEL
LUCAS, PETER P.
LUCAS, WILLIE
MCBROOM, GARLAND H.
MCCLAY, SAMUEL
MCCONNELL, VALENTINE P.
MCCORMICK, GEORGE T.
MCCRODY, JOHN A.
MCCURDY, DAVID G.
MCELROY, RUSSELL
MCGEE, CHARLES C.
MCGEE, JOSEPH E.
MCGININTY, JAMES J.
MCQUILLAN, ROBERT J.
MAHER, CORNELIUS J.
MANGECOTTO, FRANK

PRIVATES (Continued)

MANGIONE, GAETANO
MANNING, ARTHUR E.
MANUEL, THOMAS E.
MARAINO, SCRAFINO
MARTINELLI, CRESCENZO
MARVAN, JOHN T.
MAZULLO, JOHN
MAZUTIS, PETER J.
MEDULAN, GODFREY J.
MELODY, GEORGE T.
MUNNING, EMIL F.
MUNSON, OSCAR E.
MYERS, CLARENCE E.
NELSON, OLE
NELSON, WILLIE A.
NICHOLS, CLARENCE W.
NICHOLSON, LESTER L.
NICHOLSON, PINCE A.
NORLUND, RICHARD N.
NOVACHEK, JOSEPH C.
OCHWAT, CHARLES
OGLE, WILLIAM R.
OKEY, WILLIAM V.

PRIVATES (Continued)

OKOWITZ, EDWARD J.
OLIVER, WILLIAM R.
O'ROURKE, TIMOTHY W.
OTT, FRED
OWEN, JOE V.
PAAPE, ARTHUR G.
PACCONI, NAZZARENO
PANDOLI, FRANCO
PANZA, FRANK A.
PANZONI, JIM
PEEL, MAYO
PELAGALLI, FRANK
PENLAND, WITHAM
PERILA, RAPHAEL
PERRINO, MICHAEL
PERRY, WILLIAM G.
PETRONGOLO, ANTONIO
POHLE, HAROLD
SCARLATELLI, PASQUALE
SKURAS, GUST T.
WIENRIB, MOSES
YASCURO, FEDOR
YON, FRED E.

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COMPANY E

1ST SERGEANTS

HAIBLE, CHARLES J...Wounded, Oct. 1
Graduate A.C.S.
MATTHEWS, HILLIARD H.
Comm. 2d Lt.
RITTER, ARTHUR J....Cited in orders
SCHERER, FRANK B....Graduate A.C.S.
Cited in orders

SUPPLY SERGEANTS

BANCKER, ARTHUR A..Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HILLMAN, STANLEY I..

MESS SERGEANT

COLLARD, EDWARD E..

SERGEANTS

ANDERSON, JOSEPH J..Wounded, Oct. 18
BIBLE, WILLIAMWounded, Oct. 18
BLETCHER, THOMAS E.
BRUCE, JOHN D.....Gassed, Oct. 18
BRYAN, JOHN F.....Comm., July 16
COSTALES, FREDWounded, Oct. 17
DAVIS, ROBERT P.....Comm. 2d Lt.
DRABBLE, WILLIAM W..Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 10
FARINA, ANTHONY P..Wounded, Aug. 16
FARRINGTON, ROSWELL.
FENOUILLET, CARL
GREER, WINFIELDComm. 2d Lt.
KELLER, ARTHUR J., Jr.
Comm., July 16
KRAYER, NICHOLAS H.
LEWIS, STANLEY R....Comm. 2d Lt.
MEEHAN, WILLIAM P..Wounded, Sept. 29
Graduate A.C.S.
MENDENHALL, HENRY C.
Comm., July 22
O'ROURKE, EDWARD J..Comm., July 16
SHAW, EDWIN L.....Wounded, Sept. 29
SPRINGSTEEN, HOWARD D.
Wounded, July 16
TAYLOR, WILLIAMWounded, Aug. 14
Wounded, Sept. 29
VAN METER, GALEN J..Wounded, Sept. 29
VIALS, WALTER W....Gassed, Sept. 29
WATKINS, LIONEL G..Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 5
WHALEN, RAYMOND J..Graduate A.C.S.

CORPORALS

ADAMS, HOWARD P....
BOGGS, HOWARD L....
BONANNO, ANTHONY J..Wounded, Oct. 16
Died of wounds, Oct. 20
BROWN, ALBERT D....
BURKE, DAVID B.....
BURKE, WALTER V....Gassed, Oct. 18
Cited in orders
CALAMARI, FRANK J...
CALLIHAN, JOE M....Wounded, Sept. 29
Wounded, Oct. 18
CARMODY, THOMAS E..Wounded, Sept. 29
CASEY, JOHN J.....Wounded, Sept. 29
P.O.W., Sept. 29
COONEY, WILLIAM T..Cited in orders
COTTER, CORNELIUS P.
DICKSON, GEORGE D..Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
DOHERTY, FRANK J...Wounded, Sept. 29
DOIG, WILLIAM C....
DRABBLE, SAMUEL R..Wounded, Oct. 17
Cited in orders
ELKIN, CHARLES, JR..Died of pneumonia, Feb. 27
1919, result of wounds
FARINA, NICHOLAS ...Wounded, Sept. 29
FERGUSON, HAROLD ...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
HARDING, HARRY A...
HASHAGEN, HERMAN W.
Wounded, Sept. 29
HINDS, JOHN H.....
HOEHN, ALFRED J....
HOLDEN, GEORGE A...Wounded, Sept. 29
JANSKY, JOSEPH J....Wounded, Sept. 29
KILPATRICK, ROBERT J.
KRANTZ, MAURICE ...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
LANDER, FRANK M....Wounded, Sept. 29
L'HOMMEDIEU, JOHN D.
Wounded, Sept. 29
McDONALD, AUSTIN J., Jr.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
McINTYRE, WALTER J.
Wounded, Sept. 29
MELEE, THOMAS H., Jr.
Gassed, Oct. 17
MESEREAU, EMORY P.
MILLER, FRANCIS G...Cited in orders
MISFELDT, CHARLES C..Wounded, Aug. 16
Wounded, Sept. 29
MOLLOY, GEORGE B...Wounded, Oct. 16
MONAGHAN, WILLIAM J.

COMPANY ROSTERS

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

RAYMOND, MARSHALL D.
Wounded, Sept. 29

SCHUTT, WALTER I....
SCOTT, JAMES L.....
SHADE, FRANK L..... Wounded, Aug. 14
Wounded, Sept. 29

SKINNER, WALTER W.. Wounded, Aug. 16
Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

STOUT, LAUREN
THOMAS, HUGH F.... Wounded, Oct. 16

TOMPKINS, FERMON R.
Wounded, Oct. 16
Cited in orders

THOMS, BENTLEY L.. Wounded, Sept. 29

WESTERVELT, JOHN R. Wounded, Sept. 29

WYMAN, HOWARD A.. Wounded, Sept. 29

YOUNG, SAMUEL H., Jr.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 3

MECHANICS

BICKNELL, BEVERLY E. Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Sept. 29

FLEMING, ERNEST D.. Wounded, Aug. 16

GUERRERO, ARTHUR P. Wounded, Sept. 29

LEMMON, WILLIAM .. K.I.A., Sept. 29

LOZIER, GEORGE H... Gassed, Sept. 29

PICCIURRO, SAMY.....

POTENTE, NICHOLAS J. Wounded, Oct. 16

SCHNEIDER, GEORGE J.. K.I.A., Oct. 16
Cited in orders

TURKOWSKI, JOHN ... Wounded, Sept. 29

COOKS

ANDERSON, THOMAS E.
DONDERO, CHARLES B..
GRANT, MARTIN T....
JONES, EDWIN H.....
MURPHY, HAROLD J...

BUGLERS

FOX, ARTHUR W.....
JACKSON, HENRY B...

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS

ALLISON, WALTER D... K.I.A., Sept. 29

BAIRD, JOHN J..... K.I.A., Sept. 29

BAKER, EVERETT W... K.I.A., Sept. 29

BALLIS, ALEX T..... Wounded, Sept. 29

BARTON, CHARLES E.. Wounded, Sept. 29

BAXTER, JOHN O.....

BELL, GORDON H.....

BETTS, ALBERT E..... Gassed, Sept. 29

BLAKE, WILLIAM Died of pneumonia, Oct. 27

BOWEN, CHARLES W.. Accidentally drowned,
June 1

BROWN, MALFORD ... Wounded, Sept. 29

BRUNDAGE, FRANKLIN D.
Gassed, Oct. 2

CASTRONOVA, GEORGE.. K.I.A., Sept. 29

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

CIANFROGNA, GUY Wounded, Sept. 29
P.O.W., Sept. 29

CONKLIN, ARTHUR A.. K.I.A., Oct. 15
Cited in orders

COONEY, JOHN J..... Gassed, Oct. 16

COONEY, THOMAS J... Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 1

COSGROVE, EMMET ...

CRAWFORD, GEORGE ... K.I.A., Aug. 16

CROWELL, STEWART, JR.

CURRY, WILLIAM J... Wounded, Aug. 16

DE BLASIO, AMERIGO.. Wounded, Sept. 29

DECARLO, JAMES V....

DEVESON, GEORGE E.. K.I.A., Sept. 29

DOLAN, GEORGE A.... Gassed, Oct. 16

DREICHLER, GEORGE .. Wounded, Sept. 29

DRURY, FRED Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

DU BREUIL, JOSEPH B. Gassed, Oct. 13

FARRELL, CHARLES J..
FAULHABER, MALCOLM
Wounded, Sept. 29

FIEDOROWICZ, HENRY L.

FOGARTY, JAMES J... Wounded, Sept. 29

FROMM, JOHN P..... K.I.A., Sept. 29

GESCHLECHT, JOSEPH.. Wounded, Oct. 18

GILLAND, ROY A.... Wounded, Sept. 29

GREENE, WILLIAM M.. Gassed, Oct. 14

GRIFFIN, EGBERT B... Gassed, Oct. 18

HAMMER, WILLIAM M. Wounded, Sept. 29

HASSDENTEUFEL, EDWARD J.
Wounded, Oct. 16

HOCHSTAIN, IRVING... Wounded, Sept. 29

JANKURA, STEPHEN J. Cited in orders

JOY, ARTHUR A.....

JUHREN, PETER W....

KASMEYER, MICHAEL..
Wounded, Aug. 19
(accidental)

KAUFMANN, JESSE F.. Wounded, Sept. 29

KEATING, WILLIAM T.

KELLY, MICHAEL J... Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Sept. 29

KINSLEY, THOMAS E.. Gassed, Oct. 13

KNAPP, EDWARD R... Wounded, Sept. 29

KRATCH, JOHN G.....

LAVERTY, ROBERT ... K.I.A., Sept. 29

LILIENTHAL, HOWARD, JR.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Sept. 29

MCDERMOTT, PHILIP L.
Wounded, Sept. 29

MC EWEN, EDWARD J..
McGRATH, PATRICK F.

McGUIRE, THOMAS J. Wounded, Oct. 15

MATTHEWS, JOHN J..
MAYBURY, CHARLES R. M.

MERRITT, FERDINAND..

MILLER, WILLIAM F.. Wounded, Sept. 30

MONELL, JOHN D.... Wounded, Aug. 14

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PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (Continued)

MORRISSEY, THOMAS F. Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Sept. 30
PILUS, JOSEPH Wounded, Aug. 14
PINKSTONE, SAMUEL J.
POLACHECK, ARMAND H.
POLLINGER, PHILLIP ..
QUACKENBUSH, RUSSELL
RIGHTMYER, FRANK E. Gassed, Sept. 29
ROBERTS, WILLIAM B.
RYDELL, HAROLD Wounded, Sept. 29
SCANDELL, HERBERT J. Gassed, Oct. 19
SCHNEIDER, EVERETT J.
STEINER, FRANK C.*..
SWAN, ALLAN H..... Wounded, Sept. 29
TAYLOR, WILLIAM T.. Wounded, Oct. 18
TRAVIS, EZRA K.I.A., Sept. 29
VAN BUREN, RAEBURN L.
VAN TASSELL, CHARLES Gassed, Oct. 13
WEYANT, CALVIN A...
WHITE, WILLIAM F... Wounded, Sept. 29
P.O.W., Sept. 29
YAKEL, PHILLIP B.... Gassed, Oct. 14
YOUNG, ELMER J..... Wounded, Sept. 29

PRIVATES

BORGIA, JAMES F..... Wounded, Sept. 29
BROOKS, MYRON B.... Wounded, Sept. 29
BROWN, JAMES F.... Wounded, Oct. 13
CASEY, CHARLES J... Wounded, Oct. 16
CLEMENTS, ROBERT D. K.I.A., Oct. 17
CONLON, JAMES V....
COUPART, JAMES J....
DEBOE, FRANK J..... Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Sept. 30
EGAN, FRANCIS P....
ELLIOT, THOMAS
ENGLEBRIDE, CYRIL J.. Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Sept. 29

PRIVATES (Continued)

GALLAGHER, JOHN J... Wounded, Sept. 29
P.O.W., Sept. 29
GLOSS, FREDERICK W..
GRANER, LAWRENCE J. Wounded, Sept. 29
JACKSON, MICHAEL J.. K.I.A., Sept. 29
JONES, RAYMOND J... Wounded, Aug. 15
(accidental)
KAGEL, MAURICE E... Wounded, Sept. 29
KELLY, WILLIAM O..
KENNEY, JOHN T..... K.I.A., Sept. 29
KERR, RICHARDSON ... Gassed, Aug. 14
KUBINEC, JOHN G.... Wounded, Sept. 29
LAEDLEIN, JOHN R... Wounded, Oct. 16
Cited in orders
LAWRENCE, CHARLES C.
LEECH, HAROLD Gassed, Sept. 29
LEGHORN, ARTHUR ... K.I.A., Sept. 29
LLOYD, ARTHUR Wounded, Aug. 16
Wounded, Oct. 16
Cited in orders
MCCAUL, STEPHEN J.. K.I.A., Aug. 16
MACKAY, NORMAN A.. Wounded, Oct. 17
MINN, ELLSWORTH ...
MIRABATO, THOMAS .. Wounded, Sept. 29
MORETTI, HENRY J... Wounded, Sept. 29
ODELL, LOUIS L..... Wounded, Oct. 16
O'REILLY, WILLIAM J. Wounded, Oct. 16
Died of wounds, Oct. 29
PADAKOS, GREGORES ... K.I.A., Sept. 29
QUINN, MICHAEL P... Wounded, Oct. 18
SHAY, EDWARD, JR... K.I.A., Sept. 29
SHESTOKAS, TONY* ... Gassed, Sept. 29
SMITH, BURTON C....
SPEAR, JOSEPH B.*... Gassed, Oct. 16
Cited in orders
STRELITZ, HERBERT ... Wounded, Sept. 29
THUET, OLIVER V.*... Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Sept. 29
WALLENSTEIN, FERDINAND, JR.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
WEBBER, JOSEPH N*... Wounded, Sept. 29
WELLIVER, JAMES L... Wounded, Sept. 29

Men assigned to Company E after the last action in which the regiment participated:

SERGEANTS

KESSLER, OLIVER
NELSON, CLARENCE C.

MECHANICS

LE BLANC, LOUIS F.
EDWARDS, WALTER D.

PRIVATES

ARMBRUSTER, PAUL H.
CRITES, ERBY B.
GREATSINGER, CHESTER
HARDEN, WADE E.
KESSLER, JACOB
LINDELY, JACK C.
LITTLE, WILLIAM E.
LOPCHOCK, MICHAEL

PRIVATES (Continued)

LUPPIN, JACOB J.
MADSIEJKA, MICHAEL
MATHEWS, JAMES G.
MERCIER, WILBUR T.
NEWBORN, WALTER D.
MICHAEL, ROY D.
MILLER, PIERCE G.
MISSILL, CHARLES H.

CORPORALS

BABCOCK, ESMOND E.
DAY, HARRY W.
JACOBS, FRANCIS J.
SHAFFER, BRUCE E.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

LEBON, WILLIAM H.
LEPPU, JOHN E.
PARKOS, JAMES B.
POLITIS, PETER

COMPANY ROSTERS

Men assigned to Company E after the last action in which
the regiment participated (*Continued*):

PRIVATES (<i>Continued</i>)	PRIVATES (<i>Continued</i>)	PRIVATES (<i>Continued</i>)	PRIVATES (<i>Continued</i>)
MOORE, JESSE G.	PARKER, DAVIS W.	RIVENBARK, LEE A.	STONE, ANDREW H.
MOORER, ELMER	PARKS, HARRY	ROBINSON, JIMSY L.	STROUD, DANIEL F.
MORGAN, EVAN M.	PETERSON, DAVID	ROSENBLUM, ISADORE	SUTTON, BILL
MORRIS, LEROY	PHILIPS, RUFÉ	ROWE, WILLIAM P.	TANNER, DAVID C.
MORRISON, GUSS I.	PIELICHOWICZ, STANISLAW	RUSCHER, WILLIAM	TARRANT, WILLIAM A.
MORRISON, GEORGE H.	POLL, CHARLES H.	RUTLAND, WESLEY	TILLE, JOHN C.
MORSHECK, FRED W.	POTEET, BENJAMIN P.	SAMPLE, JAMES P.	TURNER, WALTER E.
MORTON, OTIS G.	PRICE, GEORGE L.	SAVAGE, VINTON J.	VEECH, THOMAS L.
MOSER, ELSWORTH U.	QUINN, JOHN	SCARINGELLO, VITO	VERHELST, AUGUST
MUELLER, CHARLES J.	REGISTER, HENRY L.	SCOTT, QUAY	VISKER, JOHANNES
MULREE, WILLIAM S.	RENNE, PETER	SIMM, JOHN W.	WALTERS, HENRY, JR.
MUSSO, EUGENE	RHINEHART, CATTER J.	SIMON, BOHUMIL F.	WENDELL, HOWARD G.
OLSON, GUSTAVE	RICE, GEORGE C.	SKOGLUND, ELMER R.	WHEELER, RALPH L.
PANTELIS, JOHN A.	RICHARDSON, TROY E.	STARK, RILEY B.	WILSON, HARRISON
			WULF, HENRY F.

COMPANY F

1ST SERGEANTS

BRONSON, WILBER B..
MILLER, JOHN G.....
MOORE, JOHN H.....
MORAN, JOHN S.....Comm., July 16
SMITH, ROBERT H....Wounded, Oct. 12
Died of wounds, Oct. 13
Cited in orders

SUPPLY SERGEANT

WARWICK, ALFRED B..Cited in orders

MESS SERGEANTS

ALTIERI, LOUIS J.....Comm. 2d Lt.
HARWOOD, DOUGLAS A.

SERGEANTS

AULICK, HOWARD H...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
AUMACK, FRANK B...
BYRNE, THOMAS J....Comm., July 16
CAMPBELL, HAROLD ...
DAVIS, ERWIN M.....Graduate A.C.S.
EELLS, FRANK M.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
EGGERS, HERMANN F..Wounded, Sept. 29
P.O.W., Sept. 29
FLYNN, LEO E.....Wounded, Sept. 29
HARDING, HENRY J., Jr.
Comm., July 16
HOLMES, ROBERT B...

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

KEENAN, THOMAS A...Wounded, Oct. 2
Wounded, Oct. 17
KENDALL, KENNETH T.
Comm., July 16
KNUDSEN, CHARLES A.Wounded, July 20
KOCH, CHARLES W....
LARSON, RUDOLPH C..
MACLEAN, FLOYD S..
MCPHERSON, ROBERT B.
Comm., July 16
MOODY, CHARLES P...
MORTON, SAMUELWounded, Oct. 17
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM H.
PRIOR, OTIS H.....Graduate A.C.S.
RESOR, JOHN E.....
SIMPSON, JULIAN C..
SMITH, WILLIAM H...Graduate A.C.S.
TERRY, GRIFFITH P...
WEST, ELLIOT M., JR.Wounded, Aug. 16
WHYTOCK, NORMAN R.Comm., July 16

CORPORALS

BAKER, RUSSELL W...
BEDAT, VICTOR V.....Wounded, Sept. 29
BOGARDUS, ROBERT H..
BROWN, D'ALBY H...Wounded, Sept. 29
BULL, NORRIS C.....
BUNKER, KENNETH S..
DAVIS, WESLEY G....Wounded, Sept. 29
DEMING, LEROY C....Wounded, Oct. 17

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

CORPORALS (Continued)

FELTER, FRANK
 FELTER, JACOB W....Wounded, Oct. 13
 FERA, GEORGE
 FICKEISEN, CHARLES McD.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds
 Cited in orders
 FOLEY, JOHN J.....Gassed, Oct. 17
 GERETY, EDWARD J....Gassed, Oct. 18
 GILLIES, GEORGE J....
 GOWELL, ROBERT E....Wounded, Sept. 29
 HAMILTON, WILLIAMS.Wounded, Sept. 29
 HYDE, HENRY E.....
 JACKSON, JAY D.....Wounded, Oct. 17
 KELLY, JAMES J.....
 LAIDLAW, HOWARD G..
 LAMSON, FRANK C....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 LAUNT, ALEXANDER ...Wounded, Sept. 29
 LYON, ORRIN S.....
 McKEON, HAROLD N..Gassed, Oct. 16
 MALONE, WILLIAM T.Gassed, Oct. 2
 MIDDLEMISS, JOHN, JR.
 Wounded, Oct. 16
 MILLER, EDGERTON L..
 MISNER, OLANWounded, Aug. 17
 MULLIGAN, JOSEPH B.Wounded, Oct. 17
 NEWELL, FRED A.....
 O'NEILL, GEORGE J....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 RODA, FRANK C.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 ROLLESTON, JOHN A..Wounded, Oct. 16
 SHIFFERT, JOSEPH B..Wounded, Oct. 15
 SLINKARD, CLIFFORD M.Wounded, Oct. 16
 STURGES, MAURICE....K.I.A., Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 SUTTON, WILLIAM A..
 TAYLOR, JOHN G.....Wounded, Sept. 30
 Died of wounds, Oct. 1
 Cited in orders
 TOBEY, TRUMAN C....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 WADDELL, ROBERT....
 WOOD, CLARENCE C....Gassed, Oct. 21
 WOODARD, IVAN D....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders

MECHANICS

DAVEY, CLAUDE M....
 FERGUSON, HARRY E..
 JACOBI, CHARLES L....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 KING, HUGH L.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 MEADE, WILLIAM W..K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 PANGARO, JOHN.....

COOKS

BOAG, WILLIAM W....
 COOPER, ROBERT T....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders

COOKS (Continued)

DANIELS, EDWARD, JR..
 SCHWARZ, FRANK F..
 SHACKLETON, FRANK H.

BUGLERS

DICKINSON, WILBUR R.Gassed, Sept. 29
 MCCOOK, LEO M....Gassed, Sept. 30

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS

ANDREWS, JOHN C....
 BATES, ARTHUR C....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds
 Cited in orders
 BINNS, VICTOR R.....
 BOAG, GEORGE A.....K.I.A., Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 BOYLE, JOSEPH ST. F..
 BRENNAN, JAMES C....Gassed, Oct. 13
 BRENNAN, JOHN A....Wounded, Sept. 29
 BRICKMAN, IVAN T...Wounded, Sept. 29
 BURNS, PIERRE P.....
 BUTTERWORTH, CLARK A.
 Gassed, Oct. 12
 CADMUS, JOHN A....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 CLASS, JOSEPH C.....
 CLINCH, HILTON E....Wounded, Sept. 29
 CLOSS, JOHN E.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 COATES, TRUMAN R..
 COONS, WILLIAM R...
 DE BAUN, HENRY....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 DOSCHER, HENRY M..Wounded, Sept. 29
 DOW, JOSEPH.....
 FINN, WILLIAM DEF..
 FLOWERS, FRANK H..
 GARTNER, ARTHUR W..
 GIRDUSKY, GEORGE....Wounded, Aug. 13
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 GOULD, HERBERT A....K.I.A., Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 GRAMENTO, FRANK, JR.Wounded, Sept. 29
 GREEN, WILLIAM A....
 HALL, HARRY.....
 HARLOW, FRANK A....K.I.A., Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 HEINL, ROBERT E....
 HERRICK, RAYMOND J..
 HOAG, WILLIAM W....
 JARVIE, ROBERT.....K.I.A., Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 McDONALD, JAMES A., JR.
 McQUILLAN, JOHN A..Wounded, Sept. 29
 MALLERY, WILLIAM M..
 MELIA, JOHN J.....
 METCALF, HOWARD L..
 MILLER, FRED.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 MOLSON, EDWARD H..Wounded, Aug. 16
 MULLARKEY, PATRICK J.

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS *(Continued)*

NEVINS, IVERS B.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 NEVINS, ROYAL K.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 NICHOLS, LEROY C.....
 O'CONNOR, LEO V.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 O'DELL, JOHN J.....K.I.A., Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 PEACOCK, BARTHOLOMEW
 Wounded, Aug. 16
 REDDY, THOMAS J.....Gassed, Oct. 16
 ROGERS, TIMOTHY.....
 SCHMIDT, GEORGE F.....Wounded, Aug. 13
 Wounded, Oct. 1
 SCHRON, MARTIN J.....
 SEGAR, LLOYD.....
 SMITH, ROLAND C.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 SNYDER, ARTHUR F.....Gassed, Sept. 29
 SNYDER, WILLIAM C.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 SPRAGUE, GLEYN N.....
 STARRETT, RALPH L.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 Twice cited in orders
 STEVENS, CHARLES S.....Wounded, Oct. 17
 TIERNEY, WILLIAM J.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 TRACY, FRANK J.....Gassed, Sept. 29
 VANDUSON, LEON.....
 VAN VELSOR, HARRY..
 VOORHIS, JOHN O.....
 WAGNER, RICHARD H..
 WALSH, EDWARD J.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 WHITE, FRANCIS M.....Wounded, Oct. 13
 Died of wounds, Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 WILSON, CECIL ST. L..K.I.A., Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 WITTMAN, WILLIAM J..
 WYLIE, SAMUEL B.....Gassed, Oct. 17

PRIVATES

BEARDSSELL, ALBERT J..Wounded, Sept. 29
 BEDDER, ARTHUR.....
 BOOTH, MEREDITH H..Gassed, Oct. 13
 CHARD, GEORGE C.....Wounded, Aug. 15
 Died of wounds, Aug. 17
 Cited in orders
 COLE, HARVEY.....Wounded, Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 COLE, MONROE C.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 CUDDY, GEORGE J.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 CUMMINGS, JOHN B.....Wounded, Oct. 12
 Died of wounds
 Cited in orders
 DUNNELL, FRANK L., JR.Wounded, Sept. 29
 FREEMAN, RANDOLPH S..
 FUHRI, JAMES R.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 GANNON, THOMAS....Wounded, Sept. 29
 GARDAPE, TRUMAN L..Wounded, Oct. 16
 GARDENIER, WILBUR A.

PRIVATES *(Continued)*

GEROWE, CLIFFORD K..Wounded, Sept. 29
 GOLDSTEIN, ABE.....Wounded, Oct. 18
 GOODWIN, JOHN F.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds
 Cited in orders
 GRUSEL, HENRY.....Wounded, Aug. 15
 HENNEFELD, EDWARD..Wounded, Aug. 17
 HIGGINS, THOMAS J...Wounded, Oct. 13
 JAYCOX, PAUL.....
 JENKINS, WILLIAM D..K.I.A., Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 KERN, JOSEPH W.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 LYNCH, JAMES K.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 MASON, CHARLES R...K.I.A., Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 MEADE, GEORGE W.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 MEYERS, HAROLD L....
 MILLER, EDWARD S...Wounded, Oct. 12
 Died of wounds, Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 NEER, IRVING.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 NEER, THOMAS P.....Wounded, Oct. 17
 NICKERSON, HIRAM C., Jr.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 NONAMAKER, HAROLD..
 NORTHROP, LE GRAND, Jr.
 OUTWATER, MARSHALL.Wounded, Oct. 18
 PALADUCCI, PIETRO A..
 PINDAR, SILAS W.....Gassed, Oct. 1
 PLEMLEY, EDWARD....
 POTTS, VERNON E.....
 PRATT, BENJAMIN O..
 PRATT, LEO B.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds
 Cited in orders
 REILLY, REGINALD G..
 ROBB, LYLE S.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 SCHOONMAKER, HOWARD J..
 SEERY, JOHN W.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 SELLERS, WILLIAM W..
 STANTON, VIRGIL B...
 STEGAR, BERNARD A...K.I.A., Oct. 16
 Cited in orders
 STEVENS, GEORGE H...
 SULLIVAN, MICHAEL...Wounded, Sept. 29
 SUTLIFF, LEO A.....Wounded, Oct. 18
 TAUBE, EDWARD T....Wounded, Sept. 29
 TIFFANY, NORMAN G..Wounded, Sept. 29
 TOWNSEND, SPENCER B.H.
 VAN ALLAN, EDGAR....
 WACHTEL, LOUIS.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 WADE, SYLVESTER J..
 WALLACE, WILLIAM...Wounded, Oct. 17
 WATERS, HAROLD E...Wounded, Sept. 29
 WATSON, IRA L.....Wounded, Oct. 16
 WHITE, GEORGE C.....
 WINFIELD, ERNEST R..Wounded, Sept. 29
 WOOD, CHARLES G.....
 WOOLLEY, CHARLES C..

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Men assigned to Company F after the last action in which
the regiment participated:

SERGEANT
BROWN, CLARENCE L.

CORPORALS
CARLSON, RAYMOND F.
JANSON, HENRY B.
WESELOH, WILLIAM

MECHANICS
LEE, ALBERT
SHOWNESS, ELMER

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS
SELLARS, ROBERT L.
SHERRATT, HERBERT L.
SLOAN, HAROLD T.
SLONKO, WALTER
SWANSON, ALBIN A.
SYLVESTER, GEORGE
TRAPNELL, MARK E.
TYMINSKI, MARCELL T.
WEIL, DAVID

PRIVATES
BOYD, HENRY H.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

DAY, JOSEPH R.
DE MARCO, TONY
LINSKY, HARRY
PRESTWOOD, JOHN
PRICE, CROOKS L.
PUMPER, ANTON J.
RABINOWITZ, MORRIS
RAY, STEPHEN B.
REAGAN, HUBERT
RICE, JAMES R.
ROBINSON, BEN. T.
ROBINSON, CHARLES E.
ROBINSON, FURMAN B.
RUMBLEY, RUSSELL R.
RYAN, GEORGE M.
SANTOLO, ANGELO
SARTIN, WILLIE D.
SCHELL, HOWARD
SCHMITZ, FRED T.
SCHOEDLER, FREDERICK G.
SCHWARTZ, MYER
SCIANO, THOMAS
SCINIO, FRANK
SEALS, ROBERT H.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

SEEBERG, ROBERT T.
SELLERS, JAMES
SCHAEFER, CLARENCE W.
SETZER, FRANK A.
SHATZER, EMORY A.
SHELL, TODD S.
SHELTON, WILLIAM H.
SHIRLEY, SAMUEL J.
SIES, WILLIAM B.
SIMANTEL, ERNEST E.
SIMPSON, JULIUS E.
SINGLEY, EARL J.
SISK, JAMES H.
SMITH, CLIFFORD L.
SMITH, WEARL L.
SMITH, JAMES H.
SMITH, WILMER F.
SPOUSE, JULIUS R.
SQUIRES, GEORGE F.
STAMEY, HARRISON J.
STEAR, WALL. A.
STEIN, LOUIS
STEWART, MILTON A.
STEWART, WINFIELD S.

PRIVATES (*Cont*

STINE, JOHN
STOLLER, ELI A.
STONE, BENJAMIN
STOUFFER, SAMUEL
STULL, TORRENCE
STUMPF, EMIL P.
SWIFT, CLARENCE
TALLEY, SAMUEL I.
TATOYAN, GEORGE
TAYLOR, HARVEY
TEMPLETON, ROY
THOMAS, TOM
TUREK, THOMAS
TWEEDY, SYLVESTER
VADEN, FRED
VANNETT, EMIL
VARONE, FRANCESCO
VETELL, JOSEPH
WALKOWIAK, VINCE
WAMMACK, WILLIAM
WILSON, HUGH C.
YOGEL, FRANK
ZAMPPELLA, SAM

COMPANY G

1ST SERGEANTS

DUNN, GEORGE M. Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
PFLOMM, ELLIOTT R. P.O.W., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WOOD, JEFFERSON K.

SUPPLY SERGEANTS

HOWARD, PAUL B.
RYAN, GERARD A. P.O.W., Sept. 29

MESS SERGEANT

SWEENEY, HARRY W.

SERGEANTS

BERRAY, JOHN M. Graduate A.C.S.
BLAKE, WILLIAM J. Wounded, Sept. 29
BURNS, GEORGE E. Wounded, Oct. 17
CHERRY, FREDERICK Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
CIMIOTTI, WALTER E. Comm., July 16
CLARK, JOSEPH J. Gassed, Sept. 29

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

EGERTON, CARL J. K.I.A., Sept. 29
FISHER, GUY E.
GILBERT, JAMES F.
GUDEBROD, FREDERICK C., Jr.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HURD, HANFORD B. Graduate A.C.S.
KIRCHEIS, ALEXANDER L.
Comm., July 16
MCLEESE, CLIFFORD G. Wounded, Sept. 29
MILLAR, ROBERT M.
MORRELL, LESTER H. Wounded, Oct. 21
NAPPER, JOHN H.
O'CONNELL, GEORGE F. K.I.A., Sept. 29
PATTEN, ELBERT N. Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
PEABODY, KEMPER F.
STILES, JOHN W. K.I.A., Aug. 18
STRAEHL, ALFRED G.
STREET, HAROLD H. Comm., July 16

COMPANY ROSTERS

SERGEANTS (Continued)

VAN HOUSEN, FRANK C.
 VON KLEIN, WALTER..
 WHITMARSH, HARRY D. Wounded, Sept. 29

CORPORALS

BALDWIN, MORGAN S. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Oct. 9

BOYLAN, JAMES J., JR..
 BRAGAGLIA, PETER.....
 BROWN, GEORGE R... Wounded, Sept. 29
 BURDICK, GEORGE L....
 CARR, BENJAMIN W...
 CHAMBERS, EDWARD H. Wounded, Sept. 30
 CHAMPLIN, CECIL A... Wounded, Oct. 18
 COBBETT, ROBERT G... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Sept. 29

COLE, REESE B..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 COMMONS, JOHN J... Wounded, Oct. 18
 DAY, BROWNING DEB. Wounded, Oct. 18
 Cited in orders

DITMARS, HENRY P... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders

DOWNEY, CAIRN C., JR. Wounded, Oct. 13
 DURAR, LIEB H..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 ELLSWORTH, ELMER J. Wounded, Sept. 29
 FACE, BERT T.....
 FLEMING, ALFRED L... Wounded, Sept. 29
 P.O.W., Sept. 29

FOOTE, DONALD H.... Gassed, Sept. 29
 FRANCIS, JAMES P... Wounded, Sept. 29
 FRANKENBERG, WM. H., JR.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29

GARDNER, EARL R... Died of pneumonia, Oct. 5
 GEORGI, RAMON W... Gassed, Sept. 29
 GOSHEN, GEORGE A. B. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HOAG, JAMES W.....
 JOHNSON, ALBIN E... Wounded, Oct. 18
 JOYCE, LYNDON W... Gassed, Oct. 13
 NOSSUM, ALBERT A...
 PAGE, CLEMENCE N... K.I.A., Oct. 18
 Cited in orders

PARSHALL, DUTCHER J. K.I.A., Oct. 21
 PEARSALL, FRANK W., JR.
 Wounded, Sept. 29

PFLOMM, HOWARD D..
 RADER, EDWIN L.... Wounded, Oct. 12
 RAE, WILLIAM G.....
 RICHARDSON, GORDON D. Wounded, Sept. 29
 ROBERTS, MARTIN H., JR.
 Wounded, Aug. 12
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders

ROSE, FRANK..... K.I.A., Sept. 29

SEGGERMAN, HENRY V.
 SHUTTERS, SAMUEL J.. Gassed, Oct. 13
 SMITH, JOHN B..... Gassed, Oct. 15
 Cited in orders

STREAT, ALAN V.....
 SWAN, JOHN A..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders

CORPORALS (Continued)

TILYOU, EARL J..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 TROUP, RALPH W.... Gassed, Oct. 21
 VAN HORN, FRANK M. Wounded, Sept. 29
 VERDON, CHARLES I...
 WARREN, GRANDISON F.
 WESTFALL, ALBERT C. Awarded British M.M.
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre

WILSON, EDWARD V... Wounded, Oct. 18

MECHANICS

HAYNES, ANDRES E... Wounded, Sept. 29
 MARRETTA, JOSEPH...
 MURPHY, MERTON L. Cited in orders
 SPEENBURG, J. ANDREW Wounded, Oct. 13

COOKS

FRANCIS, EDWARD A...
 HAYNE, CLYDE L....
 HOUSE, HENRY D....
 WESTCOTT, EVERETT F.

BUGLER

BERRY, DONALD Gassed, Sept. 29

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS

ALBAUGH, JOHN W., JR.
 Wounded, Sept. 29

ALLEY, HAROLD F....
 BEALL, CECIL C.....
 BELL, ROY E..... K.I.A., Oct. 12
 BENJAMIN, CARROLL M.
 CARL, EDWARD
 CARR, DEVILLO A.... K.I.A., Oct. 12
 CURTIS, JESSE M.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 DAVENPORT, NELSON..
 DE LONG, MAYO Y... Wounded, Sept. 30
 Wounded, Oct. 19
 Missing, Oct. 19 to Dec. 6

DESMOND, GEORGE A.. Gassed, Sept. 30

DONNELLY, CLARENCE Q.
 Wounded, Sept. 29

DOUGLAS, RAYMOND .. K.I.A., Oct. 17
 Cited in orders

ECKLER, LEON E.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 EDWARDS, EMERY J.. Wounded, Sept. 29
 FORSTER, THOMAS M..
 FROELICH, JACOB L..
 GAMBINO, JIMI Wounded, Sept. 29
 GOODIER, AUSTIN C... Wounded, Sept. 29
 GULICK, CHARLES S... Wounded, Sept. 29
 GRANT, WALTER R... Wounded, Sept. 30
 HAUCK, WALTER S... Wounded, Sept. 29
 HERMANN, CHARLES C. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HOLT, WALTER P....
 HOTCHKISS, PERCY R. Wounded, Sept. 29
 HUNTER, ROBERT B... Wounded, Sept. 29
 JAMES, RALPH E. H.. Wounded, Oct. 21
 JOHNSON, JAMES D... Wounded, Aug. 14

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (Continued)

LEACH, LEO A.....Wounded, Oct. 21
Died of wounds, Oct. 29
LEONE, DOMINICWounded, Sept. 29
LIVINGSTON, HARRY B.Wounded, Sept. 29
LOVELESS, WILLIS G..Wounded, Sept. 29
LOWES, WALTER P....
McALEAVY, PATRICK J.
Wounded, Aug. 11
McALLASTER, FREDRICK A.
Wounded, Sept. 29
MACK, JOSEPH M....
MARTIN, BERT G....Wounded, Sept. 30
MEYER, ANDREW J....Wounded, Oct. 17
MILLER, JOSEPH A....Cited in orders
MINASI, ROCCO
NORRIS, WILLIAM J...Wounded, Sept. 29
O'DELL, LEON E.....Wounded, Sept. 28
O'HANLON, EDWARD ..Wounded, Sept. 29
OLMSTEAD, LEVI H....Wounded, Sept. 29
O'TOOLE, FRANCIS J..
OTTO, CLARENCE J....Gassed, Sept. 29
PIERCE, FRED E.....Wounded, Oct. 17
PLOTKIN, CHARLES ...
PSAILA, CARMILA
PULLIS, JOHNK.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
RARICK, HAROLD E....
REDDEN, GEORGEWounded, Sept. 29
REILLY, THOMAS J...Wounded, Sept. 29
REYNOLDS, FREDERICK L.
Wounded, Oct. 18
Cited in orders
RILEY, WILLIAM E...Wounded, Sept. 29
RORICK, CLIFFORD L..K.I.A., Oct. 13
ROSS, JOHN
ROUSE, THEODORE A..
ST. ONGE, FRED J.*...
SCHERMERHORN, KARL
SEEBER, ALBERT L....Wounded, Sept. 29
SHARP, EDGAR C.....Gassed, Oct. 12
Missing, Oct. 12 to Nov. 13
STANKOVITCH, TONY ..
STAPLETON, JOSEPH C.Wounded, Oct. 17
STEWART, EARL J....Wounded, Oct. 13
STRAIN, JAMES E....
STRONG, ASA G.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
SUTER, NEAL W.* ...Wounded, Sept. 29
THOMPSON, JOHN L.*.Wounded, Oct. 18
TYRRELL, JAMES A..
ULRICH, FREDERICK ..Died of disease
VIRTELL, PETER C....K.I.A., Sept. 29
WALL, WILLIAM H....Wounded, Sept. 29
WARD, WILLIAM P....
WECKER, CARL F....Wounded, Oct. 17
WEITZ, HARRY E....Wounded, Aug. 12
WILLIAMS, SYLVESTER W.
Wounded, Oct. 12
WOLFORT, JOSEPH ...Wounded, Sept. 29
WOODCOCK, LEDELL D.Wounded, Sept. 30
ZITO, GUISEPPOGassed, Sept. 30

PRIVATES

AIKENS, BURTON L...Wounded, Oct. 21
BARNECK, JOSEPHWounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
BELL, HAROLD B.....Wounded
BENEDICT, HAROLD ...Wounded, Aug. 19
BENJAMIN, ERNEST A..
BLAKE, WILLIAM F...Wounded, Sept. 29
BOWERS, LEROYWounded, Aug. 14
Wounded, Sept. 29
BULLIVANT, WILLIAM F.
Wounded, Sept. 29
CAMPBELL, JAMES D..Wounded, Sept. 29
COSTELLO, ARTHUR ...Wounded, Sept. 29
DAVIS, JOHN H.....
DAWSON, EDWARD R..Wounded, Sept. 29
FAIRMAN, ROY M....Gassed, Oct. 21
GOODMAN, MORRIS I..
HACKETT, JOSEPH J..
HALL, FRED H.*K.I.A., Sept. 29
HANYON, GEORGE L..
HARRINGTON, WALTER.K.I.A., Sept. 29
HAWLEY, HARRYWounded, Oct. 12
HAYNE, JAMES F....K.I.A., Sept. 29
JACKSON, ROYWounded, Sept. 29
KEHOE, JOSEPHWounded, Sept. 29
LEONE, VINCENTWounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
MACQUIRE, RONALD C.Wounded, Sept. 30
McLOUGHLIN, JOSEPH A.
McQUILLAN, PATRICK J.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
MURRAY, VINCENT ...
PURTELL, THOMAS M., Jr.
Gassed, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
RECORD, GEORGE T...K.I.A., Aug. 13
REDDEN, JOHN J.....Wounded, Sept. 29
REED, HENRYK.I.A., Sept. 29
REPITZ, GEORGE*Wounded, Oct. 17
RIVAS, ELISEO*Wounded, Oct. 12
Died of wounds, Oct. 12
RYAN, JOSEPH*K.I.A., Oct. 18
Cited in orders
SAXTON, CHARLES L...K.I.A., Sept. 29
SEBEL, JOSEPH M....Wounded, Sept. 29
SHEARER, JAMESWounded, Sept. 29
SIMMONS, HAROLD B..
SLATER, WILLIAM H..K.I.A., Sept. 29
SMITH, RALPH R....K.I.A., Sept. 29
STEWART, ALPHEUS E.*K.I.A., Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
STOUTENBERG, CLINTON
K.I.A., Oct. 15
SUDLOW, EDGAR W....
SWEENEY, JOHN T....Wounded, Sept. 29
TARTAGLIA, ANTHONY J.
Wounded, Sept. 29
TSCHUPP, PERRYWounded, Sept. 29
VILLARI, DOMINIC A..Wounded, Sept. 29

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATES (Continued)

VIOLA, DAVID Wounded, Sept. 30
 WEBER, HENRY E.*... Wounded, Sept. 29
 WHYT, CHARLES F.*... Wounded, Oct. 17

PRIVATES (Continued)

ZYGMONTOVITCH, ALEX.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Wounded, Oct. 19

Men assigned to Company G after the last action in which
 the regiment participated:

SERGEANTS

ELLIOT, CLAY B.
 GREENWOOD, GEORGE H.

CORPORAL

DEXTER, CLARENCE M.

BUGLER

HASSLER, LLOYD E.

MECHANIC

WILSON, JOHN E.

PRIVATES

BOYER, CLARENCE P.
 BRACCINI, NARCISO
 CHRISTIANSON, HAROLD
 CLARK, WILLIAM J., JR.
 COLLINS, JOHN H.
 COLLINS, WILLIAM W.
 COOK, HANS O.
 COSBY, JOHN C.
 COYNE, MICHAEL J.
 CRYSTAL, EDWARD F.
 DAVIS, CHARLES M.
 DE RIZBEL, BARZIEL
 DILLINGHAM, CARL G.
 DUNLAP, JOHN
 DYER, ROBERT M.

PRIVATES (Continued)

EARGLE, RUEL S.
 EBNER, RICHARD A.
 ELSTROM, BARNEY T.
 ENGLESON, EVALD
 FALCK, CARL M.
 FEAGIN, JESSE
 FENNE, JULIUS A.
 FELDER, ALBERT J.
 FELLAS, HARRY G.
 FRANKLIN, FERDINAND
 FREET, JACOB M.
 GILLIS, JOHN T.
 GORE, OSCAR
 GOULD, JOSEPH G.
 GROVEN, CLARENCE
 HACK, WILLIAM
 HALVERSON, CLARENCE H.
 HANFT, HENRY
 HANKS, CORNELIUS H.
 HANSON, MARTIN
 HART, JOSEPH S.
 HEIDENBREICH, WM. J.
 HIBBS, JAMES R.
 HODGES, FINLEY P.
 HOLCOMBE, JOHN C.
 HOLLAND, JOHN W., JR.
 HUETER, THEODORE B.

PRIVATES (Continued)

KRUCKEBERG, CLARENCE A.
 LAUX, MATHIAS J.
 LOWING, LUTHER
 MARTIN, DALLAS
 MATTSON, EDWIN
 OLIVER, HERMAN C.
 PARSONS, RAYMOND
 PASHIA, EDWARD
 PASLO, GRITERICOLA
 POTTS, WILLIAM F.
 SEALE, ROY
 SEALE, WEBSTER K.
 SOCHREST, CLAUDE
 SLAUGHTER, JESSE L.
 SMITH, RALPH R.
 SOLES, JESSE N.
 SOLOCINSKI, FRANK
 SOMICS, CHARLES W.
 SORRICK, RAYMOND C.
 SPAINHOUR, HIRAM E.
 SPEARSE, HOIT S.
 SPISAK, MICHAEL
 STARK, WALTER H.
 STEWART, RAYMOND
 STOUT, JEFF F.
 STOY, CHARLES R.

PRIVATES (Continued)

STROEHLIN, JOHN D.
 STUMP, GROVER
 SUMMERS, ROBERT J.
 SUTER, FRANK
 SUTRYK, EDDIE I.
 SUTTON, JESSE J.
 Died of Meningitis,
 Feb. 5, 1919
 SWEENEY, PATRICK
 TANNER, FLOYD
 TEBO, HARRIS J.
 TIBBS, SANFORD E.
 THOMPSON, HERSCHEL O.
 TIMMERMAN, JESSE D.
 TOLBERD, HOWARD A.
 TOWLSON, ALBERT A.
 TWEDDELL, HENRY L.
 VAN DERMARK, WALTER R.
 VAUGHT, WALTER A.
 VAZANOS, ANASTASIOS H.
 VESTAL, PAUL J.
 VLACHAKIS, CONSTANTINE
 WALSH, ARTHUR H.
 WARE, AUUIL F.
 WAY, JOHN E.
 WEST, GROVER B.
 YNTENICOLA, FAOLO

COMPANY H

1ST SERGEANTS

CRANE, GENE M.....
 DEWEY, JOHN H.....
 GREENE, HAROLD Awarded British M.M.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 LEONARD, WILLIAM M. Comm., July 1

SUPPLY SERGEANT

MEYER, PAUL

MESS SERGEANT

ROE, FRANKLIN G....

SERGEANTS

BELLMAN, ALDEN R. Graduate A.C.S.
 BRUSH, EDMUND J... Graduate A.C.S.
 CHAMBERS, THOMAS F.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 CONNELLY, BERNARD J., JR.
 HESS, EDWARD I.....
 HODGETTS, LEONARD ...
 HULL, HENRY C..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Awarded British D.C.M.
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 KENNEDY, JOSEPH J.. Wounded, Sept. 29

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

SERGEANTS (Continued)

LAWSON, HERMAN T. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
LILLIE, ROBERT E.... Wounded, Sept. 29
McCARTY, WILLIAM V.
MARTINY, PHILLIP, JR.
Wounded, Sept. 29
MEYER, WILLIAM L... Graduate A.C.S.
Cited in orders
MILLER, HENRY B....
MOLES, HAROLD I.... Twice cited in orders
PARKER, EMERSON F. Comm., July 15
SCHMEISKE, LESTER R.
SINGER, ARTHUR L.... Wounded, Sept. 29
P.O.W., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SMIDT, WILLIAM F... Wounded, Sept. 29
VOLLBRACHT, ROBERT... Comm., July 1
WHITELY, MILTON J... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
ZABRISKIE, JOHN T... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

CORPORALS

BORETZ, HARRY Twice cited in orders
BRECK, SAMUEL P.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BRODERICK, ROBERT E. Gassed, Sept. 29
BURKE, HARRY A.... Cited in orders
CORBETT, JOSEPH H... Cited in orders
COUGHLIN, JAMES W..
DICKMAN, JOSEPH V..
DOUGHERTY, THOMAS A.
Wounded, Sept. 29
EARLY, HOWARD M... Wounded, Sept. 29
P.O.W., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
FRANK, LOUIS A.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
GARTLAN, WILLIAM ..
GOODWIN, BRUCE R... Wounded, Sept. 29
HAULENBECK, JOHN W., JR.
Wounded, Sept. 29
HENNINGSEN, CHARLES
Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
KENNEDY, JOSEPH A... K.I.A., Oct. 18
Cited in orders
KENNY, FRANK H., JR.
Awarded British M.M.
Graduate A.C.S.
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
KING, JAMES P..... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
KNIPE, WILLIAM D... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
KORONY, THEODORE B. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
KORWAN, THOMAS V. B.
Wounded, Sept. 29

CORPORALS (Continued)

LEVINE, ABEL J..... Awarded British D.C.M.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
LIVINGSTON, JOHN L.. Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
McCABE, JOHN C.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
McDONALD, ALLEN J..
McMILLAN, JOHN E.. Wounded, Sept. 29
MISNER, JUDSON Wounded, Sept. 29
MORAN, JOHN H..... K.I.A., Oct. 18
Cited in orders
NEARY, JOHN D.....
O'TOOLE, JAMES M... Wounded, Sept. 29
POTTER, ERVAN S....
SAMSON, HOWARD N.. Wounded, Oct. 14
SAVAGE, IRVING Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SHERMAN, ROBERT J..
SITTEL, AUGUST Wounded, Sept. 29
STEWART, JOHN H.... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
STURDEVANT, HARVEY A.
Wounded, Sept. 29
SUSSE, JOHN E..... Wounded, Oct. 16
VAN ZANDT, ALBERT H.
Graduate A.C.S.
VOYT, FRANK J., JR.. Wounded, Sept. 29
WESTERVELT, ELLIOTT J.
WOLFE, FRANK E....
WOTHERSPOON, KENNETH W.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

MECHANICS

AMMERMAN, GEORGE F.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HEATER, IRVING Wounded, Sept. 29
KENNEDY, WILLIAM F.
Wounded, Sept. 30
Died of wounds, Sept. 30
McCoy, JACK Wounded, Sept. 30
YALE, LEON W..... Wounded, Sept. 29

COOKS

CLINE, WALTER N....
HOGAN, JOHN E.....
KENNEDY, WILLIAM H.
SCHRIBLE, JOSEPH
THORNTON, JAMES

BUGLERS

ROGERS, WILLIAM G.. Wounded, Sept. 29
WHITCOMBE, CHARLES W.

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS

ADAMSON, THOMAS ... Wounded, Sept. 29
ALSTER, ROBERT E... Wounded, Sept. 29

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS *(Continued)*

ANGELL, EDWIN H....Wounded, Oct. 15
Cited in orders

ARNOLD, HARRY C., JR.
BAKER, THOMAS N....

BALLANTINE, CLARKE...Wounded, Sept. 29

BECKER, CHARLES A...Wounded, Aug. 14

BENDLE, DEWEY V....

BLAUVELT, RAYMOND O.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

BOEHM, EMIL F.....Wounded, Sept. 29

BRADFORD, EDWARD G.Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

BREITNER, HENRYWounded, Sept. 29

BRITTON, HERMAN J...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

BUCH, CARL F.....Wounded, Sept. 29

BURNETT, CHARLES F.Wounded, Sept. 29

BURNS, HUGH J.....Wounded, Oct. 16
Cited in orders

CASS, ROBERT R.....

CONKLIN, ROSCOECited in orders

CONRAD, WALTER T...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

CONWAY, EDWARD P...

DE CARO, FRANKWounded, Sept. 29

EARLE, ORIN D.....

ENGLE, FRANCIS J., JR.
Wounded, Sept. 29
P.O.W., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

FARLEY, ARTHUR J...Wounded, Sept. 29

FOOTE, BERT L.....Wounded, Sept. 29

FOSTER, LINUS P.....

FYALA, MICHAELWounded, Oct. 17

GAISER, ALBERT O....

GAYNOR, GEORGE F....

GIBBONS, JOHN J....Cited in orders

HALL, CHESTER V....Wounded, Sept. 29

HART, LESLIE T.....

HEALY, JOHN L.....Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

HESS, MAURICE A....Wounded, Sept. 28

HILLARY, ZENAS F....Wounded, Sept. 29

HILLMAN, GUION G...Wounded, Sept. 29

JOHANNES, JOHN

JONES, LELAND B....Wounded, Sept. 29

KARAS, MICHAEL

KEATING, JAMES A....Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

KENNEDY, ARCHIE W...

KRAUSE, OTTO J.....Wounded, Sept. 29

LAMB, WALLACE G....Wounded, Sept. 29

LUNDY, CHARLES W. H.
Wounded, Sept. 29

LYTLE, SCOTT H.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

MCGUINNIS, JOHN J..Wounded, Sept. 29

MCKENZIE, GEORGE C.K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS *(Continued)*

MACRAE, WILLIAM H..Wounded, Sept. 29

MALOTT, GEORGE H....

MANNERS, HAROLD E..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

MARTEN, FRANK, JR...Wounded, Aug. 15

MASTERTON, EUGENE M.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

MITCHELL, VICTOR ...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

MORIN, EUGENE D....Gassed, Sept. 29

MORIN, GEORGE A....Gassed, Sept. 29

NEWTON, FRANCIS A..Wounded, Sept. 29

NICHOLSON, JOHN J..Wounded, Oct. 17

O'DONNELL, JOHN J...Cited in orders

PANTUSO, MICHAEL ...Wounded, Oct. 18
Cited in orders

PARTINGTON, WALTER B.

PETERSON, EDWARD R.
K.I.A., Oct. 16
Cited in orders

POLLOCK, JOHN J....Wounded, Aug. 14
Wounded, Sept. 29

RAE, ROBERTWounded, Sept. 29

REIS, CHARLES A.....

ROBINSON, BEVERLEY K.
Gassed, Oct. 12

ROMANO, GUISEPPE ..

ROSS, JOHN

RUSSELL, DAVID J....Cited in orders

SAWYER, LINN L.....

SIGLER, JOHN M.....Wounded, Sept. 29

SMETZLER, EARLGassed, Oct. 12

TARBOX, CHARLES D..

TIEMAN, FREDERICK A.
K.I.A., Oct. 18
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre

TINKLEPAUGH, ROBERT J.
Wounded, Oct. 15

TRUCKENBRODT, WILLIAM J.
Wounded, Sept. 29

TULLY, WILLIAM J...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

UNGER, HAROLD A....

VANDUSEN, EMORY C.

VAN KUREN, LLOYD...

WALLACE, DONALD ...Gassed, Oct. 12

WESTPHAL, REUBEN J.

WILLIAMS, RAYMOND R.
Gassed, Oct. 12

WILLIAMS, RUFUS A..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

WILSON, LANCELOT A..Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

PRIVATEs

BERGMAN, WILLIAM G.
Wounded, Sept. 29

BLACK, JAMES A....

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PRIVATES (Continued)

BOGARDUS, VIRGIL H. . . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BUCHANAN, WILLIAM E.
BUNCE, FREDERICK S. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
BURNES, JAMES J. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
CANTWELL, JAMES, JR.
COLE, WILLIAM B. F.
DARLING, GILBERT M. . . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
DAVIDSON, NORMAN . . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
DEMAREST, CHESTER J.
DE VOE, LOUIS J. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
DYE, MILTON E. . . . K.I.A., Oct. 16
Cited in orders
FEENEY, CHARLES A. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
FISHER, HARRY J. . . .
FITZGERALD, JOSEPH*. Deserted, Sept. 19
FULLER, WILLIAM D. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
HEFT, ROBERT M. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
HINKLEY, GORDON L.
HOLMES, STANLEY C.
HOULAHAN, MICHAEL J.
HOYT, RICHARD J. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
ISHERWOOD, JOHN W., JR.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
KANE, HOWARD B. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
KEIPER, ARTHUR O. . . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
KENNEDY, JOSEPH M. . . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
KENNEDY, WILLIAM J. . . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
KNAPP, JOHN C. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
LATOURETTE, HARRY . .
LEAVY, JAMES A., JR.
LECHLEIDER, THEODORE J.
Cited in orders
LEHMANN, HENRY . . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

PRIVATES (Continued)

LOWERRE, EDGAR B. . . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MCCOOL, JOHN J. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
MEADE, EDWARD J. . . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MULLER, GEORGE Wounded, Oct. 18
OLIVER, CHESTER A. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
QUINLAN, DANIEL J. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
QUINN, ROBERT A. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
RAGSDALE, ROY D. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
RAYMOND, HAROLD . . .
RINK, FRED
RIVERA, LUCCO Wounded, Sept. 29
Missing, Oct. 25
Rejoined, Dec. 13
ROCKWELL, STANLEY L.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
Rejoined, Dec. 13
ROCKWELL, THOMAS W.
Wounded, Sept. 29
ROGERS, ARTHUR LEE. . . Wounded, Sept. 30
ROONEY, PETER
SCHMIDBERGER, JOHN. . . Wounded, Sept. 30
SCHUMAN, WILLIAM . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
SILBERMAN, ABRAHAM*. Wounded, Sept. 29
STANDISH, GEORGE W. . . K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SZIGETHY, FREDERICK L.
TRIANTIFILLU, HARRY D.
Gassed, Oct. 13
TROWBRIDGE, CLYDE W. . . K.I.A., Oct. 17
Cited in orders
TUCKER, STEARNS S. . . . Wounded, Sept. 28
UGLOW, KENNETH M. . . . Wounded, Sept. 29
WALKER, WINTER B. . .
WHYTE, JOHN I. Wounded, Aug. 12
Wounded, Oct. 17
Cited in orders
WOLF, JERRY K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

Men assigned to Company H after the last action in which
the regiment participated:

SERGEANT

MORSS, ORRIN J

CORPORALS

CORSEN, ARTHUR C.
Died of disease
FERGUSON, CHESTER E.
FERGUSON, JOHN F.

CORPORALS (Continued)

HARRIS, LAWRENCE V.
HOOK, ROSCOE F.
RIGGS, HERMAN R.

MECHANICS

KUGLER, ALONZO
NUTT, JOHN I.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

RUDISILL, GLENN F.
SLATTON, STILES I.
SMITH, DOCK
STEGALL, WILBUR D.
STIREWALT, CLARENCE A.
STREET, BOB
TAYLOR, WILLIAM F.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

(Continued)

THOMPSON, LAWRENCE
TOLTZIS, NATHAN

PRIVATES

CUCCIA, DOMINIC N.
FOX, LEONARD W.
GRINDERSLOV, CHRISTIA

COMPANY ROSTERS

Men assigned to Company H after the last action in which
the regiment participated (*Continued*):

PRIVATEs (*Continued*)

GUSTAFSON, OSCAR M.
HORAN, KEITH G.
LEMMONS, JOSHUA
LIEBEL, MIKE
LUCEY, ROBERT F.
MARROTTA, CARMINO N.
MONTAGNINO, GUISEPPE
MORENO, ANTHONY C.
MULHOLLAND, JOHN A.
NIESI, CHARLES P.
PAGE, CLARENCE
RYAN, THOMAS M.
SCOTT, HARRY J.
SEBENS, FRANK
SEIGLER, DARLING P.
SEILER, GEORGE A.

PRIVATEs (*Continued*)

SIMPSON, JAMES H.
SMITH, CHARLES W.
SMITH, JACK
SMITH, JOHN L.
SPENCER, CLAUDE T.
SPICER, WILLIE
SPOTTS, IRA C.
STARR, CHARLES H.
STIEPP, WILLIAM G.
STERLER, EVERT
STILWELL, LUDLOW J.
STORNABLE, AUGUST J.
SULLICK, STEVE
TERRY, JAMES P.
TIMINSKY, JUSTIN
TOOLE, FRED

PRIVATEs (*Continued*)

TOW, NORMAN
TURNER, LONNIE W.
TURNER, SOLOMON G. B.
VAN DYKE, EDWARD
WALDROP, GOVERNOR N.
WALENE, AXEL L.
WALINSKY, ABRAHAM
WALKER, HARRY
WARNER, WILLIAM G.
WEBER, WALTER E.
WEISS, GEORGE W.
WEISSMAN, ABE
WELLS, FRANK E.
WESTBROOK, FRANK
WESTMORELAND, MASON

PRIVATEs (*Continued*)

WHEELER, OTHEL L.
WHITEMORE, ELMER G.
WIGGINS, LEE H.
WILL, LAMBERT L.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE C.
WILLIAMS, SMILEY E.
WILSON, LEE R.
WILSON, WILLIE C.
WINFREE, RAYMOND W.
WINSLOW, VERNE D.
WISE, JOHN E.
WISOCKI, JOSEPH
WOOD, GEORGE H.
WOOD, LARES D.
ZILINSKI, BOLES AW J.

COMPANY I

1ST SERGEANTS

BURKE, THOMAS P...Comm., July 16
BURNETT, JOHN L....Comm. 2d Lt.
GAREY, PHILIPAwarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
Awarded British M. M.
WERLEY, DILL H....Wounded, Sept. 30
Cited in orders

SUPPLY SERGEANTS

JOHNSON, THEODORE T., JR.
MCMURRAY, RAYMOND A.
Comm. 2d Lt.

MESS SERGEANTS

SHEARER, WILLIAM ...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
STANTON, GERALD N...

SERGEANTS

BRINCKERHOFF, STANLEY H.
Wounded, Oct. 12
Three times cited in orders
BROWN, FREDERICK H., JR.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
CLAYBERGER, HARRY O.
Comm., July 16

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

CLAYTON, WASHINGTON I.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
DAUSCH, WILLIAM ...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
DEE, FRANK E.....Wounded, Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded British M. M.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
GILSON, RAYMOND E...Comm., July 16
GINNIFF, JOSEPH L...
HOLT, EVAN L. M....Comm., July 16
HONGOLA, JOHN I....
KNIPSCHILD, JESSE G...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MACBURNAY, ALFRED C.
Comm. 2d Lt.
MORRIS, EDWARD H...Comm. 2d Lt.
MORRIS, FREDERICK R...Comm. July 16
NEELY, FLOYD S., JR...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
ROWE, GEORGEWounded, Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
Awarded British M. M.
SCHMITT, FRED G....Wounded, Oct. 16
Cited in orders

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SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

SWEENEY, JOSEPH G...Wounded, Sept. 29
TUTHILL, HAROLD B...Cited in orders
WADDELL, WILLIAM E., Jr.
WICKS, FRANCIS M...Wounded, July 27

CORPORALS

BROADHEAD, WILLIAM H.
CALKINS, ARTHUR L...Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 10
CLEATOR, WILLIAM J...Gassed, Oct. 19
Cited in orders
COX, HERBERT M....Wounded, Sept. 29
CUTLER, MERRITT D...Wounded, Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Military Medal
Awarded Croix de Guerre
DAVIS, FRED H.....Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of disease, Oct. 8
Cited in orders
DICKINSON, CLARENCE B.
Wounded, Sept. 30
Cited in orders
DOOLITTLE, AARON W.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
DRAKE, FRANCIS M...
FILAN, NORBERT I....Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
FISCHER, ALEXANDER A.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
FISCHER, HENRY C...Wounded, Aug. 15
FLAHERTY, JAMES O...Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
FOSTER, CHARLES I...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
FOTTRELL, JAMES L...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
GOULD, CHARLES P...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HALL, FRANCIS J.....
HANSEN, ERIC W....Wounded, Aug. 20
HOLMES, ROBERT E...
HUGHES, JOSEPH B...
JUDSON, FLOYD H....
KIN, ALEXANDER A...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
KUNKLE, HAROLD W...K.I.A., Sept. 29
LAMOUR, FRANKWounded, Aug. 15
LAWDER, WILLIAM V...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
LEIMENSTOLL, CHARLES
LEONARD, WILLIAM A...K.I.A., July 14, on ob-
servation duty
MCGILL, BENJAMIN T.
MCGRATH, JOHN F...Cited in orders

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

MCLEOD, PAUL I.....K.I.A., Aug. 20
MAXON, HAROLD E...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MILLER, RUSSELL D...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MOORE, WILLARD S...Wounded, Oct. 12
Cited in orders
O'ROURKE, EDWARD ..
PALMER, JOSEPH P...Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
PELLINGTON, RUSSELL J.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
PETERSON, JOHNCited in orders
RONK, EDWINK.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SCHULTES, NICHOLAS..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SCHUMACHER, CHARLES, 2D
Wounded, Aug. 15
SHORT, GEORGE F....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SKOPEC, EDWARD A...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
STACK, EDWARD J....Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
THOMAS, WILLIAM T..Graduate A.C.S.
USHER, ALBERT M....Wounded, Oct. 19
Died of wounds, Oct. 28
VAN PEER, NICHOLAS..Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
VOLKERT, WALTER F..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WALSH, ROBERT M....
WILCOX, RUSSELL*...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WINSLOW, GEORGE W..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WYATT, GRENVILLE K..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

MECHANICS

CURLEY, WILLIAM C..
DUPRA, NOELWounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MCLAUGHLIN, EDWIN W.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
Awarded D.S.C.
WAKEMAN, LEON W...

COOKS

MCGINNIS, JAMES A..
SMITH, NORMAN C*..Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WATSON, WILLIAM ...
WISE, HARRY R.....

COMPANY ROSTERS

BUGLERS

POTTER, NATHAN A... Wounded, Sept. 29
SCOTT, WILLIAM H... Wounded, Sept. 29

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS

ALBRECHT, RAYMOND... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BALDWIN, ARTHUR L... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BANKER, ROBERT H...
BARKER, PRESCOTT E... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BILHARZ, CHARLES H... Wounded, Sept. 29
BORDEN, HARRY V., JR.
Wounded, Oct. 16
Wounded, Oct. 21
Cited in orders
CARGIN, THERLOW ... Wounded, Oct. 19
CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
COLL, CARROLL K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
DORRY, WILLIAM J....
DUJAT, JOHN C., JR..
ENGEL, HERBERT W... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
ERONIMOUS, ARCHIBALD L.
Wounded, July 27
FASULLO, JOSEPH M..
FULCHER, MELVIN D. Wounded, Aug. 16
GALGANO, ANTHONY .. Wounded, Aug. 15
Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 4
Cited in orders
GAZAILLE, PRIMME ... Wounded, Oct. 12
Cited in orders
GILNICK, FRANK
GROW, CHARLES P...
HAFNER, CHARLES B..
HERMAN, GEORGE C... P.O.W., Sept. 29
HOENIG, WILLIAM G..
HOWE, CHAUNCEY ... Wounded, Aug. 15
HUGHES, HENRY J....
KANE, ROBERT F.....
KING, CHARLES
KOMAN, CHAS. A.... Wounded, Aug. 15
LISTON, CHARLES J....
LOUCKS, ARTHUR J... Wounded, Oct. 16
Cited in orders
McBRIDE, JOHN J.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
McBRIDE, THOMAS ... Wounded, Aug. 20
McDONOUGH, WM. ... Wounded, Aug. 20
McGRAW, WILLIAM ..
MINARIK, JOSEPH K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MORRISSEY, PHILIP F.. Cited in orders
NOBLE, ROBERT C.....
O'CONNOR, MICHAEL...
O'ROURKE, WILLIAM J. Wounded, July 27

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS (Continued)

PATRICK, CLYDE H*.. Gassed, Sept. 29
PERRICONE, BENJAMIN. Wounded, Sept. 29
PHILLIPS, CHARLES R.. Wounded, Oct. 15
Gassed, Oct. 15
RAO, FRANK Gassed, Sept. 29
REARDON, MATTHEW F.
RIFFENBURG, WM. J.*
ROOSA, CLINTON S.... Gassed, Sept. 29
ROSENSTEM, EARL
ROWE, CHARLES W.... Died (following pneumonia)
at Base Hospital, Camp
Wadsworth, U.S.A., Dec.
8, 1917
SCHECHTER, ARTHUR*..
SCHLACHTER, ANTON, JR. Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SCHRADER, EHRRHART L. Wounded, Aug. 16
SCHRAMM, WILLIAM F.
SHEEHAN, THOMAS J.*
SMITH, HAROLD J..... Wounded, Aug. 15
SMITH, JAMES F.*....
SMITH, NELSON J.... Wounded, Sept. 29
Gassed, Sept. 29
STALTER, WILLIAM ... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
STITT, JOHN H..... Wounded, Oct. 16
TAYLOR, JAMES E....
WARD, CHRISTOPHER P. Wounded, Sept. 29
WARREN, HAROLD J...
WATSON, BERN
WENZEL, ADAM W*..
WILBUR, ARNOLD C.... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WINTLER, LOUIS C.... Cited in orders
WISE, RALPH O.....

PRIVATEs
ANDERSON, SEYMOUR .. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BEDFORD, JOHN L.....
BLANCHETTE, GEORGE E. Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
BLUNDELL, JAMES M.. Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 11
BROWN, FREDERICK O. Wounded, Aug. 14
CANALES, YGNACIO ... Missing, Sept. 29
CAPABIANCO, LUIGI ... Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
Cited in orders
CARTER, FLOYD M.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
CARTER, FOREST F....
CERVINI, ANTHONY J.. Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
CLYDE, ROY L.....
COHEN, NATHANIEL F.
CONNELL, JOHN L.... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
CORRIGAN, ALBERT H.. Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

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PRIVATES (Continued)

CUCCIA, JOSEPHWounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
CYGE, ABRAHAM L....
DAVID, WILLIAM*
DEMETRIOU, PLATO H..K.I.A., Oct. 17
DILLON, VINCENT A...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
DOCTOR, OSCARWounded, Sept. 29
DONC, HENRY.....Admitted to Hospital July 1
DUNLAP, FELIX G....Wounded, Oct. 17
Died of wounds
DUNLAP, WILLIAM C..K.I.A., Sept. 29
ELWORTHY, HENRY W., Jr.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
FARLEY, RICHARD
FETHEROLF, GEORGE L.Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
FINN, THOMAS J.*....
FRANK, ABRAHAM
FRIEDLANDER, DANIEL..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
GAGLIARDO, SAM
GALLAGHER, BRYAN L..K.I.A., Aug. 14
GILL, ARTHUR F.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
GLEASON, JAMES F....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
GODDARD, WILLIAM M.*
GORING, JOHN M., Jr..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
GREEN, WILLIAM E....
GRIMES, JOSEPH M....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HANES, JOHN D.....
HAYDEN, FRANK P....
HIRSCH, AUGUST.....Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Sept. 29
HOLMES, JOHN H....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HOUSE, CARROLL J....D.S. 27th Div. Show
LEARY, GEORGE H....K.I.A., Aug. 20
LINCHICK, SAMUEL ...Gassed, Sept. 30
LOGAN, JAMES F.....
MAGILL, CHARLES T...
MANN, CORNELIUS F..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MASS, CHARLES J....Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds
MAZUCCA, LOUIS F....Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MERRIOTT, JESSE L....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MILDNER, EDWARD J.*
MILLER, WILLIAM W..P.O.W., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MOTZ, ARCHIBALD L...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MYERS, GEORGE H.*...

PRIVATES (Continued)

NELSON, ANDERS C....
NELSON, CHARLES O...Wounded, Aug. 20
Cited in orders
NICHOLS, FRANK W...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
NOLAN, WILLIAM J...K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
NORRELL, HENRY W.*.Died of disease, Nov. 4
OSBORNE, EMORY R...K.I.A., Aug. 13
PAPE, WILLIAM N....Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
PASSONE, FRANCESCO ..Wounded, Sept. 29
PATTERSON, ROBERT E.K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
PAUL, GEORGE R.*....
PIETRO, JOHNWounded, Aug. 20
PULLMAN, GLENN A..Wounded, Aug. 15
RAMSEY, FLOYD*
REDMAN, CHARLES F.*
REGAN, JOHN J.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
RICHMOND, DEAN
RIVERA, ROLANDO L...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
ROBERTSON, WM. D.*.Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
RODRIGUEZ, JOSE*....
ROTH, BENJAMIN....Wounded, Aug. 23
RUZZI, RALPHGassed, Oct. 16
SANCHEZ, ANASTACIO*.Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SEAMAN, JOHN E....Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SIPULA, CIRYLL M.*.
SPOELSTRA, HARRY G.*Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 6
STANFIELD, WILLIAM C.
STOREY, WEAVER*K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
STRAIT, EUGENE T....Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
TAAPKEN, GEORGE M.*
TAGLIANTI, FRANCESCO*
TERWILLIGER, JOHN E..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WALSH, CHARLES H...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WALTERS, ALBERT....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WIDBERG, CARL H....P.O.W., Sept. 29
WILCHECK, WILLIAM J.Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WIERUM, RICHARD F..
WINNER, EARL N.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
WOODS, JOHN C.*Cited in orders
ZAPATA, ESTANISLAS*..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

COMPANY ROSTERS

Men assigned to Company I after the last action in which
the regiment participated:

SERGEANTS
FARROW, WALTER
WALT, HARRY

CORPORALS
CARLSON, CARL H.
DAILEY, LEO M.
FOWLER, HAROLD
FREEMAN, FRANK J.
HOEGSBERG, MELA S.
OTTESEN, FRANK
REEHLING, CARL D.

MECHANIC
KNOLES, CULVER E.

COOK
BURGIN, ELLIS E.

BUGLER
FREDSTROM, ALVIN L.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS
HARRINGTON, EARL B.
HENDRIX, SAMUEL
HOLTZBAUER, NICK P.
ROWELL, ALFRED M.
SAMUELSON, JOHN M.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS
(Continued)
SCHWARTZ, ERNEST W.
SILLERUD, ELVIN D.
SKINE, OLAI
SPAUGH, WALTER H.
SPRINGSTEEL, ARTHUR C.
ZIMMERMAN, ABE H.

PRIVATES
BEDNAREK, WALTER
BUFORD, GEORGE W.
COOK, LESTER E.
DANIEL, RUSH
DAVIS, JOSEPH
DE WOLF, EARL A.
ENQUIST, JULIUS S.
FERRIS, CLAUDE
GLINKA, LEON
GUSTAFSON, JACOB
HADDON, WILLIAM A.
HELGET, MICHAEL
HOGUE, JAMES W.
HOUSTON, SAM W., JR.
HOWE, CALVIN E.
HUGHES, HENRY A.
KELLER, GEORGE
KEMP, SPENCER H.

PRIVATES (Continued)
KEMPER, JOSEPH H.
KILLYEN, JOHN R.
KNIGHT, JAMES F.
KOLAR, JOSEPH G.
KONDASH, ANDREW T.
LAMARSH, ALONZO J.
LARGE, JACOB
LASS, HERMAN J.
McDONALD, BENJAMIN W.
McNEILL, JOSEPH A.
MALCOLM, JAMES F.
MOODY, ALFRED
OLLIFF, FRANK H.
ROTHMAN, DAVID
SAMSTAD, MELVIN
SAYLES, HALL F.
SHIMPA, JOHN
SIMPSON, EARLY L.
SMAGORA, JOSEPH
SMITH, TRUMAN N.
SMITHWICK, JOSEPH W.
SPEIR, ANDREW J.
STAFFIERS, NICK
STANLEY, JOHN
STATEN, HARRISON
STEVER, FRANK F., JR.
STOSKOPF, LAWRENCE H.

PRIVATES (Continued)
SWENK, NORRIS
TERLINDEN, HENRY
TESTI, JOHN
THURSTON, FRED W.
TIDHOME, JOE
TOWNSEND, ALTON D.
URBANSKI, LEO
USACHICK, KONSTANTIN
VANCE, JAMES S.
WACHTER, LESLIE B.
WALDRON, ANTHONY
WALKER, JAMES F.
WALSH, MELVIN C.
WATERS, JOEL G.
WESTON, ELLIS
WIELINSKI, ANDREW A.
WIERSE, PAUL
WILLIAMS, RICHARD H.
WILSON, FRANK L.
WILT, TURNER L.
WIMBERLY, JOSEPH H.
WOODS, CLAUDE C.
WRAY, RAYMOND
WYATT, SAMUEL L.
ZAGOTZKER, HYMAN H.
ZILKA, MIKE

COMPANY K

1ST SERGEANTS
CATER, AYMARComm. 2d Lt.
DEAN, CLARK M.....P.O.W., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HAMPTON, JOHN C....Comm. 2d Lt.
LANGFORD, EDWARD T..Cited in orders
WOTHERSPOON, HERMAN G.
Comm., July 16, 2d Lt.

SUPPLY SERGEANT
NASH, HENRY P., JR..

MESS SERGEANTS
ROSE, LEWIS W.....
VEDDER, HARMON B...Died of disease
Cited in orders

SERGEANTS
BEYERL, ROY H.....Wounded, Sept. 29

SERGEANTS (Continued)
CARRIGAN, EDWARD C..K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
DRAKE, ELMER B....Wounded, Sept. 28
Cited in orders
ELDRIDGE, FRANK P....Wounded, Sept. 29
ELY, GEORGE W., 2D..Cited in orders
ENGLE, CHARLES D....
FIEDLER, ROBERT H....
FITZPATRICK, PHILIP J.Cited in orders
HALL, RONALD G.....
HOLT, HAROLD B.....Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of wounds, Oct. 9
Cited in orders
LANE, JAMES E.....Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
PEEK, ROBERT L., JR..Cited in orders
REYNOLDS, PAUL F....Graduate A.C.S.
RIGGS, GEORGEComm., July 16

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SERGEANTS (Continued)

ROYS, ROSCOE..... Wounded, Oct. 17
Died of wounds, Oct. 26
Cited in orders

SANFORD, J. BARTLETT, JR.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Awarded Mil. Med.

SCHMIEDELL, EDWARD C., JR.
Comm. 2d Lt.
Gassed, Sept. 29
Wounded, Sept. 30
Awarded Mil. Med.

SCHOONMAKER, THEODORE K.
Comm., July 16

TWYEFFORT, CLARENCE M.
Wounded, Sept. 29

VAN SCHAIK, WYNNE L.
Comm., July 16

VOSBURGH, PHILIP DE M.
Wounded, Sept. 28
Cited in orders
Awarded D.S.C.

CORPORALS

AUCHMOODY, MURL J..
BELDING, FREDERICK R. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

BUSH, ADOLPH L..... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

CARR, DONALD
CLARKE, JOHN W..... Wounded, Sept. 29
CONNOR, MERVYN H...
COOK, THADDEUS H...
CUSHMAN, JOSEPH R. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

DOUGLASS, JOSEPH U.. Wounded, Sept. 30
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
Awarded British M. M.

DUFFY, FRANCIS J.....
DYMCK, GILBERT B.. Died of disease, Nov. 11

EARL, LEROY D.....
ERDMAN, ADDISON Wounded, Sept. 29

FERNALD, PAUL L.....
GALLAGHER, LEO E.... Wounded, Sept. 29

GRAHAM, WILLIAM W., JR.
HALL, EVERETT H.... Graduate A.C.S.

HAYES, CHARLES J....
HENRIQUES, HERBERT DEL.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

INGERSOLL, HENRY I.. Died of meningitis, Sept. 15

JACOB, JOSEPH L..... Wounded, Oct. 18

JERSEY, HOWARD L.... Wounded, Sept. 29

JERSEY, RALPH
LOWELL, FRED T..... Wounded, Sept. 29

McCaffery, Edward J..
Wounded, Sept. 29

McGOVERN, LESLIE J.. Wounded, Sept. 29

McNULTY, CHARLES N.

CORPORALS (Continued)

MALONE, CHRISTOPHER C.
K.I.A., Sept. 28
Cited in orders

MANARD, ALEXANDER.. K.I.A., Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre

MARTIN, LESLIE L....
MELVILLE, HARRY H.. Wounded, Sept. 29

MELVIN, GEORGE G...
MILLS, HAROLD Wounded, Oct. 17

MILLS, HAROLD S..... Wounded, Oct. 17

MILLS, VON STRYCKER. Wounded, Sept. 29

NORCROSS, LESLIE G..
PHILSON, BENJAMIN.. Wounded, Sept. 29

QUINLAN, VINCENT P..
RAVEN, ROBERT S.... K.I.A., Sept. 28
Cited in orders

RICE, GERALD T..... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

ROBINSON, HENRY A., JR.
SCANNELL, HENRY L.. Wounded, Sept. 28
Died of wounds, Oct. 1
Cited in orders

SCANNELL, JOHN Wounded, Sept. 29

SCHAUWECKER, JAMES G.
Gassed, Oct. 18

SOWTER, JOHN E.....
THURBER, FRED G.... K.I.A., Oct. 18
Cited in orders

TYSON, BUCHANAN ... Wounded, Sept. 28
Cited in orders

VALLES, VICTOR J.... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders

VAN HOUTEN, LANSING S.
VINCENT, ROY E..... Wounded, Sept. 29

VOLK, JEROME D..... Wounded, Sept. 29
P.O.W., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

VOUGHT, JAMES T.... Wounded, Sept. 29
Died of influenza, Jan. 12 1919

WATERS, FRANK A.... P.O.W., Sept. 29
Cited in orders

MECHANICS

BREWSTER, HARVEY J..
DUROCHER, HENRY W..
KAY, ARTHUR F..... Wounded, Sept. 29

TRYON, CLIFFORD C...

COOKS

BARNEY, RAYMOND D..
BOYEA, IRA L..... Died of disease

CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE B.
STONE, MERRILL O....
VAN WAGNER, FRED W.
Wounded, Sept. 29

WINTER, CLINTON E.. Died of influenza, Nov. 6

BUGLER

FLACK, WALTER G.... Wounded, Sept. 29

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

BAILEY, RAYMOND J.. Wounded, Sept. 30
 BAILEY, VIRGIL D.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 BARING, EDWIN L.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 BENDLER, FRED G....
 BRUGEON, GODFREY E.. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 CALLAHAN, CLIFFORD .. Wounded, Sept. 29
 CARD, JUDSON W.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Wounded, Oct. 17
 CHASE, AUGUSTUS S.. Wounded, Sept. 28
 CHAUVIN, LEO J..... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 DOUGLASS, JESSE E... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Sept. 30
 DOWNER, WILLIAM J..
 DUPRA, HERBERT
 EADIE, HAROLD W....
 EARL, EARLIE H.....
 EARL, ORRIN D.....
 EMERY, THEODORE ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 FRASHER, FRANK F... Wounded, Sept. 29
 FRENCH, JAMES C.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds
 Awarded Mil. Med.
 GERO, FRANCIS A.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 GREGWARE, HENRY ... Wounded, Oct. 17
 GULLATO, ROSARIO ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 P.O.W., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 HAMMEL, CHRISTIAN A.
 HENRY, JOHN P..... Wounded, Oct. 18
 Died of wounds, Oct. 21
 HILLER, JOHN P..... Wounded, Oct. 12
 HOWSON, ROGER S....
 JAYCOX, WILLIAM H.. Gassed, Sept. 29
 JESSUP, PHILLIP C....
 KENT, STEWART..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Dec. 21
 Cited in orders
 KNAPP, RAYMOND W.. Wounded, Sept. 28
 KUSSIN, WILLIAM F.. Wounded, Sept. 29
 LA COSSE, LAWRENCE.. Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 Awarded British M.M.
 LAPINE, WILMER M... K.I.A., Oct. 18
 Cited in orders
 LIVINGSTON, JAMES D Wounded, Sept. 29
 MCCOURT, EDWARD J. Wounded, Sept. 29
 McGRADE, DANIEL J..
 MEEK, RAYMOND M..
 MEIBAUM, JOHN T... Wounded, Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 MILLER, EDWARD L..
 MONTGOMERY, ROGER A. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 MORRISON, HUGH J. V. Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 Awarded British M. M.
 NICKERSON, GEORGE E.
 PAGE, JAMES J..... K.I.A., Sept. 28
 Cited in orders

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS *(Continued)*

PARO, NORMAN J.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 POHL, RONALD K....
 PREMIO, LAWRENCE J.. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Awarded Mil. Medal
 PULLEN, WILLIAM D.. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 RHINELANDER, THOMAS J. O., 2d
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Dec. 10
 Cited in orders
 ROBARE, ARTHUR C... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 ROMAINE, EDWARD G.. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 SCHEIDT, CHARLES A..
 SCHUYLER, RAYMOND VAN R.
 SCHWARTZ, RALPH J..
 SICKLER, PHILIP Wounded, Sept. 28
 STEVENS, WILLIAM T.. Wounded, Oct. 17
 STONE, WILLIAM H..
 STRONG, GEORGE T...
 TRIMBLE, LAWRENCE B.
 Wounded, Aug. 18
 Gassed, Sept. 28
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 VALOIS, CLARENCE ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 VANDERBILT, IRVING .. Wounded, Sept. 29
 VEDDER, JAMES O.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 WALKER, RANDOLPH ST. G., JR.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 WIGG, JAMES K..... Wounded, Oct. 18
 WILCOX, GLEN C.....

 PRIVATES
 ANDERSEN, HENRY A.* Wounded, Sept. 29
 ANDERSON, ALFRED G. Gassed, Sept. 29
 BRIGGS, GEORGE C....
 BROOKS, ARTHUR N... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 BUCK, LEON E.....
 BYANDO, ROSARIO P... Wounded, Oct. 2
 CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS Wounded, Oct. 12
 CARLOUGH, JOHN Wounded, Sept. 28
 CORWIN, GEORGE W..
 DECKER, FLOYD E.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 DOUGHERTY, JAMES E.
 DUMAS, JOHN L..... Wounded, Oct. 17
 FITCHETT, HOWARD ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds
 GOODMAN, MORRIS ... Wounded, Oct. 14
 GUIDISE, EDWARD A.. Wounded, Sept. 29
 P.O.W., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 HITCHCOCK, WALTER L.
 Gassed, Sept. 29
 HUTO, OLIVER F..... Wounded, Sept. 29
 ISAACS, HILTON J.... Gassed, Sept. 28
 JEWETT, GEORGE J....
 JOHNSTON, CHARLES ..
 JONES, JOSEPH H..... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 KERZNER, ANDREW ... Wounded, Sept. 29

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PRIVATES (Continued)

LACOSSE, LEO F.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 LEDGER, ELMER R.....
 LEDGER, SAMUELWounded, Sept. 28
 LUDWIG, HARRY O.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 LYONS, THOMAS A....Wounded, Sept. 29
 MALETTE, FLOYD F....K.I.A., Oct. 17
 MANNING, CARL E....
 MARRON, PETER J.....
 MEIBAUM, WILLIAM E.
 MINARD, CHESTER O..K.I.A., Oct. 17
 Gassed, Oct. 18
 Died of influenza, Oct. 22
 MOORE, STANLEY L...Wounded, Sept. 29
 MUZZEY, EARL R....Wounded, Sept. 30
 NASON, HENRY L....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 NAVROT, FERDINAND W.
 Wounded, Sept. 30
 NELLY, JAMES, JR....
 NOONAN, GEORGE C...P.O.W., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 OTTAWAY, WALDO F...Wounded, Sept. 29
 PEZZULLO, BIAGGIO ...Missing, Sept. 29
 POQUETTE, ANGUS* ...Wounded, Oct. 18

PRIVATES (Continued)

PROSTICK, JACOB J.*..Wounded, Sept. 29
 PUCCI, ANTONIO*
 QUINN, JOSEPH P....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 RITTER, FRED W.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 SAARI, JACOB*
 SANKALO, NESTOR*....
 SHORTELL, THOMAS J.D.S. Hdq. 54th Inf. B.
 SHOVA, JOSEPH R....Wounded, Sept. 28
 SMITH, HARRY G.....Cited in orders
 SNYDER, WARREN J...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 SPINNER, ADLOREWounded, Sept. 29
 STONE, AUSTIN C....Wounded, Sept. 29
 SUPERNALUT, WALTER J.
 TRUCHEON, LEONARD A.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 TRUCHEON, WILBUR J.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 VAIL, DONALD E.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 WARE, FREDERICK C...Wounded, Sept. 29
 WEISS, PETERWounded, Sept. 29
 WERNER, LOUISK.I.A., Sept. 29
 WHITE, WALTER R...
 WITTERHOLT, MARTIN*Wounded, Sept. 29
 YOUNGER, MICHAEL ..Wounded, Sept. 29

Men assigned to Company K after the last action in which the regiment participated:

SERGEANTS

JOHNSON, RAYMOND
 TRAYNOR, LEE J.

CORPORALS

ENTLER, WALTER L.
 LYON, JOHN B.
 McDONALD, ORVAL B.
 PARKS, CHARLES M. G.
 SPIER, CHESTER A.
 WALDMAN, LOUIS G.

MECHANICS

GLUCKFIELD, JACOB
 MOUL, CORNELIUS F.

COOK

HILLIER, ERNEST S.

BUGLERS

DOHERTY, JAMES F.
 DURANT, THOMAS E.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

GREENSTEIN, LOUIS
 HODGES, MARION C.
 HOWELL, GRADY V.
 HUFFSTETLER, SAMUEL D.
 JACKSON, HARRY
 JACKSON, LLOYD M.
 JOHNSON, EDGAR M.
 KEEGAN, EUGENE J.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

(Continued)

KITTLESON, CARL E.
 KLEVICK, FRANK
 SKIPPER, ARCHIE D.
 SPEER, ROBERT L.
 VOLKERT, GEORGE W.

PRIVATES

CORCORAN, JOSEPH
 DONALDSON, HENRY C.
 FAULK, JOHN M.
 FENNELL, WARREN E.
 FRANKS, JOHN T.
 GAMBLE, AUGUST
 GLUCKFIELD, JACOB
 GOLDEN, THOMAS H.
 GONELLA, SECONDO
 GRANDONE, ALBERT T.
 GRANT, JAMES W.
 GRASTY, TAYLOR J.
 GRAZEGORZ, MONTENZS
 GREEN, EMANUEL J.
 GREEN, HENRY E.
 GREFSRUD, JOSEPH A.
 GUARINO, JOSEPH J.
 GUNDERSSEN, HENRY G.
 GUNTER, THOMAS D.
 HAGEN, ARTHUR M.
 HAGGARD, ROBERT D.
 HAMAYDI, GABRIEL

PRIVATES (Continued)

HARE, WILLIAM M.
 HARMON, WILLIAM H.
 HARRISON, HUNTER
 HARTER, FRANK C.
 HARTZELL, FRANK C.
 HAYDEN, RODNEY E.
 HEDWALL, JOHN P.
 HELMS, ANDREW J.
 HELMSTETLER, JAMES H.
 HENDRIX, BRODIE
 HENRY, JOHN E.
 HIRSCH, OTTO I.
 HODGES, EDGAR J.
 HOFFMANN, MARSHALL G.
 HOJNACKI, STEPHEN
 HOLLAND, COY
 HOPKINS, JAMES L.
 HORNSTEIN, GEORGE I.
 HOROWITZ, ISADOR
 HURDLE, JEROME W.
 IRELAND, JURAN M.
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM A.
 JONES, JESSE R.
 JONES, JOHN A.
 JONES, PAUL
 JONES, THOMAS R.
 JONES, WILLIAM T.
 KACHALSKI, WASLAW
 KELYANSKI, ALEXANDER
 KEY, JOSEPH A.

PRIVATES (Continued)

KING, WILLIE
 KINT, JOSEPH
 KIPKA, FRANK
 KIRK, CHARLES W.
 KLUTTZ, ERVIN S.
 KRAUSE, ARTHUR R.
 LANGDON, ARLANDER
 LANGVED, LOUIS H.
 LEAP, WORTH E.
 PIETRO, VALENTINO
 SMITH, HENRY G.
 STURNES, ERNEST T.
 SUDDARTH, BATES
 WALKER, ROBERT H.
 WALLACE, WILLIAM
 WALTER, PAUL A.
 WERKHEISER, ARTHUR
 WESTMORELAND, JOSEPH
 WESTPHAL, HENRY I.
 WHEELER, BEN F.
 WHITE, JOHN H.
 WHITED, ALVIN J.
 WHITFIELD, JOHN F.
 WIEBECK, WILLIAM
 WILBORN, VERNON I.
 WILLIAM, JAMES K.
 WINFIELD, CARL I.
 WOLHART, GEORGE
 YIATRAS, ANASTASIS
 ZIMMERMAN, BENJ.

COMPANY ROSTERS

COMPANY L

1ST SERGEANTS

DOMIDION, PHILLIP W.
 MORRISON, ESTE
 RICAUD, GERALD E.... Wounded, Aug. 20
 SCOTT, EDWARD W.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 TODD, THEODORE W... K.I.A., Aug. 22
 Cited in orders
 WEBSTER, JAMES L...

SUPPLY SERGEANT

KOLB, JOSEPH H.....

MESS SERGEANT

CLAPPER, WALLACE H.

SERGEANTS

BOWLES, WHITNEY ... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Awarded D.S.C.
 BROWN, WARREN M..
 CARROLL, JOHN F.... Wounded, Aug. 20
 CONKLIN, KENNEDY .. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Oct. 12
 CONNELL, ROGER J.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 DE NIKE, ALLEN C... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 FARLEY, WALTER V. H. Comm., July 16
 Cited in orders
 FARLEY, WORTHINGTON S.
 Comm., July 16
 Cited in orders
 GOLDING, JOHN N., JR.
 HALLENBECK, OSCAR F.
 HART, ARTHUR E.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 HOXSEY, GORDON D...
 HUNNEWELL, DONALD P.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 HUNNEWELL, HILLMAN B.
 Comm., July 16
 JOHNSTONE, JACK B..
 KENNEDY, JOHN A.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 LADD, COIT
 LEWIS, PETER K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MCGOWAN, ARTHUR C.
 Comm., July 16
 MITCHELL, HARRY T. Wounded, Sept. 29
 NORRIS, DONALD G....
 RICE, MAITLAND
 ROBERTSON, THOMAS A.
 Comm., July 16
 RUSSELL, MYRON O...

SERGEANTS (Continued)

SINCLAIR, STANLEY C.. Wounded, Sept. 28
 Died of wounds, Sept. 29
 STEVENS, SAM A.... Comm., July 16
 SWEENEY, JOHN R., JR.
 TODD, ANDREW R.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 TUCKER, ARTHUR C...
 WATKINS, CHARLES R.
 Graduate A.C.S.
 WILLIAMS, JULIUS DEWITT
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Awarded D.S.C.
 WOHLLEB, FRANK X.. Comm., July 16
 K.I.A. with 104th Infantry,
 26th Div.

CORPORALS

ALLEN, JOHN L..... Died of pneumonia at Camp
 Wadsworth, U. S. A.,
 March, 1918
 BARLEY, JOHN H.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 BRANDON, DAVID R... Wounded, Sept. 29
 CARROLL, THOMAS B.. Wounded, Aug. 23
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Feb. 27, '19
 CARSON, WILLIAM H.. Wounded, Aug. 13
 COFFEY, EDWARD H... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 CONNERY, RICHARD F. Wounded, Aug. 19
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 COX, JOSEPH A.....
 CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE
 DELAHAY, GEORGE ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Dec., 1918
 Cited in orders
 DINAN, FRANCIS L.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 DINAN, WILLIAM J... Wounded, Sept. 29
 DONNELLY, JOHN J... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 ESTE, DAVID K.....
 EVERETT, THOMAS H.. Wounded, Aug. 22
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 FARLEY, WALTER V... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Comm. ad Lt., Oct., 1918
 Cited in orders
 FLEMING, FRANK Wounded, Sept. 29
 FLYNN, JOHN J.... Cited in orders
 HAIGHT, GEORGE M..
 HALFORD, JOHN J.... Wounded, Sept. 29
 HANLON, FREDERICK E.
 HENDERSON, CHARLES R.
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Mil. Med.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 Cited in orders
 HIGHAM, WILLIAM C., JR.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

CORPORALS (Continued)

HOLT, LESTER
 HUNT, BERNARD T....Wounded, Sept. 29
 HUTCHINSON, WALLACE
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 JENSEN, GEORGE H....Wounded, Aug. 13
 Wounded, Aug. 22
 Cited in orders
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM H.Wounded, Sept. 29
 KELLY, GREGORY T...Wounded, Sept. 29
 LUNN, HOWARDWounded, Sept. 29
 MCGOUGH, JAMES J., JR.
 MCGOWAN, EDWIN W.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 MAYNARD, CHARLES W.
 MONKS, FRANK G....Wounded, Aug. 20
 NORTON, CHARLES A..Wounded, Sept. 29
 PALMER, JOHN W....Wounded, Sept. 29
 PARKS, ARTHUR H...Wounded, Sept. 29
 PERRY, EDWARD L...Wounded, Sept. 29
 ROWLAND, LESLIE W..
 SCHMITZER, JOHN J...
 SOFOLO, STANLEY*K.I.A., Sept. 29
 SORESEN, ARTHUR P..Cited in orders
 TODD, THEODORE B...Wounded, Sept. 29
 TOMPKINS, RALPH ...K.I.A., Sept. 30
 WALL, GROVER
 WATERBURY, ROWLAND W.
 Wounded, Sept. 30
 Died of wounds, Oct. 26
 WATKINS, JOHNSON T.
 Wounded, Oct. 12
 WINSLOW, HERBERT L.
 K.I.A., Aug. 13
 Cited in orders

MECHANICS

MACKIN, JOHN J., JR.
 WANDELT, HENRY A..

COOKS

CONNORS, GEORGE T...Wounded, Aug. 22
 DALEY, SAMUEL
 MACEWAN, THOMAS J.
 MAHONEY, WILLIAM J.
 Wounded, Oct. 15
 MONFERDINI, JOE J.*..K.I.A., Sept. 29
 WOOLSEY, DAVID C...

BUGLERS

BUELL, WILLIAM A....
 CONNELL, JAMES F...Wounded, Aug. 19

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

ANDERSON, STANLEY M.Wounded, Sept. 29
 ASPDIN, BYRON E....
 ATKINSON, CHRISTOPHER
 BATAILLE, HAROLD A...Wounded, Aug. 22
 Wounded, Sept. 30
 BENSON, WM. J., JR..
 BILYOU, LESTER
 BOND, JOSEPH V.....Wounded, Sept. 29

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (Continued)

BRADLEY, WILLIAM J..
 BREWER, WARREN H..
 BRYANT, SAMUEL N...Wounded, Sept. 29
 BURRICK, MAURICE J...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 CARROLL, ANTHONY G.Wounded, Sept. 29
 CATHCART, WILBUR ...Wounded, Sept. 29
 Award of D.S.C. pending
 CLAYTON, ARTHURWounded, Aug. 20
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 COONE, JOSEPH H.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 COONEY, ALBERT J....Wounded, Sept. 29
 COZENZO, TONY.....
 CRAWFORD, THOMAS J.Wounded, Aug. 22
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 CUMMINGS, FRANK W.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 DALEY, HUGHP.O. W., Aug. 21
 Missing in action, later
 reported dead by War D.
 DE GRAY, HERBERT L..Wounded, Sept. 29
 DUFFY, JAMES B. R...
 FITZSIMMONS, FRANK J.
 GARRISON, FREDERICK A.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 GLASSER, WILLIAM ...
 GRANELLI, LOUIS
 GUINEY, DUNCAN Q...Wounded, Aug. 21
 Died of wounds, Aug. 21
 HAUSLER, ALOYSIUS...
 HENDY, JOSEPH C.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HOBLITZELL, CHARLES W., JR.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 HYDE, GEORGE A.....Wounded, Aug. 20
 JOHANSON, CHARLES ...Wounded, Aug. 22
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 JOHNSTON, GEORGE H..K.I.A., Sept. 29
 KIRWAN, EDWARD J...
 KNIFFEN, ROBERT B...Wounded, Aug. 22
 Cited in orders
 LEVY, GODFREY.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 LOBDELL, ALBERT J., JR.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 LOWERS, HAROLD.....
 LUNDREGAN, MICHAEL J.
 MCCAFFERY, JOSEPH J.
 MCCORMACK, JOHN T.
 MCGRAW, WILLIAM J.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MCNAIER, ALAN M...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Cited in orders
 MACCLINILLO, COMILLOWounded, Sept. 29
 MEEKER, AMHERST W.Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Sept. 30
 Cited in orders
 MILLER, HERBERT J...K.I.A., Aug. 19
 MILLER, WILLIAMWounded, Sept. 29
 MOONEY, THOMAS A...Wounded, Sept. 29
 MORRIS, JOHN J.....Wounded, Aug. 22
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 MORRIS, RICHARD H...Wounded, Sept. 29

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

MUSTICO, ANGELO A... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
NABER, JOSEPH F..... Wounded, Aug. 19
NEAD, LUKE J.....
NICHOLS, WARREN M.. Wounded, Aug. 20
OATES, HARRY J.....
O'BRIEN, NICHOLAS, JR. Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
PAUL, EDWIN E..... K.I.A., Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
PERRON, NELSON F.*..
PURDY, CHARLES E., JR. Wounded, Sept. 29
PYLES, VIRGIL E..... Wounded, Sept. 29
QUIRK, DAVID A.....
QUIRL, ERNEST H.*..
ROSEN, JACK V..... Wounded, Sept. 29
ROSSI, JOHN*
RYBICKI, FRANK*
SCHMIDT, ARETUS W* Wounded, Sept. 29
SCHNEIDER, CHARLES H., JR.
Wounded, Aug. 13
K.I.A., Sept. 29
SCHUDER, JAMES A.... Wounded, Aug. 22
Wounded, Sept. 29
SMITH, JACOB Wounded, Sept. 29
SMITH, VAUGHAN E... K.I.A., Sept. 29
STONE, FREDERICK C...
TENNEY, LEVI S., JR.. K.I.A., Aug. 20
TERWILLIGER, CLARENCE
TERWILLIGER, JOHN ELMORE
K.I.A., Sept. 29
TODD, WILLIAM J..... K.I.A., Sept. 29
WESTCOTT, JOHN H., JR. K.I.A., Sept. 29
WHITE, WILLIAM P...
WILEY, BRITT* Wounded, Sept. 29
WILLIAMS, WALTER L. Died of wounds, Sept. 29
WILSON, STAFFORD C... K.I.A., Sept. 29
WIXSON, CLAUDE Wounded, Sept. 29

PRIVATES

ALBERT, JOSEPH F.....
AVERSANO, ALFREDO ... Wounded, Aug. 20
BANNON, EDWARD A... Wounded, Aug. 20
BAYER, JOSEPH, JR.... Wounded, Sept. 29
BLACKMAN, THOMAS N.*. K.I.A., Sept. 29
BLACOE, ROBERT E.... Wounded, Aug. 22
BONNELL, EDWARD C.. K.I.A., Oct. 2
Cited in orders
BUGGY, WILLIAM F....
BUMP, JOHN F..... K.I.A., Oct. 20
CIMINO, MICHAEL
DARDEN, ALBERT W.*. Wounded, Sept. 29
DOLSON, WILBUR H... Wounded, Aug. 22
Wounded, Oct. 18
Cited in orders
ELIAS, ROBERT H., JR.. K.I.A., Sept. 29
FIND, JOHN T.....
GARITANO, ANGELO ...
GILLESPIE, EDWARD...

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

GRAHAM, JAMES G., JR. Wounded, Sept. 29
HAIGHT, GEORGE F.... Wounded, Sept. 29
HAWLEY, BRONSON ... K.I.A., Aug. 23
HOROWITZ, JACK I.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
HOWE, ROBERT E., JR.. D. S. at Hdq. 27th Div.
KAAS, ANDREW..... Wounded, Aug. 23
Died of wounds, Nov. 28
KARKALA, HENRY H.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
KISSAM, ADRIAN, JR.. Wounded, Sept. 29
LEDERER, MAHLON.... Wounded, Sept. 29
LEWIS, JOHN S.*.... Wounded, Sept. 29
LOTZ, HERBERT J.....
McMAHON, WALTER F. K.I.A., Aug. 22
McPARTLAND, MYLES F.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
MARTIN, FRANK A.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
MITCHELL, CLARK T.. Wounded, Sept. 29
MITCHELL, JOHN J... Wounded, Sept. 29
MORRISON, McKEE D. K.I.A., Sept. 29
MURPHY, JOSEPH W..
MURPHY, WILLIAM J.. Cited in orders
PAGLIA, CESIDIO K.I.A., Sept. 29
PANASIK, SAMUEL D.. K.I.A., Sept. 29
RABBIT, JACK* Wounded, Aug. 13
RAMUSSEN, ARNOLD I.*
RAPKIN, EDMUND L.. Died of pneumonia, Oct. 31,
1918
REEVES, HENRY F.*... K.I.A., Aug. 22
Cited in orders
RITZER, JOHN T..... Died of pneumonia, Jan. 9,
1919
ROHR, EDWARD P.*... Wounded, Sept. 29
ROSE, CORNELIUS K.I.A., Sept. 29
ROSENBAACH, ANTON*.. Wounded, Aug. 22
Wounded, Sept. 29
SANDERS, NICK* Wounded, Aug. 13
SCHAEFER, ARNOLD J.*
SCHULZ, OTTO P..... Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
SCHUMACHER, FRANK*.. Wounded, Aug. 22
K.I.A., Sept. 29
SCHWENGER, WM. G.. Wounded, Sept. 29
SHELL, HARRISON* ...
SONDERGARD, JENS* ...
STECKER, OTTO J.*... Wounded, Sept. 29
TAHPAY, CLEVELAND*.. Wounded, Aug. 19
TERRELL, CHARLES B..
VAN DE HEY, JOSEPH*.. Wounded, Sept. 29
VAN PELT, GEORGE N..
VAN WYCK, THEO. A..
WADE, CLARENCE A.*.. K.I.A., Sept. 29
WARD, BOYD B.*..... Died of pneumonia,
Jan. 11, 1919
WEISS, WILLIAM C.*. K.I.A., Sept. 29
WHEELER, OWEN L.*.. P. O. W., Aug. 21
Missing in action, later re-
ported dead by War Dept.
WILSON, WILLIAM J... K.I.A., Aug. 19
WOODWARD, WM. R...
ZAPPOLO, VINCENT J...

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Men assigned to Company L after the last action in which
the regiment participated:

CORPORALS

ANDRADE, ALVAH A.
FAUSTINO, JOSEPH L.
FORTNER, GEORGE W.
HOGUE, ROY S.
SHAHAN, RAY L.
WESTHOFF, BERNARD J.

MECHANICS

JABLONSKY, EDWARD
SEESTADT, WILLIAM

BUGLER

SOUTHARD, JAMES

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

BURKE, STANLEY W.
CAMP, GERALD M.
COHEN, HENRY
CREECH, GROVER
DANIELS, ASHFORD K.
DONOVAN, WILLIAM
ELLIOTT, JOSEPH
FORTE, ANTHONY
FOSTER, RUFAS E.
FUQUA, ARNOLD J.
SWIGGETT, WILLIAM H.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM D.
WILLCOCK, GEORGE T.

PRIVATES

AHLERT, EMIL H.
AUGUSTIN, RAYMOND J.

PRIVATES (Continued)

BAILEY, WILLIAM B.
BIEDERMAN, WILLIAM O.
BRESMAN, HERMAN C.
BROWN, JACOB
BUELL, LOREN F.
BUMTENBACH, WM. J.
BURKE, BERNARD A.
BUSH, JAMES
BUTLER, FRANK P.
CAMPAGNA, ANGELO
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM H.
CARLEN, HELGE W.
CARLSON, AGAR M.
CARPENTER, ERNEST
CHRISTENSON, ALDER O.
CHRISTY, ROBERT E.
CIRELLA, FILIPPO
COLEMAN, HERMAN
COLEMAN, WILLIE O.
CONRAD, REINOLD C. B.
COPOLA, PAUL
CORI, PASQUALE
CRAIG, JOSEPH H.
CRISTOS, THOMAS
CRITZER, JOHN W.
DAVIES, STANLEY DeW.
DAVIS, ALFRED E.
DAVIS, JOACHIM E.
DE GRANDE, SALVATOR
DE HART, SAM
DELLINGER, JOHN B.

PRIVATES (Continued)

DE LONG, EARL
DILLENBERG, JOHN
DORSEY, HAROLD S.
DOUGHERTY, CHARLES J.
DYER, ANGILE J.
DYRUD, TOM
EISEMAN, DAVE S.
ELLIS, WALTER H.
ENGLE, AUGUST
EVANGELIST, TONY
FAIR, HARRY
FERGUSON, WILLIAM
FERRY, PARK D.
FLETCHER, CONRAD
FORSBERG, ELMER F.
FRANSZAK, STANLEY L.
FUHRMANN, JOHN
FUTRAL, EDWARD L.
GALLI, DOMINICK
GARFUNKLE, MAURICE
HAFFNER, BENJAMIN
HAGLER, BRICE
HAIR, ADAM L.
HANKINS, WILLIAM M.
HEIDER, ADOLPH
HELSEL, ALLEN
HETHCOX, HARVEY L.
HOFFMAN, HENRY W.
HOLLEN, JOHN W.
HOLLENBACK, FREDERICK
HUDSON, JOHN P.

PRIVATES (Continued)

HUGGRINS, RUFUS
JOHN, DAVID
KAELIN, JOHN
KANALY, JOHN E.
KANE, EDWARD
KEIGAN, PAUL M.
KEMP, ALBERT
KENNEDY, WILLIAM
KESSLER, WILLIAM F.
KOCHIE, JOHN E.
LANGWICK, WILLIAM
LEATHEN, GEORGE
LEUTZE, JOHN R.
LEVY, MEIER
LUDVICEK, EDWARD V.
MAYS, HENRY M.
MELLOR, CHARLES A.
PAPE, FRED B.
PROCTOR, JOHN L.
PRUETER, JOHN P.
RAFANELLI, JOHN
RAMSEY, SAMUEL
ROTHSTEIN, BENJAMIN
SIMPSON, GEORGE D.
SMITH, HERBERT
STERLING, DORSEY
VAN DE VELDE, FERDINAND
WEISENMILLER, ERNEST
WETMORE, HARRY F.
WINSLETT, EDWIN L.
ZEHR, HARRY E.

COMPANY M

1ST SERGEANTS

DWYER, DOMINICK ...Wounded, Sept. 29
REISS, GEORGE L.....

SUPPLY SERGEANT

DEVLIN, WILLIAM H..Graduate A.C.S.

MESS SERGEANT

ROA, WAYNE W.....

SERGEANTS

BARTRO, WERNER L...Wounded, Sept. 29
BEAU, ODILE J.....
BLISS, CLYDE G.....Comm. 2d Lt.

SERGEANTS (Continued)

BURNETT, ARTHUR C..Comm., July 16
BURLILL, DUDLEY F..Comm., July 16
COLLINS, RAYMOND N.Gassed, Oct. 2
Cited in orders
COSTER, JAMES S....Comm. 2d Lt.
CROWLEY, JOHN J....K.I.A., Sept. 29
DAVENPORT, WALTER A.
Comm., July 16
FARROW, WALTER*....
FERREIRA, AVELINE J..Comm., July 16
GETMAN, ROY J.....Wounded, Sept. 29
HOAG, WILSON A.....Wounded, Sept. 29
JEAL, RAYMONDWounded, Sept. 29
KEYES, JOHN

COMPANY ROSTERS

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

McCARTHY, VICTOR J. Wounded, Aug. 18
Graduate A.C.S.
McGUIRE, WILLIAM F.
Comm., July 16
McMANUS, WALTER .. Wounded, Sept. 29
MacDONNELL, JOHN L.
Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
MARRIOT, CARL P.... Wounded, Sept. 29
PELHAM, GEORGE F... Comm., July 16
ROBINSON, ARTHUR ... Comm., July 16
SAGGESE, MICHAEL* .. Wounded, Sept. 29
SCANLON, EDWARD J.. Wounded, Sept. 29
SELEE, DONALD W.... Comm., July 16
SMALL, JAMES F.....
SMITH, PETER E.....
TURNER, WOOLDRIDGE W.
Wounded, Sept. 29

CORPORALS

ARTHUR, CECIL
ATKINS, CLARENCE B..
BEERS, HARRY T.....
CARLISLE, SAMUEL ...
CARLSON, CARL H.... Wounded, Oct. 12
CARLSON, JOHN A.... Wounded, Sept. 29
CASSIDY, JAMES H.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
CASSIDY, MICHAEL F.. Wounded, Sept. 29
CHESLACK, RUDOLPH..
CLARK, THOMAS J.... Wounded, Sept. 30
COOK, HENRY S..... Wounded, Sept. 29
CORBITT, JAMES R....
COREY, CHARLES V.... Wounded, Sept. 29
COVERT, CHARLES E... Wounded, Oct. 12
DECKER, LEO B..... Gassed, Aug. 17
Wounded, Oct. 12
Died of wounds
DIXON, JOSEPH D.... Gassed, Sept. 29
EAGAN, MARTIN
ENTROTT, CHAUNCEY.. Wounded, Sept. 29
FLANAGAN, FRANCIS .. Wounded, Sept. 29
FOLEY, SAMUEL J., Jr. Wounded, Oct. 14
FORSYTH, JOHN R.... Wounded, Sept. 29
GILES, HARRY E..... Wounded, Oct. 12
GRANGER, JOHN McC. Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
Awarded D.S.C.

GRIFFIN, HUGH M...
HALLAHAN, WILLIAM A.
HAMMOND, RAYMOND..
HAYDEN, EDWARD J..
HEALEY, THOMAS S... Wounded, Sept. 28
HENRY, MICHAEL J... Gassed, Oct. 12
KEELING, ARTHUR J..
KENT, RONALD B.... Wounded, Sept. 28
KING, WILLIAM W.... Gassed, Oct. 14
MACINTYRE, HAROLD V.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
McKAY, HENRY J.... K.I.A., Sept. 29

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

McNALLY, RICHARD J. K.I.A., Sept. 29
MARCOUX, HENRY R..
MARKHAM, HAROLD R. Wounded, Sept. 29
MURPHY, EDWARD ...
MURPHY, EDWARD J.. Wounded, Sept. 29
RISIEN, CLARENCE A..
RODELL, EDWARD H..
SHAFFER, HOWARD E.. K.I.A., Sept. 29
SHEEHAN, DANIEL B.. Wounded, Sept. 29
SHEEHAN, FRANK Wounded, Sept. 29
SMITH, ROGER A..... Wounded, Aug. 15
Died of wounds, Aug. 16
SOULE, JOHN W.....
SUTHERLAND, RICHARD M.
Graduate A.C.S.
TAPPEY, HAROLD W... Wounded, Sept. 29
VAN INWEGEN, RALPH S.
WATSON, HORATIO P.O.W., Sept. 29

MECHANICS

CRISTMAN, LE ROY M.
FULTON, RICHARDS C. Wounded, Oct. 12
HEINS, ERNEST A....
KENO, LESLIE L..... Wounded, Sept. 29
LOTHRIDGE, RAY L...
SCHREYER, ARTHUR R.
WEEKS, CARL W.....
WHIPPLE, CLYDE S...

BUGLERS

MERRINS, JOHN F.... Wounded, Sept. 29
VENDITTO, JAMES Wounded, Oct. 15

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS

AHEARN, JOSEPH J.... Gassed, Oct. 17
ANDREWS, BARRY J... Died of influenza, Nov. 13
ANDREWS, STANLEY H. Wounded, Sept. 29
BARSE, VERNON J....
BATEMAN, GUY H.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
BOHAN, DENIS J..... Wounded, Sept. 29
CARTY, HARRY
CHESBROUGH, JOHN W.
Wounded, Sept. 29
CLARK, WILLIAM ... Gassed, Sept. 29
COREY, WILLIAM J...
COX, THOMAS
CRAGAN, BERNARD T.. Died of influenza, Nov. 5
CRESS, RALPH W.... Wounded, Sept. 29
CRIM, EARL F..... K.I.A., Sept. 29
DABRUZZO, JEREMIAH J.
Wounded, Sept. 29
DERRIG, PHILLIP F... Wounded, Aug. 19
Wounded, Sept. 28
DONAHUE, RAY B.... Wounded, Sept. 29
Gassed, Oct. 18
DUDLEY, HARRY T.... K.I.A., Sept. 29
EVANS, MORTON C.... Died of disease, Nov. 9
FOSTER, JOHN H..... Wounded, Sept. 29

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS (Continued)

GEORGE, TONY R. K.I.A., Sept. 28
 GOKEY, JOHN H. Wounded, Sept. 29
 HARRISON, JOSEPH P. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HENRY, JOHN L.
 HERRON, ARTHUR
 HIBBARD, JOHN E. Wounded, Sept. 29
 JARDINE, ALEXANDER J. Wounded, Sept. 29
 JONES, DAVID J. K.I.A., Oct. 13
 JOYCE, JOHN A. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 KNAPP, ROBERT G.
 KRETSCHMAR, RALPH G. Wounded, Sept. 29
 LAPRESE, WILLIAM C. Wounded, Oct. 12
 MCCORMICK, JAMES J. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 McNAMARA, EDWARD J. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MERRIOTT, CLARK M. Wounded, Sept. 29
 MOREY, THEODORE L. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Died of wounds, Sept. 29
 MOSHIER, LESTER Wounded, Sept. 29
 MURRAY, CHESTER H.
 MURTHA, JOHN F. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 PALMER, FREDERICK O.
 PELRAH, HENRY C.
 PLUDE, LAWRENCE F. Wounded, Oct. 12
 SMITH, HAROLD A. Gassed, July 31
 Wounded, Aug. 19
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 STERRITT, ARTHUR F. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 SWINTON, RALPH L.
 TUFTS, HORACE A. Wounded, Oct. 13
 WALRATH, CARLTON D. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 WEEKS, RALPH E. Wounded, Sept. 29
 WELLINGTON, GRANT. Wounded, Sept. 29
 WOLFF, MOE K.I.A., Sept. 29

PRIVATE

ASHLEY, WALTER L.
 ATKINSON, CLARENCE A. Wounded, Sept. 29
 BACKELL, EARL
 BAKER, JOHN W.
 BARBER, GEORGE C.
 BASSETT, LYSLE E.
 BELL, CHESTER J. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 BLATT, SAMUEL C. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 BONIFACE, WILLIAM C.
 BRADY, JAMES P.
 BUCKSON, HAROLD Gassed, Oct. 17
 CALLAHAN, EUGENE J.
 CAREY, JAMES A.
 CAULKINS, BRADLEY E. Wounded, Sept. 29
 CAVANAUGH, JOHN C. Wounded, Sept. 29
 COVERT, GEORGE E. Wounded, Sept. 29
 CRAVEN, JOSEPH A. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 CRUSE, GRINCIAL
 CUSTER, LEON R.

PRIVATE (Continued)

DARCY, JOHN R. Wounded, Sept. 29
 DAVIES, ROBERT J. Gassed, Sept. 29
 DECKER, WALTER* Wounded, Sept. 29
 DIVERGINO, MASRO ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 Missing in action, Sept.
 DURLAN, FRED
 EDWARDS, RUSSELL P. Wounded, Sept. 29
 EVERY, HAROLD
 FIORENTINO, NICOLO ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 FITZPATRICK, EDWARD L. Wounded, Sept. 29
 FOWLER, HAROLD R. ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 FREEMAN, CLIFFORD E. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 GAY, JAMES J. Wounded, Sept. 30
 GISHKIN, MORRIS
 GROSE, EDGAR L. Wounded, Sept. 30
 HAGEMEYER, GEORGE K. Wounded, Sept. 29
 Wounded, Oct. 14
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 HARPER, PAUL S.
 HARTNESS, HOWARD J. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HOFFMANN, ALBERT A. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 HOMER, ALEXANDER ...
 JEROZKA, ANTHONY ...
 JOHNSON, THEODORE ... Wounded, Oct. 1
 JONES, CARL E. Gassed, Sept. 29
 KEANE, PETER Gassed, Sept. 29
 KELLEHER, JOHN F.
 KELLER, EDWARD K.I.A., Sept. 29
 LALOR, ROBERT V. Gassed, Sept. 30
 LAWSON, CHARLES E.
 LEAHY, JAMES T. Wounded, Sept. 28
 LEWIS, IGNATIUS A.
 LYNCH, TERENCE J. ... Wounded, Sept. 29
 McKEAND, ROBERT J.
 MABBITT, RAY C.
 MEYERS, JOHN A. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MILLER, DENTON M.
 MORRISSEY, WILLIAM. Wounded, Aug. 19
 Wounded, Sept. 30
 O'BRIEN, DANIEL F. ... K.I.A., Sept. 29
 PRITCHETT, DANIEL L. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 REYNARD, HERMAN ... Wounded, Aug. 19
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 RICHARDSON, CHARLES H.
 RULLER, LE ROY.
 RUSSO, ANTONIO* K.I.A., Sept. 29
 RYAN, JOHN F. Wounded, Sept. 29
 SAGE, PAUL F. K.I.A., Sept. 29
 SCHAPPERT, ALPHONSE J. Wounded, Sept. 29
 SCHMIDT, AUGUST ...
 SCHULTZ, DAVID E. Wounded, Sept. 29
 SCHULTZ, OSCAR E. Gassed, Oct. 13
 SEE, JOSEPH Wounded, Sept. 29
 SEWING, RICHARD T. Wounded, Oct. 12

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

SLOAN, ROY P.* Wounded, Oct. 12
 SMITH, DAVID H.
 SPADOLA, DOMINICK*..
 TIERNEY, LAWRENCE E.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 TODD, LEON Wounded, Sept. 29
 TUCKOWSKI, ANDRE*.. Gassed, Sept. 29
 VAUGHN, JOHN K.I.A., Sept. 29
 VON HUNERDEIN, ARTHUR

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

WADKINS, FRANK EARL*
 Wounded, Oct. 16
 Died of wounds, Nov. 6,
 1918
 WAHKINNEY, JACOB*.. Wounded, Sept. 29
 WAKEMAN, WESLEY W.
 WEAVER, RAYMOND T.. Gassed, Sept. 30
 WOOD, FRED R. Wounded, Sept. 29
 WRIGHT, HAROLD K.I.A., Sept. 29

Men assigned to Company M after the last action in which the regiment participated:

SERGEANT
 GIEBLER, CLIFFORD C.

CORPORAL
 TOLAND, DELARAY

MECHANIC
 ARBOUR, FRED

BUGLER
 LEFNOWITH, EDWARD

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS
 ARGUADO, ALFONSE J.
 BENTON, OREN C.
 BROWNING, ELBERT L.
 CARPENTER, RALPH A.
 CHAMBERLAIN, CHESTER A.
 ELLER, RAY H.
 HOOK, WILLIE F.
 HOWELL, JOHN Q.
 LADE, HAROLD

PRIVATES
 ABBATTECOLA, LORENZO

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

ADAMS, GEORGE G.
 ADAMS, ROBERT W.
 ALEXANDER, JOHN W.
 ALLEN, STANFORD A.
 ALLISON, JOHN B.
 ARTURO, TASSI
 AYERS, LYCURGUS
 BAILEY, NIMPSON
 BAITY, JOSEPH E.
 BALLENGER, WILLIAM
 BARKHYMER, JAMES L.
 BARNES, BRYAN
 BARROW, JOHN F.
 BAUM, HOWARD J.
 BENCIVENGO, JOSEPH
 BIERMAN, ERNEST L.
 BIGDUS, ADAM
 BOGMANNI, SALVATORE
 BRASHER, LAWRENCE
 BREWTON, HERBERT N.
 BROOKS, MILLER W.
 BROTT, HARVEY I.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

BUCKWELL, MARTIN B.
 BUMFORD, RAYMOND
 BURKHEAD, JESSE
 CAMPBELL, TIMOTHY J.
 CARLSON, BERNHART
 CARLSON, ESPHEN D.
 CARRITHERS, PAUL H.
 CARTER, CARL H.
 CASPER, ANTHONY
 CHAPPELL, ARPLES A.
 CHARLES, NOAH L.
 CHESBRO, ROSS M.
 CHIAVERINO, MIKE
 CHINICHINI, LOUIS
 CHRISTOPHER, ARTHUR C.
 CHRISTOPHER, GARVIN L.
 DE CALLO, JOSEPH
 DERBY, LELAND G.
 DISENTO, ANGELO
 DOUGHERTY, BERNARD J.
 FAIRCLOTH, CLARENCE
 FAIRES, JOEL M.
 FARLEY, FRANK B.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

FELLER, EDWARD R.
 FELTON, GUSTIE H.
 FERGUSON, WILEY S.
 FUOCO, GIOVANNI
 GARRETT, FLORENCE
 GEISE, JOHN C.
 GIBSON, CHARLES H.
 GIBSON, VICTOR C.
 GISBERT, RAYMOND C.
 JOHNSON, FRED W.
 KEEFER, JOSEPH E.
 KRASHER, PHILIP
 LOUDERMILK, DENNIS F.
 MCGOWAN, JOHN M.
 PARISH, CLEVELAND G.
 SHERROD, HERBERT A.
 SHIVERS, RICHARD W.
 SMITH, NATHANIEL
 SOUTHERLAND, RICHARD
 VOGHN, JAY
 WATSON, JOHN
 WHELCHER, OTHEL L.
 WOLF, DAVID

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS PLATOON

REG. SGT. MAJS.
 HOBERT, WILLIAM W.. Cited in orders
 HOXSEY, GORDON D...
 WALSH, JOSEPH D.....

BAT. SGT. MAJS.
 DAVIES, JOHN W. A... Comm. 2d Lt.
 GORDON, STEPHEN H... Cited in orders
 HANSON, CLINTON E.. Comm. 2d Lt.

BAT. SGT. MAJS. (*Continued*)
 KUNST, THEODORE A.. Wounded, Oct. 3
 Awarded D.C.M.

SMITH, JOHN D.....
 TINGLE, JOHN H..... Graduate A.C.S.
 Cited in orders

COLOR SGTS.
 BLAKE, JOSEPH V.....
 HUNT, RIDGELY..... Comm. 2d Lt.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

HEADQUARTERS PLATOON (*Continued*)

COLOR SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

MOOREHEAD, JOHN J., JR. Graduate A.C.S.
PEEL, WILLIAM W....Comm. 2d Lt.
STUCKY, HERMAN D...

1ST SERGEANT

BETZINGER, CARL K...Graduate A.C.S.

SUPPLY SERGEANTS

CARREAU, JOSEPH S....
FISHER, EDWARDComm. 2d Lt.

MESS SERGEANTS

WARING, WILLIAM W. Graduate A.C.S.
WOODRUFF, WILLIAM O.

STABLE SERGEANTS

CARREAU, ALFRED
NOLAN, RAYMOND E...Comm. 2d Lt.

SERGEANTS

CROSSETT, HARRY F....Regtl. Mail Sgt.
FITZGERALD, EDWARD J.
FRANKEWICH, LOUIS H.
O'BRIEN, EUGENE J...D. S. Hdq. 27th Div.
SPERRY, WILLIAM M...Comm. 2d Lt.

CORPORALS

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM.
STOUT, ABRAM W....
TIMBERLAKE, RICHARD H.
WRIGHT, MALCOLM M.

HORSESHOER

PRAUNINGER, FRANK...

MECHANICS

BROWN, CLARENCE R..
FOSTER, FLOYD H....
HELWIG, CHARLES R..
MIECZKOWSKI, ADAM...

COOKS

DOLAN, MATTHEW E..
LOCKE, RIDLEY B....
SCHULER, ALBERT W., JR.
STAIB, ROBERT

WAGONERS

BLOOMER, JOSEPH
CLARK, CHARLES W...
CLOSINSKI, STANLEY...
MIX, WILLIAM H....
WELLER, ROBERT D....

ORDERLIES

SERGEANT

MCCONVILLE, JAMES J...Cited in orders

CORPORALS

EVANS, EVAN C.....
EVERALL, HENRY R...
FARB, SIMON D.....
FRANCISCO, PHILLIP G.
FROEHDE, ALBERT W...Cited in orders
KELLY, HAROLD J....
MCGLONE, CARL T...Graduate A.C.S.
NALLIN, FREDERICK P..
SCHWARZWALDER, CARL

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

DEACHER, EDWARD L.*
DOLAN, HAROLD A....
DOWNEY, THOMAS B..
FRANCISCO, ROLAND R.
GUILFOYLE, WILLIAM...Cited in orders
JOHNSON, ROBERT C..
LYONS, JOHN J.....
MCGOVERN, AMBROSE..
SCERBO, CHARLES S...

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

SHARKEY, HENRY W...
SHARPE, JOSEPH M.*..
SHILL, RICHARD A....
SMITH, THOMAS B....

PRIVATES

ASHBY, EDWIN W....
COLLINS, ROBERT A...
CUNNINGHAM, JOS. A..
CURRY, FRANK S.....
DANNELL, WILLIAM P..
DILLON, BERNARD T...
FINN, RAY J.....
FRANCISCO, LELAND...
GREENING, ADOLPH....
HEALY, EUGENE.....
HOLSTEIN, LAFAYETTE.
HOWLAND, GEORGE ...
KERBER, ALBERT, JR..
KILMER, EMERSON ...
KING, DONALD W....Tr. to Hdq. Troop, 27th I.
Died of influenza
KITTLE, FRANCIS W...
MCGRANE, JOHN F....

COMPANY ROSTERS

ORDERLIES (*Continued*)

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

MABIE, HARRY.....
 MAGUIRE, HAROLD B...
 MOORE, JONATHAN, JR..Cited in orders
 MULLIGAN, PETER P...D. S. Hdq. 54th Inf. Brig.
 NARDIELLO, PASQUALE..
 PAYNE, HAROLD E....
 ROBERTS, MILO G....

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

ROHLIN, FREDERICK ...
 ROSS, HENRY D.....
 SLACKFORD, CLARENCE A.
 TOOMBS, FREDERICK R., Cited in orders
 WALKER, JAMES
 WEILE, JOSEPH C.*...
 WOHLKE, ARTHUR A..Cited in orders

PIONEER PLATOON

SERGEANTS

DILLON, HERBERT C...Comm., Aug. 2
 LANDY, JAMES J.....Wounded, Oct. 15
 O'DWYER, PAUL V....
 WOODRUFF, CALEB E..

CORPORALS

CONKLIN, RALPH B...
 HUYCK, EMORY J.....
 TUTHILL, CHARLES W.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

COLLINS, BERNARD....
 CONKLIN, HARVEY....
 EDWARDS, ROBERT R...Died of disease, Oct. 26
 HINCKLEY, EDWARD G.
 KAHLER, HARRY E....
 MASON, FRED A.....
 MORGAN, WILLIAM....Wounded, Sept. 29
 ROCKAFELLOW, AMOS E.
 SADOUSKY, BENJAMIN.
 VAN DE MARK, CLARENCE, Wounded, Sept. 29
 WARD, CHAUNCEY I...

PRIVATES

ABRAMS, EDWIN.....Died of disease
 CARAMONTE, CARMINE.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

CHAMBERS, HENRY J..
 CLYNE, CHRISTOPHER J.
 COONEY, PATRICKWounded, Sept. 29
 FEYLER, EDWIN G....
 FINIGAN, WILLIAM H..Wounded, Sept. 29
 GENTILE, FRANK.....
 GONZALEZ, HEDRILMAN L.
 HERRSCHAFT, ALFRED E.Wounded, Sept. 29
 KAHLER, WILLIAM E..
 KIMBALL, BURR W...
 LEIBER, CARL J.....Wounded, Sept. 30
 LEWIS, RAYMOND
 LOEBER, HARRY H....
 LOTT, JOHN I.....
 LUCAS, HARRISON
 MACDONALD, BURTON J.
 MAGLIARO, JAMES ...
 MARKS, WILLIAM
 MILLER, CLINTON
 OTT, HARRYWounded, Sept. 29
 PHILLIPS, HAROLD G..
 RIVENBURGH, GILBERT T.
 SADOUSKY, FRANK
 TROUSE, JAMES
 VAN DE MARK, EARL R.
 WILLIAMS, GEORGE M.

ONE-POUND-CANNON PLATOON

SERGEANTS

CRONK, EDWIN R....
 HUNGERFORD, CEDRIC E.
 Commissioned
 LUCKEY, CLARENCE E.
 Cited in orders
 MURPHY, JOHN A....Gassed, Oct. 18
 O'GORMAN, PERCY J..Twice cited in orders

CORPORALS

CHRISTENSEN, ARCHIBALD P.
 Gassed, Oct. 18
 Died of effects, Oct. 25

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

VAUTRIN, FRANCIS B..Gassed, Oct. 18
 WEIDEMAN, ARTHUR H.
 Cited in orders

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

BASLER, CARL E.....
 BRYDE, HAROLD P....
 CRANDELL, RALPH L..Gassed, Oct. 18
 DARLING, ARCHIBALD G.
 DEVERAUX, LEO W....
 DUNN, EDWARD P....
 ERDMANN, HARRY J...

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

ONE-POUND-CANNON PLATOON (*Continued*)

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

GRAY, HOWELL J.....
 GROSS, CASSIUS C.....Gassed, Oct. 18
 Died of effects, Oct. 18

JACKSON, INMAN
 PAVLOVIC, STEPHEN J..
 WEBBER, CHARLES M..

PRIVATES

CAME, JOHN T.....
 DRUCHER, HAROLD
 FOX, WALTER E.....
 HALL, JOHN A.....

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

HINDS, PAUL M.....
 JOHNSON, OSCAR J....Wounded, Sept. 29
 KAYSER, WILLIAM, JR.
 KNAPP, GEORGE F....Wounded, Sept. 29
 LA FAVE, FRED A.....
 MCCARTY, ALFRED J..
 NELSON, CHARLES
 RATCLIFFE, HAROLD D.Wounded, Sept. 29
 ROSS, FRANK A.....
 SLATTERY, WILLIAM J..
 WHALEN, JAMES B....

BAND

BAND LEADER

MATT, LAWRENCE M..

ASST. BAND LEADER

MANCE, GORMAN B..

SGT. BUGLER

SWARTHOUT, CHARLES F.
 Cited in orders

BAND SERGEANTS

GILLESPIE, JAMES F...
 SEYMOUR, MARION A..
 SPEER, NATHAN R....
 WOODCOCK, WALDO ...

BAND CORPORALS

BOVA, FRED A.....
 FERRIS, HOWARD E...
 GRAHAM, ROBERT R...
 JOSEPHIE, ARTHUR ...
 SIEMINSKI, EDWARD J.
 WALLACE, WILLIAM, JR.

MUSICIANS, 1ST CLASS

BYRA, STANISLAW
 LOMBERTI, SABATO ...
 PHILIP, STANLEY
 RADCLIFFE, GEORGE* .
 RUSSO, ENRICO A.....
 SCOTT, GRAYDON W...

MUSICIANS, 2D CLASS

GOULD, EVERETT S....
 HARRIS, ELMER E....
 JUDE, WILLIAM
 MULFORD, FORD E....
 PAYNE, ELTON L.....
 RAND, GUSTAV
 SEYMOUR, CHESTER L..
 WOODIN, ERNEST L...
 YOUNGBERG, ERIC, JR..

MUSICIANS, 3RD CLASS

BUFF, MICHAEL
 CASALE, DOMINICK ...
 CHAMBERLAIN, ERNEST F.
 CONKLING, FREMONT..
 COPPOLA, CHARLES A..
 DEMEO, ATTILE*
 GILBERT, JACOB F....
 HOFFMAN, WILLIAM J..
 LOESER, PAUL C.....
 MCFARLAND, WALTER J.
 PHILLIPS, JAMES O*..
 RICKARD, EARL E.....
 ROBINSON, GEORGE L..
 SANFORD, GEORGE B...
 SCHAEFER, EDWARD C.*
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 WALKER, GEORGE W...
 WATSON, LUTHER D. B.*

SIGNAL PLATOON

SERGEANTS

BURGESS, ALFRED L...
 HAY, MARSHALL
 JONES, WALTER W....Wounded, Oct. 17

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

KING, HAROLD J.....
 ORCHARD, WILLIAM R.Comm., July 16
 K.I.A. with 101st Infant.

COMPANY ROSTERS

SIGNAL PLATOON (*Continued*)

CORPORALS

BAILEY, WESLEY C....
 COYNE, THOMAS C....Wounded, Aug. 23
 DANIELS, GEORGE B...
 DONELY, CHARLES S...Wounded, Sept. 29
 FITZSIMONS, GARRETT.
 GORDON, HAROLD W...K.I.A., Sept. 29
 GREASON, HERBERT ...
 KELLY, HAROLD J....
 KELSO, GLENNK.I.A., Sept. 29
 OLSEN, HAROLD H....Cited in orders
 O'REILLY, CHARLES E.
 PROUTY, CLINTON L...Wounded, Sept. 29
 ROMERO, DORIAN O...
 ROY, ARTHUR H.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 TRUESDELL, ROBERT D.
 VICKARY, ALBERT V...
 WARD, WILLIAM A...Wounded, Oct. 19

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

BOARDMAN, ANDREW L.
 BOSTWICK, CHARLES W., JR.
 COUSE, JOSEPH N....Wounded, Sept. 30
 DOUGLAS, PAUL H....
 DOWNS, WALTER W...
 DUTCHER, HARRY H., JR.
 Ellis, ROLAND M....
 GRAY, JOHN V.....Gassed, Oct. 18
 HELLSTERN, ROBERT J.
 LEONARD, EUGENE J...
 LOUSHAY, DAVID E...
 ORVIS, ORLANCE D...
 RANLETT, DAVID L...
 RICE, ROBERT P.....
 SHEEKY, JOHN J.....
 SMITH, EDWARD V....
 WALSH, EDWARD P...

PRIVATES

ALLEN, WILLIAM E...
 ARMSTRONG, JAMES L.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

ARNOLD, JOHN E....Wounded, Oct. 17
 BRATTON, HARRY
 BURGESS, FRED
 BYRNE, THOMAS F....
 CLEAVES, RAYMOND ...Wounded, Oct. 17
 Died of wounds
 DERBY, LELAND G....
 DUKE, FRANK E.....
 FINUCANE, WILLIAM A.
 Wounded, Aug. 15
 FITHIAN, PAUL
 FRASER, GEORGE B...
 GEER, CHARLES E....
 GENTLE, DAVID W....K.I.A., Oct. 12
 HALL, RAY D.....Gassed, Oct. 17
 HAMMOND, FRANK ...
 HENDERSON, HARRY ...
 HOAG, ROBERT
 HOFFMAN, FRANKLIN D.
 Wounded, Oct. 17
 HOLDER, JOSEPH F....
 JULIAN, FRANCIS
 KRENGLOSKIE, LEO J..Gassed, Oct. 18
 LUFTER, KURT
 LUSTIG, JULIAN B....
 McDONALD, JAMES P.Gassed, Oct. 13
 McMAHON, THOMAS J.
 McSTAY, RICHARD J..
 MEYERKORT, JOHN ...Gassed, Oct. 18
 MOWRY, CHARLES A.*
 NACARATO, ARCHILLES..Wounded, Sept. 29
 NEFF, SIDNEY
 OLSESKI, ANTHONY J.
 O'NEILL, JOHN
 REQUA, GLODEWounded, Oct. 18
 SAMMIS, LEROY F....Wounded, Oct. 17
 SCHMIED, OSCAR, JR..Gassed, Oct. 22, 1918
 Died of effects, Oct. 27
 Cited in orders
 SOLAZZI, TOBY M....
 WEEKS, ELMER A....
 WHITE, HAROLD A....

BOMBERS

SERGEANTS

LANGSTROTH, EARL ...Comm. 2d Lt.
 PATTERSON, JOSEPH T.Wounded, Sept. 29
 SCHAUS, HENRYGraduate A.C.S.

CORPORALS

BROWN, HOBART A...Wounded, Sept. 29
 FERGUSON, WILLIAM ..Gassed, Oct. 17
 HOYE, BERNARD S....

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

McINERNEY, JAMES H..
 NEWMAN, CHARLES W.
 Gassed, Oct. 18
 O'DONE, LESTER J....
 OSTERHOUDT, CLARENCE
 Gassed, Sept. 22
 Died of wounds
 ROSE, EDWIN H.....Wounded, Oct. 18

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

BOMBERS (*Continued*)

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

WHITTEMORE, DARCEY R.
WILLUMSON, LOUIS ..

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

ADAMS, IVAN R.....
BELL, FRANK W.....Wounded, Oct. 12
BELL, GEORGE G.....Gassed, Oct. 17
CASINO, PATSYGassed, Oct. 17
COONEY, PATRICK
DEAKIN, GEORGE L...
MARINE, WILLIAM A..
MARTIN, CURTIS T....
PENNY, ARTHURGassed, Oct. 18
PLUMMER, JOHN J....
TAYLOR, MICHAEL J...
WHITTAKER, FRED
ZIEL, WLADISLAW

PRIVATES

BENNETT, EDWARD E..
BROHAN, PATRICK A..
CAIRNS, WILLIAM J...P.O.W., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HERRSCHAFT, ALFRED H.
Wounded, Sept. 29
HUNTER, JAMESWounded, Sept. 30
KUCERA, JOSEPHWounded, Sept. 29
PECK, VINCENT S....Wounded, Sept. 29
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM McK.
POST, FRANK
PULEO, GUISEPEWounded, Oct. 17
SCHMIDT, ADAM
SCHOOOP, FREDERICK ..
SEIDEL, WILLIAM
SIMMONS, HAROLD W..
WICKLAND, LEOPOLD L.
WILDE, ARTHUR

INTELLIGENCE SECTION

SERGEANTS

DE ZELLER, GEORGE F.
LONKE, FREDERICK E..
TOTMAN, JAMES E....

CORPORAL

MEGROZ, GEORGES

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

BRUCKNER, ALVIN ...
SCHMAUDER, GEORGE L.
TAVENIERE, DARIUS J.
ZIMMER, EDWARD, JR.

PRIVATE

AMORY, JOHN P.....Wounded, Sept. 29

Men assigned to Headquarters Company after the last action in which
the regiment participated:

SERGEANT

SMITH, HENRY J.....

COOKS

GEORGE, WILLIAM H..
WILLIAMS, FRED L....

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

CULBERTSON, SHERMAN J.
SHELLHOUSE, PAUL H.
VINICOMBE, CHARLES..

PRIVATES

JONES, WILLIAM K...

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

MISSELHORN, WILLIAM N.
NAGELSMITH, CARL F.
PACKARD, FORD W....
READ, ROBERT I.....
RETZSCH, OTTO W....
RINDSKOPF, ARTHUR S.
SCRIVNER, ARCHIBALD G.
TARRANTS, EVERETT ..
TULLOSS, REGINALD B.
WAGNELL, FRANCIS J..
WILSON, ARNOLD
WREN, LESTER M....

COMPANY ROSTERS

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

1ST SERGEANTS

JONES, ROGERCited in orders
MILTON, GERALD T...
VEITCH, CHARLES W...Cited in orders
Recommended for commis-
sion

SUPPLY SERGEANT

BARTON, CHARLES R..

MESS SERGEANTS

BROWN, WILLIAM V...Gassed, Sept. 29
VANDERVOORT, ARTHUR B.
Graduate A.C.S.
Cited in orders
VANDERVOORT, EDWARD W.

STABLE SERGEANTS

KIP, WILLIAM V.*...
LEICHTLEIN, ERNEST ..

SADDLER

COBB, GORDON

HORSESHOER

DURYEA, HARVEY

SERGEANTS

BEAUMONT, HERBERT W.
Cited in orders
BEYER, ARTHUR R....Recommended for R.O.
Comm.
Cited in orders
BOYER, MORRIS S.....K.I.A., Oct. 12
CAMPBELL, GEORGE ...Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
CLEARY, JOHN M.....Wounded, Sept. 29
Cited in orders
DORAN, JAMES W.....
EGGERS, ALAN L.....Awarded Médaille Militaire
Awarded Conduct Medal de
Argent of Montenegro
Wounded, Sept. 29
Awarded Medal of Honor
Awarded D.C.M.
Recommended for Comm.
ESSEL, JOSEPH C.....Cited in orders
FANCHER, ERNEST H...Gassed, Oct. 17
Twice cited in orders
FOWLEY, JACOB J., JR..Cited in orders
GRIFFITHS, HUGH B...Wounded, Oct. 17
Awarded Mil. Med.
GURLEY, CLARENCE E..Cited in orders
Recommended for Comm.

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

HALLOCK, RUSSELL W..Comm., July 24
HAMILTON, RICHARD D., JR.
K.I.A., Sept. 29
Cited in orders
HAMPTON, JOHN C....Graduate A.C.S.
Cited in orders
LAIRD, ARTHURGassed, Oct. 13
LANDORF, ALBERT H..
LATHAM, JOHN C....Wounded, Oct. 2
Awarded Medal of Honor
Awarded D.C.M.
Awarded Médaille Militaire
Awarded Conduct Medal
de Argent of Montenegro
MACDONALD, ROBERT H.
MARTIN, RICHARD S..Cited in orders
Graduate A.C.S.
POSSER, FREDERICK ...Awarded British M.M.
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
RHODES, WALTER B..
ROBINS, JOSEPHWounded, Sept. 29
Awarded D.S.C.
Awarded Croix de Guerre
Awarded British M.M.
SMITH, HENRY B.....Comm., July 24
THOMAS, GEORGE H...Wounded, Sept. 29
THOMPSON, JAMES ...Wounded, Oct. 12
TOBIN, RALPH C.....Cited in orders

CORPORALS

ALTHOFF, FREDERICK W.
Wounded, Sept. 29
BACON, LE ROY H...Wounded, Oct. 17
Cited in orders
BOX, GEORGE B.....Wounded, Sept. 29
BRODY, DENNIS
CROSS, ARTHUR L....
DIGNAN, EDWARD D..Wounded, Sept. 29
DONNELLY, DENNIS F.K.I.A., Sept. 29
FIELD, WILLIAM K...
FINIGAN, CHARLES T..
GEER, HAROLD M.....
GRIFFITH, HERBERT J.Gassed, Sept. 29
HALE, CLYDE B.....Wounded, Sept. 29
HINKLEY, MAURICE E.Wounded, Sept. 29
JONES, HENRY A.....
KELLY, NICHOLAS E..K.I.A., Sept. 29
KINKEL, ARTHUR L...Cited in orders
KOPP, RAYMOND M..
MERRIGAN, PATRICK J.Wounded, Oct. 17
MILES, MILTON C....Wounded, Sept. 28

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

CORPORALS (*Continued*)

MOORE, GEORGE N....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MULDOWNNEY, ROBERT J.
 O'SHEA, THOMAS E....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Awarded Medal of Honor
 Awarded Medaille Militaire
 Awarded Conduct Medal de
 Argent of Montenegro
 RUSSELL, GUY A....Wounded, Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 SAWTELL, ALBERT H...Cited in orders
 SCHIFFER, ERWIN S...Wounded, Oct. 17
 SENIOR, WILLIAM T...
 SPICKERMAN, RAYMOND H.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 TIMBERLAKE, RICHARD A.
 TRAVIS, SHELDON
 TULLY, GORDON J...Wounded, Sept. 29
 WEINSTEIN, SAMUEL...Cited in orders
 WOODBURY, PETERWounded, Sept. 29

MECHANICS

ATWOOD, CHARLES S..
 BOGARDUS, CHARLES A.Gassed, Oct. 17
 DIEFFENBACHER, CHARLES T.
 Wounded, Aug. 12
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 REVETTE, HENRY J...Gassed, Oct. 13

COOKS

PAULSTICH, WILLIAM F.
 ROGERS, BERNARDCited in orders
 TROMBLY, BARTON A..

BUGLER

BATSON, SIMON J.....

WAGONERS

BISHOP, GEORGE G...Gassed, Oct. 17
 JOHNSON, ARTHUR
 MADDOX, ANDREW
 SCHAEFER, FRANK A..
 SIMMONS, ARTHUR ...
 SUTPHEN, FRANK B..
 THOMPSON, PETER ...
 TOMER, EVERETT H...Gassed, Oct. 16
 WILSON, MARVINGassed, Oct. 17

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS

ALCORN, JOSEPHWounded, Sept. 29
 ALLEN, HAROLD F....Gassed, Oct. 12
 BASTEDENBECK, CONRAD
 Wounded, Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 BINNIE, WILLIAMGassed, Oct. 12
 BOLAND, EDWARD L...Wounded, Oct. 12
 BORSTLEMAN, EDWARD J.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 BOW, JOHN W.....

PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

BROOKWELL, GEORGE ..
 BROWNIE, WILLIAM C.
 CARROLL, MICHAEL J..
 CHAFFIOTTE, ROGER R.Wounded, Sept. 29
 CLARK, DEWEYWounded, Sept. 29
 CLARK, GRANT S....Wounded, Sept. 29
 CLARK, HARRY H.....
 COLLINS, MORGAN V. K.
 COOKE, ALFRED J....Wounded, Sept. 29
 CORSETTE, CHARLES A.
 CRIADO, ALFRED F....Wounded, Sept. 29
 DALY, EDWARD P.....
 DE GRAFF, RAYK.I.A., Sept. 29
 DRASH, FRANK J.....
 GRANT, WILLIAM H...K.I.A., Oct. 12
 HACKETT, THOMAS F..Wounded, Sept. 29
 HARLIN, HENRY J....Awarded British M.M.
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 HARTERT, EMILCited in orders
 HARTLEY, JAMES F....Wounded, Sept. 29
 HARTNEY, JOHN
 HEFFERNAN, JOSEPH T.
 HERR, WALTER E*...Wounded, Sept. 29
 HILL, RALPH A. C*..
 HODGSON, FREDGassed, Oct. 17
 Cited in orders
 HOLLAND, WILLIAM D.Wounded, Oct. 17
 HOLMES, LOUIS H.....
 HUFFMAN, CORWIN H*
 JONES, FRANK
 JORDAN, ARTHUR A*..Wounded, Oct. 17
 JOYCE, ROBERT T.....
 KLAMERT, JAMES F*..
 KLINE, MATTHEW H..Wounded, Sept. 29
 KLOPPER, JAMES
 LANGE, LUDWIG F...Wounded, Sept. 29
 LAWALL, WILLIAM J*..Wounded, Oct. 17
 MACKENZIE, FREDERICK A.
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 McDONALD, THOMAS E*
 K.I.A., Sept. 29
 McGUIGAN, MARK H.Wounded, Oct. 17
 McKIBBIN, WILLIAM K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MALLAY, JOHN J., JR..K.I.A., Sept. 29
 MEURER, PETER F...Wounded, Sept. 29
 MORAN, CLINTON H*..
 MURTHA, HORACEK.I.A., Sept. 29
 NEARY, JAMES J.....Wounded, Oct. 17
 NEWKIRK, BERNARD ..Wounded, Oct. 17
 NORTH, BYRON L....Wounded, Sept. 29
 O'MALLEY, FRANK J..Gassed, Oct. 12
 Wounded, Oct. 12
 PALUMBO, SEBASTIAN...Wounded, Sept. 29
 PANZA, NICHOLAS ...Wounded, Sept. 29
 PARKE, IRA S.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 Awarded D.S.C.
 Awarded Croix de Guerre
 Awarded British M.M.

COMPANY ROSTERS

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS *(Continued)*

PARKER, GERALD R.*.
 PARSHALL, NELLIS R..Wounded, Sept. 29
 PERRY, ALBERT J.*...
 PORTER, HAROLD J....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 POWERS, THOMAS A..Wounded, Sept. 29
 PUDNEY, FLOYDK.I.A., Sept. 29
 QUILLAN, WILLIAM E..Wounded, Sept. 29
 QUINN, HARRY V.....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 REBEN, ALEXANDER J..Wounded, Sept. 29
 REYNOLDS, WILLIAM ..K.I.A., Sept. 29
 RICHTER, MICHAEL ...Wounded, Sept. 28
 RUOFF, LOUISK.I.A., Sept. 29
 SCHWARTZ, CARLETON D.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 SEELY, EDWARD E....Wounded, Sept. 29
 SLATER, GEORGE J....Gassed, Oct. 12
 SMITH, MELVIN T....K.I.A., Sept. 29
 THOMPSON, WILLIAM R.
 Wounded, Sept. 29
 THORNTON, CARLETON B.
 TSCHINKEL, RUDOLPH
 Wounded, Sept. 29

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS *(Continued)*

WARD, JOSEPH V.....Wounded, Sept. 29
 YETZER, CHARLES J.*..Cited in orders
 ZAJIC, JOSEPHWounded, Sept. 29

PRIVATES

BEHR, NICHOLAS J....
 BISCHOFF, JOHN H....
 BUSCH, RUDOLPH
 CRANDALL, WALTER L.K.I.A., Sept. 29
 ENGLER, AUGUSTWounded, Sept. 29
 GURLEY, MAURICE D.*Wounded, Sept. 29
 HORN, FATIE*
 HUETER, THEODORE B.*
 JONES, PERCY C.....
 MUELLER, EDWARD W.
 MURPHY, JOHN C....Wounded, Oct. 12
 NICOL, JOHN C.....
 ROBINSON, EMERY P..
 SCHAEFER, GUSTAVE ..
 SCULLY, RICHARD A...Died of influenza, Oct. 30
 STOCKTON, WILLIAM ..

Men assigned to Machine Gun Company after the last action in which
 the regiment participated:

CORPORALS

MAHER, LAWRENCE P.
 MILLS, ROBERT
 TUCKER, HENRY R.

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

(Continued)

WEINERT, GEORGE G.
 WEINERT, GORDON W.

PRIVATES *(Continued)*

BRANCH, JOHN L.
 BUCKEY, RUFUS C.
 CANT, THOMAS
 CARTER, HUGH E.
 CAWTHON, CHARLES B.
 CHEESEMAN, JESSE H.
 CHESNEY, WILLIAM C.
 CLOGHESSY, MAURICE
 COCKRILL, JAMES T.
 COOK, CLYDE S.
 COURTNEY, PATRICK M.
 CRITCHFIELD, ALBERT J.
 CROOK, HILTZ
 CRUSE, WILLIAM F.
 CURTIN, GEORGE T.
 DAY, JOSEPH E.
 DECKER, HUBERT K.

PRIVATES *(Continued)*

DE MARCO, TONY
 DENHAM, HOWARD M.
 DONOVAN, FRANCIS J.
 DORAN, LEO F.
 DORBRITZ, WILLIAM C.
 DOYLE, ERNEST J.
 DRYFUSS, MONROE
 DUIGNAN, THOMAS
 EDMONDSON, CLARENCE
 FLOR, ELMER J.
 MARRIAGE, THEODORE S.
 O'CONNOR, ARTHUR M.
 RUGGLES, CHARLES N.
 SAMMONS, THOMAS R.
 SPAAN, JOHN E.
 SULLIVAN, THOMAS L.
 SWESEY, ALVAH C.
 THOMAS, CHESTER A.

BUGLERS

BEARD, JOSEPH W.
 POMROY, ERNEST K.

PRIVATES

ADAMS, JOHN H.
 ALDERMAN, IRA A.
 ALLEN, HENRY R.
 ARMSTRONG, CLAUDE E.
 BAILEY, WILLIAM P.
 BASS, MADISON G.
 BLAKE, HENRY R.
 BOLIN, FRED
 BONNEY, JOE L.
 BORN, MAURICE O.
 BOWERS, ARTHUR R.
 BOYD, HENRY H.
 BOZEMAN, ELISHA J.

WAGONER

COLEY, ZEB

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

ALLEN, OSCAR G.
 BREWER, JEFF
 BROWNLOW, JAMES P.
 COLLIER, PAUL L.
 SPAAN, JOSEPH L.

SANITARY DETACHMENT

SERGEANT, 1ST CLASS

YOUNG, FLOYD W.....Cited in orders

SUPPLY SERGEANTS

DRURY, EDSSEL M.....

SUPPLY SERGEANTS *(Continued)*

SCHLANK, ELIASCited in orders

SERGEANTS

CONROY, FRANCIS D...

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

SERGEANTS (*Continued*)

JUSTIS, FRANCIS M...Cited in orders
KIRK, KELSALL
MILLER, HENRY E....Officer graduate A.C.S.
Commissioned 2d Lieut.,
March 16, 1919

ROONEY, DANIEL A...Cited in orders
WATTERS, CHARLES J..Cited in orders

ACTING COOK

MONTMARQUET, JOSEPH L.
Gassed, Oct. 16

WAGONER

HARRISON, BENJAMIN J.*

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS

BOON, RAYMOND K. W.
CALLAHAN, FRANCIS A.
CARUSO, GEORGE A...
CHASMAR, HAROLD E..Cited in orders
CLARK, ALBERT M....
COYLE, THOMAS P....
DRINNAN, DAVID G...
EMERY, DONALDComm. 2d Lt. from A.C.S.
Cited in orders
Awarded D.S.C. and M.M.
Awarded Croix de Guerre

FINNEGAN, STEPHEN L.
K.I.A., Oct. 16
Cited in orders

McCULLOUGH, JOSEPH P.
McGARRITY, CHARLES E.
MALLEY, HAROLD P...Wounded, Oct. 13
Awarded Mil. Med.

MIX, CLARENCE E...Cited in orders
O'BRIEN, VINCENT E..Cited in orders
REISS, HARRY H.....
SHOLL, BUCKNER P...

PRIVATES, 1ST CLASS (*Continued*)

SMITH, JEREMIAH J...
TURNER, HERBERT L.*
VIRDEN, GEORGE D...Cited in orders
WACKER, AUGUST J...

PRIVATES

CLARKE, GEORGEWounded, Oct. 13
Awarded Mil. Med.

CLEVERLEY, IRVING N..Cited in orders
CRIST, JOHN C.....Twice cited in orders
DELANEY, JOSEPH
DONAHUE, HAROLD C..

FERINGA, PETER A...Wounded, Sept. 28
Cited in orders
Awarded Mil. Med.

GARDNER, ALEXANDER M.
K.I.A., Sept. 29

GILBERT, MILLER R.*
LEONARD, SIDNEYCited in orders
McCORMICK, CARL ...D.S. with 27th Div. Sho
McMAHON, JOHN W., Jr.

Gassed, Sept. 29
K.I.A., Sept. 29

MELIA, JOHN J.....
MILLER, RAYMOND L..
MORSE, CHARLES W...
MYERS, EDWIN P....Gassed, Oct. 15
MYERS, HERBERT S...Wounded, Sept. 29
PEATTIE, VINCENT A..Wounded, Sept. 29

Cited in orders
PULEO, ANTHONY V..Wounded, Sept. 29

REID, WILLIAM C....
SCHELHORN, GEORGE H.
SILLS, JOSEPH E....Wounded, Sept. 29
WALDRON, JOSEPH D..
WHITCOMB, LESTER W.
YOUNG, WALTER C...

Men assigned to Sanitary Detachment after the last action in which
the regiment participated:

PRIVATES

CASSEL, LOUIS A.
DETANDT, ALBERT F.
GREENE, ORVAL W.
HAUBERG, SOREN

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

HEAPS, HARRY A.
HORTON, VALENTINE
HUDDLESTON, CLAUDE
LATO, LEWIS

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

MOORE, TOM F.
SHULL, THURSTON E.
STEFFENS, JOHN H.
WATKINS, JAMES O.

PRIVATES (*Continued*)

WELLS, EDWARD W.
YOHANEK, EDWARD J.
YOUDE, RALPH L.
YOUNG, EARL

SUPPLY COMPANY

REGTL. SUP. SGTS.

CANTWELL, JOSEPH P..Cited in orders
FLING, WILLIAM F.D.Comm. 2d Lt., July 16

REGTL. SUP. SGTS. (*Continued*)

FRENETTE, EDWARD B.Comm. 2d Lt.
GUSTAFSON, ARVID F.

COMPANY ROSTERS

REGTL. SUP. SGTS. (*Continued*)

JACOBSON, GERALD F..Cited in orders
SMITH, THOMAS R. H.
SWARTZ, CHARLES E..

1ST SERGEANTS

CLEARY, THOMAS F..
SULLIVAN, EDWARD J..Comm. 2d Lt., July 16

STABLE SERGEANTS

O'BRIEN, BENJAMIN F..Cited in orders

MESS SERGEANTS

BELL, ROBERT J.....Comm. 2d Lt., July 16
GIBB, LEROY I.....

SUPPLY SERGEANTS

CONNOLLY, ROBERT A..
MILLS, WILLIAM G....
MITCHELL, THEODORE J..
MULLALY, EDWARD A..

SERGEANTS

BAKER, WINIFREDCited in orders
CASSIDY, JOSEPH A...Cited in orders
VANCE, ROBERT G....

CORPORALS

CORY, WALTER J.....
HUNT, CLARENCE A...Cited in orders
MOLLOY, BERNARD W..
QUINN, GEORGE B....
TAYLOR, HIRAM W., Jr.

COOKS

BEHNKE, HENRY J....
COOK, HENRY W.....
DU BOIS, JAMES.....
DUGAN, JAMES J.....
FITZGERALD, HAROLD H..
MC CARTHY, EDWARD W..
MOORE, JAMES M....
SHEEHAN, JOSEPH
VERITZAN, FRANCIS J., Jr.

HORSESHOERS

DIPPRE, GEORGE
FRANKLIN, RENO*
HOOKS, LEONARD.....
MAHONEY, JAMES J..
SCHNEIDERMAN, SAM*..
SNYDER, CLAUDE J.....Cited in orders

MECHANICS

BASILE, JOHN*
LAPSLEY, ROBERT.....
MIRSKY, LOUIS
PAYNE, HENRY.....Died of disease, Nov. 5
SIEGFRIED, EDWARD....
WILBUR, ROBERT L...

SADDLERS

BIRD, JAMES L.....
MALLET, PERCY F...

WAGONERS

ADAMS, KENNETH
ARGUE, GEORGE R....Died of influenza, Nov. 8
ATWATER, JOHN B....
BECKER, PETER B.....
BELLINGER, JOHN R..
BENJAMIN, CHARLES ..
BIBLE, FRANCIS J.....
BISHOP, GEORGE G....
BLAKE, HARRY R*...
BREM GARTNER, JOHN F..
BURKE, JAMES M....
BURKE, MICHAEL J...
CAVANAUGH, EDWARD .Gassed, Oct. 21
CHERRY, CHARLES* ...
CLARK, EUGENE C....
CLARRY, EVERETT N*..
COLLINS, FRANCIS J...
COOPER, ALEXANDER S..
CRAMER, OTTO
CUNNINGHAM, WM. J..
CURRAN, DANIEL
DAVIS, SILAS K.....
DAY, EDWARD
DIHR, ROGER
DYKMAN, WM. N., 2D..
EATON, HAMILTON
EGAN, JOHN
EICHMAN, HENRY.....
FALSON, FRANK J....
FINNERTY, EDWARD ...
FITZSIMMONS, JOS. V..
FLING, ARTHUR R....
GOLGOSKI, PETER
GONIGLA, JOHN
GRAY, LYMAN
GRUBNER, VENSEL J..
HEALY, JOSEPHWounded, Sept. 29
HENDERSON, WILSON E..
HICKEY, EDWARD J....
HICKS, SAMUEL W....
HOLMES, STANLEY C..
HORTON, BERT A.....
HUBBELL, HARRY B...
IRVING, EDWARD W...
JANSON, THOMAS C...
JONES, EDMUND R....

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

WAGONERS (Continued)

JONES, HAROLD J.....
 JONES, PAUL
 KELLY, HAROLD I.....
 KEYES, LEE W.....
 KILMER, FRANK E....
 LATHROP, BURTON
 LAWRENCE, FRANK S..Died of disease
 LESTER, GERARDWounded, Aug. 14
 LORD, RAYMOND A....
 LOWE, ALBERT J.....
 LUQUER, JOHN H.....
 McDONALD, PATRICK V.
 McDONALD, Wm. P....
 McELROY, CLARENCE H.*
 McKEEBY, IRA
 McNUTT, GAINES* ...
 MANN, ROBERT
 MARKELL, PETER
 MARTIN, HENRY L....Gassed, Oct. 21
 MASTERSON, WESLEY..
 MEEK, HILTON E.....
 MOSEMAN, JAMES
 MULDOWNEY, MARTIN J.
 NUGENT, CHARLES A..
 O'LOUGHLIN, Wm. F..Cited in orders
 PLUME, GEORGE G....
 QUACKENBUSH, RUSSELL H.
 RAY, CHARLES S.....
 RIPKE, HERMAN
 ROSS, LOUIS W.....Died of disease
 RYAN, FRANK V.....
 SCHEMERHORN, GERALD L.
 SCHIMMEL, DAVID J..
 SCHOONMAKER, ROBERT B.
 SERGEANT, CLAY C....
 SHERMAN, HARRY G...
 SHOFKOM, CLAUDE H..
 SIMONDS, CHARLES W..
 SMITH, GEORGE P.....
 SMITH, JOHN F.....
 SPENCER, HOWARD M..
 STAMMER, CURRIE* ...
 STUMPF, JOHN F.....K.I.A., Oct. 14
 TAYLOR, HARRY*
 THIELE, JOHN H.....
 TWISS, ORA

WAGONERS (Continued)

VAN DELFT, GEORGE W.
 VAN GELDER, CHAS. H.
 VICK, LAWRENCE J.*..
 VITALE, RALPH G.....
 WATSON, JAMES
 WAY, GEORGE J.....
 WELLS, GEORGE H.....
 WILSON, MARVIN

PRIVATEs, 1ST CLASS

ANDERSON, JAMES C...
 BOLLES, HENRY O....
 BURKHALTER, JOHN W.
 CARNIGIE, ROSS W....
 FUHRI, JOHN J.....
 GALLAGHER, Wm. P...Wounded, Aug. 19
 McLOUGHLIN, RAYMOND A.
 MEEHAN, JAMES M...
 NUGENT, FRANK A....
 O'BRIEN, FRANK S....
 SCHULER, HERMAN E..
 SHERBURNE, WALTER F.
 STERNICK, EMIL

PRIVATEs

DICKENS, ASBURY, JR..Gassed, Oct. 21
 FORBES, ELMER L....
 GARDELLA, JOHNDied of disease, Nov. 16
 GAYNOR, WILLIAM.....
 GREENWALD, BENJAMIN
 HALE, HARRY.....
 KRATCH, JOHN G.....
 MACKMULL, CHAS. M..
 MADNER, JACOB*
 MAGILL, JOSEPH B....Tr. to 11 Corps, June, 1918
 MANDELL, HARRY....
 MOOLICK, MICHAEL ...
 MORRIS, FRED T.....
 NAPPO, FELICE
 NEUHAUS, DAVID I....Gassed, Oct. 21
 NEWELL, JOHN L.....
 PAYNE, FREDERICK W..
 PINANGO, MARCOS
 SEITZ, JAMES
 SMITHERS, ERNEST E..

Men assigned to Supply Company after the last action in which
 the regiment participated:

WAGONER
 McNEIL, LESTER C.
 PRIVATEs
 ANDERS, LUTHER

PRIVATEs (Continued)
 BONDAR, PHILIP
 BROTZMAN, STEWART E.
 FINKLE, HARRY W.

PRIVATEs (Continued)
 KOPYTEK, JOHN F.
 MILLIGAN, WILLIAM J.
 ROGERS, EDWARD

PRIVATEs (Continued)
 SONDGEROTH, MICHAEL
 WAGNER, MELVIN E.
 YOUNG, ACA

COMPANY ROSTERS

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

ORDNANCE SERGEANT
JAMES R. AYER.....Gassed, Oct. 18
Cited in orders

ORDNANCE CORPORAL
WILLIAM COLES

PRIVATES
JOHN A. ENRIGHT
NATHANIEL JONES
CHARLES A. MILLER
KARL J. STRESSEL
CHARLES WAYERINK

MEN OF SEVENTH REGIMENT, N.Y.N.G., TRANSFERRED TO 69TH REGIMENT (165TH U. S. INFANTRY)

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NEW YORK INFANTRY,

New York City, August 16, 1917.

REGIMENTAL ORDER No. 27.

1. In compliance with instructions from the Commanding General, Eastern Department, received through headquarters, 6th Division, by letters of August 11 and August 13, 1917, the soldiers set out in the list below are hereby transferred to the 69th Regiment, New York Infantry, on this date.

2. The men transferred will be fully clothed and equipped for field service, equipment A and B, Model 1910 equipment being furnished where possible.

3. The service records of non-commissioned officers, cooks, and privates, first class, will bear a notation that they are transferred as of their present grades.

By order of Colonel Fisk:
(Official)

DOUGLAS C. DESPARD,
Captain, Adjutant.

COMPANY A

Sgt. Martin V. Cook
Cpl. Sidney A. Clark*
Cpl. Lester Hanley*
Cpl. Charles A. Underhill
Cook James L. Cahill
Pvt., 1st Cl., Geo. R. Andrews, Jr.
Pvt., 1st Cl., Jas. G. duB. Tiffany*
Pvt. Thomas J. Callan
Pvt. John A. Driscoll
Pvt. Frank L. Farrell
Pvt. Geo. A. Frank, Jr.
Pvt. Charles H. Freemann
Pvt. Harold Henderson
Pvt. William V. Kelly*

Pvt. Frederick C. Kloefer
Pvt. John C. Kyles*
Pvt. Harry J. Lindsley
Pvt. Samuel F. Lynch
Pvt. Joseph P. McKinney*
Pvt. Clayland T. Morgan
Pvt. John J. O'Leary
Pvt. Donald O. Page
Pvt. Griffith L. Pritchard
Pvt. Alfred C. Tamke
Pvt. Arthur A. Tinker
Pvt. John A. Walsh
Pvt. Charles G. Weick
Pvt. Harold H. York

* Killed in action.

MEN TRANSFERRED TO 69TH REGIMENT

COMPANY B

Sgt. Ferdinand E. Schoen
Sgt. Herbert H. DeWilde
Cpl. Arthur W. Baker*
Cpl. Joseph W. Kittell
Cpl. Harold A. Kyte
Pvt., 1st Cl., William S. Dutton
Pvt., 1st Cl., Edward J. Kelly
Pvt., 1st Cl., George W. Van Pelt
Pvt., 1st Cl., Alexander C. Wood
Pvt., 1st Cl., George T. Wright
Pvt. Humphrey M. Adams
Pvt. Kurt Baettenhausen
Pvt. Frank Brandreth
Pvt. James R. Canny

Pvt. Walter T. Collins
Pvt. Albert E. Dunn
Pvt. Carlton B. Ellis*
Pvt. Joseph B. Fiesel
Pvt. Edward J. Kearnin*
Pvt. Louis Klopsch
Pvt. Harry J. Laramée
Pvt. Edmund F. McCarthy
Pvt. George E. Richter
Pvt. John W. Roberts
Pvt. George Stratico
Pvt. Harold Theall
Pvt. Chas. B. Van Brunt, Jr.

COMPANY C

Sgt. William C. Lippincott
Sgt. Spencer G. Rossell
Cpl. Frederick R. Garrison
Cpl. Arthur W. Haab
Cpl. John W. Knight
Pvt., 1st Cl., Vivian K. Commons
Pvt., 1st Cl., Alf. E. Menicoaco
Pvt., 1st Cl., William V. Nuntha
Pvt., 1st Cl., Clarence H. Smith
Pvt. Raymond J. Callahan
Pvt. Frank W. Colyer
Pvt. Edgar T. Farrell
Pvt. John D. Gibbons
Pvt. John J. Hegarty

Pvt. Arthur B. Hegney*
Pvt. Albert A. Jensen
Pvt. Raymond B. Lippincott
Pvt. Robert McQuilland
Pvt. John F. Moran
Pvt. Arthur B. Nulty
Pvt. James L. O'Connor
Pvt. Richard H. O'Keefe
Pvt. Michael J. Shea*
Pvt. Michael J. Shea, Jr.
Pvt. Edward B. Smith
Pvt. Everett A. Smith
Pvt. Aaron T. Tullies

COMPANY D

Cpl. E. J. Brady
Cpl. Earl S. Davis
Cpl. Auguste R. Pottier
Pvt., 1st Cl., Charles C. Bingham
Pvt., 1st Cl., Edward R. Corbett
Pvt., 1st Cl., D. M. MacKenzie
Pvt., 1st Cl., Frank A. Meagher*
Pvt., 1st Cl., Archibald J. Skeats
Pvt. Thomas H. Brennan
Pvt. Wallace E. Cox
Pvt. John A. Cronin, Jr.*
Pvt. James Donohue
Pvt. Philip S. Finn*

Pvt. Livingston B. Gibson
Pvt. James F. Haynes, Jr.
Pvt. Frank D. Julian
Pvt. James S. McCready
Pvt. John L. Meyer
Pvt. Robert N. Newton
Pvt. Frank N. Palmer
Pvt. Clark R. Roe
Pvt. Joseph Walker
Pvt. Charles B. Weathered, Jr.*
Pvt. Clinton I. Wright
Pvt. Oscar J. Youngberg

COMPANY E

Cpl. Joseph P. Bruell
Cpl. Edward G. Cox*
Cpl. John A. Haley
Cpl. Raymond A. Long
Cpl. Augustus T. Morgan
Cpl. Eliot N. Vestner
Pvt., 1st Cl., Adolph H. Brandes

Pvt., 1st Cl., Joseph N. Cox
Pvt., 1st Cl., Theodore H. Hagen
Pvt., 1st Cl., Horace Hogle
Pvt., 1st Cl., Malcolm F. Joy
Pvt., 1st Cl., R. V. Mathews
Pvt. James J. Bevan
Pvt. Joseph F. Carey

* Killed in action.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

COMPANY E (Continued)

Pvt. James H. Carney
Pvt. John Catterson
Pvt. Louis D. Edwards
Pvt. Edward J. Finnerty
Pvt. Francis V. Kear
Pvt. Carl G. Kemp
Pvt. Joseph M. McBride

Pvt. John F. Moore
Pvt. Joseph W. Schneider
Pvt. Alfred H. Taylor
Pvt. John D. Waddell
Pvt. Frederick H. Werring
Pvt. Thomas T. Williamson
Pvt. William C. Youmans

COMPANY F

Cpl. Philip T. Boone
Cpl. William E. Boone
Cpl. Clarence E. Hiscox
Cpl. Kenneth B. Morford
Cpl. William A. Yanse
Cook John D. Walker
Pvt., 1st Cl., Hoard B. Gregory
Pvt., 1st Cl., Frank S. Walton
Pvt. Joseph P. Alnwick
Pvt. Frank W. Bull
Pvt. Roy L. Bull
Pvt. David J. Connolly
Pvt. John D. Connolly
Pvt. Thomas W. Ferguson

Pvt. James M. French, Jr.
Pvt. John A. French
Pvt. Bruno Gunther, Jr.
Pvt. Charles E. Hanley*
Pvt. Joseph F. Hanley
Pvt. Henry T. Keasbey
Pvt. John F. Lynch
Pvt. Austin J. J. McSweeney
Pvt. Vernon E. Morford
Pvt. Robert J. H. Rahn
Pvt. Charles G. Seeber
Pvt. Harold A. Walters
Pvt. Clifford O. Wiltshire*
Pvt. Dudley M. Winthrop

COMPANY G

Sgt. Richard E. Bradley
Sgt. Frank M. Van Horn
Cpl. Harold Avery, Jr.
Cpl. Elliot R. Pflom
Cpl. Charles B. Stone*
Cpl. Harry W. Tupman, Jr.
Pvt., 1st Cl., Daniel L. Dayton
Pvt., 1st Cl., Charles H. Falkner*
Pvt., 1st Cl., W. V. Rodewald*
Pvt., 1st Cl., W. T. Van Yox, Jr.
Pvt., 1st Cl., Earl W. Woolnough
Pvt. William F. Beyer
Pvt. Harold Blagen
Pvt. David S. Burton

Pvt. Ellis E. Cousens
Pvt. Robert D. Cousens
Pvt. Wardwell C. Dexter
Pvt. William S. Ely*
Pvt. Wilfred L. Fee
Pvt. Charles H. Garrett
Pvt. Alvin L. Larson
Pvt. Emory F. Lenharr
Pvt. Ernst W. Patrick
Pvt. James J. Peel
Pvt. Milton W. Schultz
Pvt. Melvin J. Spitz*
Pvt. Raymond Swope
Pvt. Victor Van York

COMPANY H

Sgt. David C. Morrison, Jr.
Sgt. Medary A. Prentiss
Cpl. Henry K. Adikes
Cpl. George F. Dolan
Cpl. Robert M. Mackie
Pvt., 1st Cl., John H. Embree*
Pvt., 1st Cl., Francis J. Geiger
Pvt., 1st Cl., Howard Kelly
Pvt., 1st Cl., William B. Montrose
Pvt., 1st Cl., John B. Ross*
Pvt., 1st Cl., John B. Sheffield
Pvt., 1st Cl., Donald A. Simpson
Pvt., 1st Cl., Wm. W. Whitson
Pvt. Harold A. Benham
Pvt. Archie Cahill

Pvt. Frank S. DeCosta
Pvt. Joseph M. Farrell
Pvt. Roderick P. Huddleston
Pvt. Herbert J. Kelly
Pvt. Harry T. McCrum*
Pvt. John B. McHugh
Pvt. Charles E. Martin
Pvt. Roland E. Philips*
Pvt. Leslie C. Quackenbush
Pvt. Samuel M. Ross
Pvt. Lawrence G. Spencer*
Pvt. Karl Thum
Pvt. Earle B. Weill*
Pvt. Raymond A. Wingerath

* Killed in action.

MEN TRANSFERRED TO 69TH REGIMENT

COMPANY I

Sgt. Rowland W. Klupfel
Sgt. Harrison J. Uhl, Jr.
Cpl. James B. P. Green
Cpl. Richard O'Gorman, Jr.
Cpl. Charles G. Vogell
Pvt., 1st Cl., Lewis M. French
Pvt., 1st Cl., Elliot Jenkins
Pvt. John V. Adams
Pvt. Arthur S. Anderson
Pvt. William E. Anderson
Pvt. Harold P. Archer
Pvt. George E. Becker
Pvt. Harold F. Beuscher
Pvt. Martin C. Cook, Jr.

Pvt. Charles D. Elson*
Pvt. John J. Geishen
Pvt. Leslie Harris
Pvt. Edward J. Hassig
Pvt. Hy. Horton
Pvt. James M. Major
Pvt. Alexander Maven
Pvt. Leo R. Robbins
Pvt. Walter B. Scott
Pvt. Chester A. Sheer
Pvt. Leslie H. Smith
Pvt. Harry J. Springstead
Pvt. Sidney O. Thursby, Jr.

COMPANY K

Sgt. Theodore I. Berkeley
Cpl. David Ker*
Cpl. George S. Kerr*
Cpl. Charles P. Siedler
Cpl. George A. Zabriskie
Pvt., 1st Cl., Henry S. Fisher
Pvt., 1st Cl., Gordon W. Jewett
Pvt., 1st Cl., Edmund M. Templin
Pvt., 1st Cl., Vanderbilt B. Ward
Pvt., 1st Cl., Paul Wisner
Pvt. Pendleton Beall
Pvt. Gerald L. Harvey
Pvt. George D. Heilman
Pvt. Charles L. Holt

Pvt. Eugene Kelly
Pvt. Robert M. Lee
Pvt. James H. Mackie
Pvt. John O. Mahon
Pvt. Francis A. Martin
Pvt. James S. Moore
Pvt. Sherwood Orr
Pvt. William H. Read
Pvt. Malcolm T. Robertson*
Pvt. Harold S. Schults
Pvt. Herbert A. Schwartz
Pvt. Spencer E. Sully
Pvt. Robert R. Thomas
Pvt. Frederick F. Young

COMPANY L

Cpl. Samuel M. Cantey
Cpl. George W. Hoblitzell*
Cpl. Kenneth G. Russell
Cpl. Herman H. Von Glahn
Cook Sydney Bare, Jr.
Pvt., 1st Cl., Lemist Esler
Pvt., 1st Cl., Albert M. Ettinger
Pvt., 1st Cl., Edward H. Jeffries
Pvt., 1st Cl., Theo. C. Ranscht
Pvt., 1st Cl., Edwin G. Titterton
Pvt., 1st Cl., Emmett St. C. Watson, Jr.
Pvt. Leonard J. Beck
Pvt. Robert L. Clarke
Pvt. George P. Dickson

Pvt. Thomas E. Fitzimmons
Pvt. Henry Frera, Jr.
Pvt. George N. Harris, Jr.
Pvt. Andrew J. Hennessy
Pvt. Bruce C. Hoblitzell
Pvt. Charles L. Jones
Pvt. Samuel G. McConaughy, Jr.
Pvt. Erwin P. Meisel
Pvt. George M. Nickl
Pvt. Francis W. Proudfoot
Pvt. William M. Schmidt
Pvt. Robert Taggart
Pvt. Burnett B. Wright

COMPANY M

Sgt. Alfred L. Maurer
Cpl. John F. Boyle
Cpl. Russell L. Klages
Cpl. William P. Neacy
Cpl. Roy A. West
Pvt., 1st Cl., Harold F. Cowperthwaite*
Pvt., 1st Cl., Wm. A. McMullen
Pvt., 1st Cl., Eugene R. Marsilio

Pvt. Howard G. Allspach
Pvt. Leon R. Baily
Pvt. William V. Barnett
Pvt. Joseph A. Blake
Pvt. Willard S. Brinker
Pvt. Philip W. Brooks
Pvt. Joseph F. Conlon

* Killed in action.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

COMPANY M (*Continued*)

Pvt. James E. Ledwith	Pvt. Ernst S. Morey
Pvt. Hurlburt J. McCallum*	Pvt. Kevin F. Morey
Pvt. William A. McKenna	Pvt. John W. Murray
Pvt. Harry R. Martensen	Pvt. James R. Quinn
Pvt. Joseph Martensen	Pvt. Lawrence A. Reilly
Pvt. Albert J. Miller	Pvt. Hubert P. Shannon

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

Cpl. Robert L. Flack	Pvt. Albert H. Harris
Pvt., 1st Cl., Harry P. Bruhn*	Pvt. Benjamin T. Harris
Pvt., 1st Cl., Gilman C. Hunt	Pvt. Francis J. McCabe
Pvt. Paul W. Bradley	Pvt. David E. McFadden
Pvt. Walter G. Burns	Pvt. Charles J. Smith
Pvt. Harry A. Dearing*	

SANITARY DETACHMENT

Pvt., 1st Cl., Harold J. Stevlingson	Pvt. Claude E. Shannon
Pvt. William G. Brown	

SUPPLY COMPANY

Wagoner John J. Cassidy	Wagoner Thomas W. Drennen
Wagoner John J. Claire*	Wagoner William J. Drennen

* Killed in action.

MEN TRANSFERRED OR DISCHARGED BEFORE THE REGIMENT SAILED OVERSEAS

COMPANY A

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Nidd, Charles L.	Pvt.....	Motor Mechanics Regiment	Fairchild, Ara	Cook	1st Pioneers
Reagle, Frank H.	Cpl.....	M. M. Regt.	Sharpe, Henry S.	Pvt.....	Hospital
Baxter, Louis H.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Blachowiak, John J. .	Sgt.....	Hospital
Youngs, Floyd J.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Tuttle, Winthrop S. .	Pvt.....	Hospital
Mattis, Stanley	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Gromak, John	Pvt.....	Hospital
Mattis, Thomas	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Taylor, Oscar	Pvt.....	Hospital
Dillon, Thomas	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Loriot, Noel A.	Pvt.....	Q. M. C.
Collins, Peter	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Schneider, Louis J. .	Cpl.....	M. M. Regt.
LaDue, Hiram	Cpl.....	M. M. Regt.	Lyman, Francis W. .	Pvt. 1st Cl.	M. M. Regt.
LaDue, Earl	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Bell, Adam V.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Kelly, Michael	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Eddy, Adelbert L. .	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
O'Donnell, James V. .	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Merritt, Percy O. .	Pvt.....	10th N. Y. Inf.
Dilworth, Wilson J. .	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Cummings, Francis J.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st Pioneers
Eddy, Willard	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Beibel, Phillip T. .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers
Flanagan, John	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Freson, Albert J. .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers
McLaughlin, Eugene .	Mech.....	M. M. Regt.	Goldstein, Joseph .	Pvt.....	12th N. Y. Inf.
Connack, Andrew .	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	McGraw, Leslie J. .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers
Clancy, John	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Moccaldi, Martin .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers
Kissane, Michael	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Van Alstine, Edward .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers
Cooney, William J. .	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Welch, David J.	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers
Haverley, Edward H. .	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Gutheins, Simon F. .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers
Ray, Eddie	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Manly, John F.....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Squadron A
Secore, William	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Koester, Charles L. .	Pvt.....	102d Engrs.
Philipson, Daniel H. .	Cpl.....	M. M. Regt.	Dolan, Harold	Pvt.....	Div. Hdq.
Hourigan, William .	Cpl.....	M. M. Regt.	Hughes, Philip W. .	Bugler...	Div. Hdq. Troop
Shibeley, John	Cpl.....	1st Pioneers	Keppler, Udo J.	Pvt.....	Div. Hdq. Troop
Kelly, Thomas	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Broedel, Oscar	Pvt.....	Ft. Riley, Kan.
Busch, Michael	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Neubauer, George .	Pvt.....	Ft. Riley, Kan.
Bass, William	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Haney, Paul	Pvt.....	102d M. P.
Emden, George	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Bennett, John A. .	Pvt.....	102d Sig. Bn.
Wilkinson, Harvey .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Houghtaling, H. C. .	Pvt.....	Aviation School
Shields, Jack	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Connolly, Frank .	Sgt.....	Field Bakery
Lowell, Lawrence J. .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Manning, Harry	Pvt.....	Remount Station
Fitzgerald, Frank .	Cpl.....	1st Pioneers	Marino, Roscoe .	Cpl.....	Q. M. C.
Fitzgerald, Henry .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Pantelides, Pantelis J.	Pvt.....	Camp Green, N. C.
Stiefvater, Frank .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Stryker, Earl J.	Cpl.....	Camp Green, N. C.
Mansinger, Harry .	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Pelczar, Adam	Sgt.....	Ordnance Dept.
Smith, Richard	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Spindler, Roswell .	Pvt.....	Q. M. C.
			Sisson, Fred	Pvt.....	Aviation School

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

COMPANY B

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Watkins, Rees	Cpl.	M. M. Regt.	Browne, James C.	Cpl.	1st N. H. Inf.
Barrett, Chas.	Cpl.	M. M. Regt.	Keckelely, H. B.	Pvt.	102d U. S. Engrs.
Zimmerman, Edw.	Mech.	M. M. Regt.	Hickcox, Clarence E.	Pvt.	Div. P. O.
Ackerman, Daniel V.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Warren, Walter T.	Pvt.	Div. Hdq.
Basch, S.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	McLellan, Howard H.	Cpl.	Div. Hdq., Gen. Intel. Sec.
Cohen, Herman	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Edgerton, Lester F.	Pvt.	Div. Hdq., Gen. Staff Sec.
Edgars, Fred. C.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Irvine, Gordon F.	Cpl.	102d M. P.
Fleming, Lyle W.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Cunningham, T. J.	Pvt.	Div. Hdq. Troop
Fischer, Chas. R.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Mulqueen, William ..	Pvt.	102d Am. Train
Menow, Robert	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Adams, Herman	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Nugent, Robert G.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Bell, Newell H.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Pierce, C. H.	Cpl.	1st N. H. Inf.	Bigsby, Arthur J.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Skelton, Walter V.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Beardon, L. J.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Turner, Louis	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Boulter, R. S.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Brandt, David	Pvt.	O. M. C.	Clement, C. W.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Gower, Henry G.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Closinski, John E.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Youmans, Wilson D.	Pvt.	Engineers	Dwyer, Daniel G.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Styles, Daniel C.	Pvt.	Engineers	Farrell, Patrick J.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Schulz, Otto	Pvt.	O. M. C. N. A.	Hilliker, F. L.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Desmond, John J.	Pvt.	469th Engrs.	Jones, Robert R.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Cook, Leon L.	Mech.	Eng. R.C.	Kilbourn, Herbert N.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Bunch, Persifor S.	Pvt.	Amb. Co. 105	Kirkpatrick, Thos. J.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Thomas, Oliffe E.	Pvt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Millon, Harry J.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Clark, Lavere L.	Pvt.	Med. Dept.	Murphy, F. E.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Robertson, James A.	Pvt.	O. M. C. N. A.	Paul, George.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Schappert, Philip W.	Pvt.	Div. Hdq. Troop	Packard, F. L.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Schappert, Robert J.	Pvt.	Div. Hdq. Troop	Robinson, Chas. H.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Price, C. A. R.	Cpl.	1st N. H. Inf.	Waite, Edw. W.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Hand, Howard F.	Pvt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Welch, Merton W.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Schmidt, Edgar A.	Pvt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Wilson, Harold B.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Draper, Geo. O.	Cpl.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Cunningham, W. D.	Pvt.	71st N. Y. Inf.
Fitzsimmons, R.	Cpl.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.			
Andre, Harold A.	Pvt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.			

COMPANY C

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Amato	Pvt.	12th N. Y. Inf.	Westman, Leo	Pvt.	20th Engrs.
Coppola	Pvt.	12th N. Y. Inf.	Clark, George	Pvt.	19th Engrs.
Olsen, John	Pvt.	12th N. Y. Inf.	Garvin, William	Cook	19th Engrs.
Pidgon	Pvt.	12th N. Y. Inf.	Gilligan, Charles	Pvt. 1st Cl.	19th Engrs.
Bieser, Wendell	Pvt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Taite, William	Pvt. 1st Cl.	19th Engrs.
Mills, Robert	Pvt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Jennings, Wm.	Pvt.	102d Engrs.
Bleinert, T.	Sgt.	Casual Det.	Lane, Thomas	Pvt.	Engrs. Res. C.
Connor, James J.	Pvt.	Casual Det.	Bouler	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Donohoe, Philip	Pvt.	Casual Det.	Boscoe	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Donovan	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Casual Det.	Estey	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Frawaley, Richard ..	Pvt.	Casual Det.	Hilliker, Frank	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Logan, D. C.	Pvt.	Casual Det.	Kirkpatrick, Thomas.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
McKinley, Allan H.	Pvt.	Casual Det.	Millen, H.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Roshia, Arthur	Pvt.	Casual Det.	Paul, J.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Schoen, Louis	Pvt.	Casual Det.	Pickett, Edward	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Boghossian, D.	Pvt.	35th Engrs.	Van Camp	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Chisholm, Walter	Cpl.	20th Engrs.	Clasquens	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Kline, Henry	Pvt.	20th Engrs.	Cunningham	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Moore, Orville.	Pvt.	20th Engrs.	Curtiss, Dewey	Pvt. 1st Cl.	M. M. Regt.

TRANSFERRED OR DISCHARGED BEFORE SAILING

COMPANY C (Continued)

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Foy, Jay	Cook	M. M. Regt.	Maynes, Bruce	Pvt.....	106th F. A.
Griffiths, Richard ...	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	O'Keefe, Francis ...	Pvt.....	106th F. A.
Hendrickson, Roy....	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Marrone, Frank	Pvt.....	40th Inf.
Hickey, Richard	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Maher, James	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Hdq. Troop, 27th Div.
Hilton, Carl	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Moorehead	Pvt.....	Am. Trains
Murphy, Thomas	Mech.....	M. M. Regt.	O'Sullivan, M.	Pvt.....	1st N. H. Inf.
Pierano, Lewis	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Robbins, George	Cpl.....	1st N. H. Inf.
Scouten, William	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Stevens, Appleton ...	Pvt.....	1st N. H. Inf.
Sipp, Christian	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Zado, George	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st N. H. Inf.
Smades, Charles	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Parker, Charles	Pvt.....	71st Inf.
McHale, Martin	Pvt.....	Q. M. C.	Wetzler, Charles	Pvt. 1st Cl.	71st Inf.

COMPANY D

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Cecere, Gaetano	Pvt.....	25th U. S. Engrs.	Duffy, Wm. H.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Richards, Walter E. ...	Sgt.....	Av. Sec. Sig. C.	Murray, Wm. P.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Broman, Victor	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Av. School	La Brake, E. E.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Montroy, A. J.	Sgt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.	Swan, Joseph A.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Hunter, E. J.	Cpl.....	1st N. Y. Inf.	Welch, Wm. J.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Jessimer, Elmer H....	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.	Salisbury, Wm. C....	Cpl.....	Railroad Regt.
Vancour, L. E.	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.	Nolan, L. J.	Pvt.....	Railroad Regt.
Cadieux, Francis	Mech.....	1st N. Y. Inf.	Thompson, H. C.	Cpl.....	Enlisted Ord- nance Corps
Spellman, Edward ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	12th N. Y. Inf.	Nelson, T. S.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	102d M. P.
Hawkins, Wm. T.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	12th N. Y. Inf.	Burns, Daniel	Cook.....	102d M. P.
Treyvoux, V. P.	Cpl.....	1st Army Hdq.	Hayward, R. B.....	Pvt.....	102d M. P.
McTeigue, Walter J. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st Army Hdq.	Lyons, M. J.	Cpl.....	Engr. R. C. (In- active)
Fournier, John B. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st Army Hdq.	Gallagher, Wm.	Pvt.....	Casual Det.
Tyo, L. A.	Pvt.....	1st Army Hdq.	Byrnes, Clarence ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Casual Det.
De Laurent, Marcel C.	Pvt.....	1st Army Hdq.	George, Elmer A. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Casual Det.
Le Clair, Eugene F....	Pvt.....	1st Army Hdq.	Le Clair, Lawrence...	Pvt.....	Casual Det.
Pauley, Wm. C.	Cook.....	102d M. P.			
Cox, John W.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.			
Quillan, George	Pvt.....	9th Coast Def.			

COMPANY E

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Bulson, Charles	Pvt.....	Organization Unknown	Schildge, Hans J.	Cpl.....	Base Hosp., Camp Wadsworth
Cathcart, Ralph	Pvt.....		Moith, Ivanhoe	Pvt.....	Base Hosp., Camp Wadsworth
Cooney, James J.	Pvt.....		Burke, Joseph W. ...	Cook.....	Cas. Det.
Daly, Francis	Pvt.....		Easton, George	Pvt.....	Cas. Det.
Fitzgibbons	Pvt.....		Riley, James	Pvt.....	Cas. Det.
Hayden	Pvt.....		Talabac	Pvt.....	Cas. Det.
Joyce	Pvt.....		Payne, Price E.	Cpl.....	12th N. Y. Inf.
Locke, William	Pvt.....		Cole, George W.	Pvt.....	12th N. Y. Inf.
McClellan, A. E.	Pvt.....		Donovan, Daniel ...	Pvt.....	12th N. Y. Inf.
McEwan, Daniel	Pvt.....		Forster, Ernest	Pvt.....	12th N. Y. Inf.
Myers, John	Pvt.....		Caphan, Jonas	Pvt.....	12th N. Y. Inf.
Odell, Herbert S.	Pvt.....		Kerney, W. E.	Pvt.....	12th N. Y. Inf.
Sarvis, Roy B.	Pvt.....		Kelly, J. E.	Pvt.....	12th N. Y. Inf.
Schmidt, Fred	Pvt.....		Davis, Hartford M....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	102d Engrs.
Salamona, Charles ...	Pvt.....		Feehan, Richard	Pvt. 1st Cl.	102d M. P.
Smith, George B.	Pvt.....		Alexander, John J. ..	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Remount Depot
Wilkinson, George W.	Pvt.....				
Wyatt, Henry C.	Pvt.....				

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

COMPANY E (Continued)

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Alexander, Richard R.	Pvt.	Remount Depot	Rogers, Howard C.	Cook	} Organization Unknown
Kernochan, Frank	Pvt.	Remount Depot	Finnell, John	Pvt. 1st Cl.	
Hughes, Edward	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.	Krayer, John	Pvt. 1st Cl.	
Hutter, Jacob	Pvt.	40th Inf.	Vanderveer, H. S.	Pvt.	
Jackson, Percival	Pvt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Brady, Francis	Pvt.	
King, Cecil	Pvt.	102d Sig. C.	Brennan	Pvt.	
McGinnis, Charles	Pvt.	102d Sig. C.	Brown, William H.	Pvt.	
Thompson, Edwin	Pvt.	102d Sig. C.			

The following is a roster of men discharged from this Company before leaving the United States:

Sgt. Howard Anderson, Sgt. Thomas Monahan, Sgt. H. A. Schultz, Cpl. F. Behrens, Cpl. Eugen W. Brown, Cpl. G. C. Spiro, Mech. Harold Munson, Cook Sterritt Keefe, Cook Harry E. Witt, Pvt. 1st Cl. Fred H. Brown, Pvt. 1st Cl. Horace Ritch, Pvt. E. S. Boyle, Pvt. William Chrystal, Pvt. P. L. Coffin, Pvt. J. J. Coughlin, Pvt. Thomas Courtney, Pvt. Thomas F. Donohoe, Pvt. James E. Herron, Pvt. William C. Munson, Pvt. J. L. Townsley, Pvt. John Walsh, Pvt. James Welch.

COMPANY F

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Palmer, J. W.	Sgt.	1st Pioneers	Kisselburg, W. C.	Pvt.	Camp Hancock, Ga.
Sutton, L. W.	Pvt.	1st Pioneers	Donnelly, J. H.	Pvt.	Discharged
Livermore, F. A.	Pvt.	1st Pioneers	Van Buskirk, C. O.	Pvt.	Discharged
Knapp, H.	Pvt.	Remount Depot	Mohl, A. W.	Pvt.	Discharged
Huss, E. W.	Pvt.	10th N. Y. Inf.	Montgomery, R. W.	Pvt.	Discharged
Shaw, H. R.	Pvt.	102d Sig. Bn.	O'Brien, H. S., Jr.	Sgt.	Discharged
Brush, M. W.	Pvt.	102d Sig. Bn.	Wilson, T. J.	Cook	Discharged
Laidlaw, I. T.	Pvt.	102d Sig. Bn.	Sheridan, T. J.	Pvt.	Discharged
Armondi, C. W.	Cpl.	102d Sig. Bn.	Goodman, J. H.	Pvt.	Discharged
Richmond, J. L.	Sgt.	1st N. H. Inf.	Dart, R. S.	Sgt.	Discharged
Brown, J. M.	Pvt.	1st N. H. Inf.	Lovenberg, F. H.	Pvt.	Discharged
Dobbs, D. K.	Pvt.	1st N. H. Inf.	Archer, R. P.	Pvt.	Discharged
Stanton, R. A.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Sturtevant, G. C.	Pvt.	Discharged
Cummings, H. C.	Pvt.	O. M. C.	Shaver, F. J.	Mech.	Discharged
Clark, S. E.	Pvt.	Field Bakery	Cleaver, W. J.	Cpl.	Discharged
Goodnough, R. C.	Pvt.	Field Bakery	Shaw, M. G.	Pvt.	Discharged
Bumt, M. W.	Pvt.	Base Hosp.	Salton, G. E.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Discharged
Wittaker, G. W.	Cpl.	O. R. C.	Honig, J.	Pvt.	Discharged
Andrew, J. C.	Cpl.	O. M. C. O. T. C.	Houck, L. E.	Pvt.	Discharged
Carson, H. A.	Cpl.	O. M. C. O. T. C.	Jenson, J. A.	Cook	Discharged
Lesoveck, C. A.	Pvt.	40th U. S. Inf.	Morton, R.	Cpl.	Discharged
Phillips, F. A.	Cpl.	Casual Det.	Fox, P.	Pvt.	Discharged
Whitaker, J. E.	Cook	Casual Det.	Dennis, C. L.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Discharged
Wood, C. E.	Pvt.	Casual Det.	Meade, W. H.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Discharged
Donnelly, C. E.	Pvt.	102d M. P.	LoFrano, T.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Discharged
Heaney, J. J.	Pvt.	102d M. P.	Dumond, F. M.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Discharged
Guild, R. M.	Pvt.	Camp Hancock, Ga.	Salerno, J.	Pvt.	Discharged
Hauver, B. T.	Pvt.	Camp Hancock, Ga.	Hughes, J. J.	Pvt.	Discharged
McClure, C. R.	Pvt.	Camp Hancock, Ga.	Callahan, J. R.	Pvt.	Discharged
			Stern, H. S.	Pvt.	Discharged
			Grossman, N. E.	Pvt.	Discharged

TRANSFERRED OR DISCHARGED BEFORE SAILING

COMPANY G

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Duplecy, Frederick R.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.	Durar, George H.	Cpl.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.
Harvey, Harry H.	Cpl.	1st N. Y. Inf.	Putman, Kingman W.	Sgt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.
Harvey, Raymond K.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.	DuBois, Robert S.	Pvt.	1st N. H. Inf.
Slater, Alfred	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.	Wetmore, Louis	Cpl.	1st N. H. Inf.
Emslie, Stuart L.	Cpl.	Remount Depot	Atwood, Richard C.	Cpl.	Discharged
Hurlburt, Harry J.	Pvt.	Remount Depot	Cross, Arthur L.	Pvt.	Discharged
Marrin, James	Cook	Remount Depot	Davidge, Willis D.	Cpl.	Discharged
Otto, August J.	Pvt.	Remount Depot	Dean, Frederick G.	Sgt.	Discharged
Wadman, Gilbert J.	Pvt.	Remount Depot	DuBois, George J.	Pvt.	Discharged
Haley, John F.	Cpl.	Signal Corps	Ferris, Clifford G.	Pvt.	Discharged
Jewel, Charles T.	Pvt.	Signal Corps	Firth, John J.	Pvt.	Discharged
Holliday, Edwin F.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Gage, Ralph J.	Pvt.	Discharged
Vandemark, Charles.	Mech.	M. M. Regt.	Green, J. O.	Cpl.	Discharged
Larbell, Frank	Pvt.	Base Hosp., N. A.	Hallock, George D.	Cpl.	Discharged
Sciutto, Lawrence	Pvt.	12th N. Y. Inf.	Haud, Richard	Sgt.	Discharged
Carley, Edmond G.	Pvt.	Organization Unknown	McDonnell, John J.	Pvt.	Discharged
Carey, Clifford A.	Cpl.		McNeill, Arthur T.	Pvt.	Discharged
Brown, Harold L.	Pvt.		McQuiston, Wm. H.	Pvt.	Discharged
Koenigsberg, Louis.	Pvt.		Miller, Robert R.	Pvt.	Discharged
Kirk, William H.	Sgt.		Pratt, George J.	Pvt.	Discharged
Lanzendorfer, Stephen	Pvt.		Quilligan, James J.	Sgt.	Discharged
McKnight, W.	Pvt.		Sinnot, Phillip J.	Pvt.	Discharged
McKnight, William J.	Pvt.		Stevens, James B.	Pvt.	Discharged
Terreforte, John J.	Pvt.		Jenny, David T.	Pvt.	Discharged
Townsend, De Haven	Pvt.		Langdon, Theodore P.	Pvt.	Discharged
Wainwright, Wesley J.	Pvt.	Organization Unknown	Lawrence, John E.	Pvt.	Discharged
Wester, Edward J.	Pvt.		Martin, Clarence A.	Pvt.	Discharged
Young, Thomas S.	Cpl.		Street, Charles E.	Pvt.	Discharged
Ashworth, George P.	Pvt.		Collins, Charles A.	Cpl.	Discharged
King, Frederick L.	Pvt.		Dunmore, John O.	Pvt.	Q. M. C.
Barr, Joseph E.	Pvt.		May, Clinton H.	Pvt.	Q. M. C.
Bushnell, Thomas S.	Pvt.		Puckhaber, Walter E.	Pvt.	Q. M. C.
Campbell, A. W.	Pvt.		Roberts, LeRoy H.	Pvt.	Q. M. C.
Larraway, Otto	Bugler.		Saalfeld, Richard A.	Pvt.	Q. M. C.
Carpenter, Lyle H.	Pvt.		Grant, Ulysses S., 4th.	Pvt.	102d Am. Train
Georgi, James J.	Pvt.	Q. M. C.	Jones, Daniel W.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Jones, Maurice A.	Pvt.	Q. M. C.	Relfh, Herbert A.	Pvt.	Remount Depot
Lennon, Clarence P.	Pvt.	Q. M. C.	Reed, Jefferson C.	Pvt.	Base Hosp.
Stevens, Louis	Pvt.	Q. M. C.	Westervelt, Harry	Pvt.	Anti-Aircraft Bn.
Davis, Charles F.	Mech.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.			

COMPANY H

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Ross, John G.	Cpl.	1st Pioneers	Johnston, Peter M.	Pvt.	Hdq. Troop, 27th Div.
Demarest, Van					
Buskirk	Pvt.	Hdq. Troop, 27th Brophy Div.	Brophy, John J.	Pvt.	Mobile Ord. Depot

COMPANY I

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Barr, Andrew	Pvt.	102d Fld. Sig. Bn.	Beaver, Robert T.*	Pvt.	Hdq. Trp. 27th D.
Barry, Edward J.	Pvt.		Benway, James S.	Cpl.	414th Tel. Bn.
Bassett, Albert A.	Pvt.	S. C. D.	Bloom, Lewis	Pvt.	1st Cl. 1st Pioneer Regt.

* Died in service.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

COMPANY I (Continued)

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED
Britt, Edward M.	Sgt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Osborne, Wilfred G. ...	Pvt.	Q. M. C., N. A.
Buchner, John L.	Pvt. 1st Cl. M. M. Regt.		Parker, Stephen E. ...	Mech.	Q. M. C., Wasl
Calhoun, Arthur E.	Cpl.	Engineer Regt.	Pearce, Charles H.	Pvt.	Engineer Regt
Decker, Emmett O.	Sgt.	M. M. Regt.	Pecoraro, Alfonso ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. 1st Army Hdq	Regt.
De Vol, Harley V.	Pvt. 1st Cl. Hdq., 27th Div.		Peters, Samuel M. F. Sgt.	Prov. Ry. Reir	Rgt.
Doll, William M.	Pvt.	Q. M. C., N. A.	Powell, John S.	Pvt.	Med. Dept., N
Duvoli, James C.	Pvt.	Engineer Regt.	Powers, William T. ...	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Everett, Harry W.	Pvt.	Q. M. Corps, N. A.	Pyatt, Kenneth R.	Pvt. 1st Cl. Av. Sec., Sig. C	
Galbraith, James S. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. Av. Sec., Sig. C.		Rappleyea, Charles ..	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Garrison, William H. ...	Cook.	M. M. Regt.	Ray, Lyle C.	Pvt. 1st Cl. Av. Sec., Sig. C	
George, Michael	Pvt.	Engineer Regt.	Ritchie, Samuel	Pvt. 1st Cl. C. O. Det. A. C.	
Gibbons, Alexander ...	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.		Hd., 27th Di	
Griffis, Edwin	Sgt.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Rockhill, Charles ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. M. M. Regt.	
Haight, Charles L. R. ...	Cpl.	M. M. Regt.	Sinsabaugh, George ...	Cpl.	1st N. H. Inf.
Heil, Harold D.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Skinner, James R.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Henriques, Chas. R. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. Av. Sec., Sig. C.		Smith, Arthur G.	Pvt.	Truck Co. 331
Johnson, Sydney S. ...	Pvt.	Engineer Regt.		Q. M. C., N.	
Kittredge, Alvah	Pvt.	Q. M. C., N. A.	Smith, Chas. H.	Cpl.	Av. Sec., Sig. C
Ludlum, Robert O. L. ...	Mech.	M. M. Regt.	Smith, John	Pvt.	101st Fld Bak
Lutes, Edmund M. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. M. M. Regt.		Titch, William J.	Pvt. 1st Cl. Med. Dept.,	U.S.A.
Lyons, Edward P.	Pvt. 1st Cl. Av. Sec., Sig. C.		Vogel, William	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
McMillin, Frank E. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. Av. Sec., Sig. C.		Wiederson, Roy	Cpl.	1st Cl. Av. Sec., Sig. C
Meehan, William F. ...	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.	Wren, Frank	Cpl.	102d Field Sig.
Morehouse, Harry W. ...	Pvt.	Hdq. Co., 106th	Zwald, John	Pvt.	Engineer Regt
		F. A.	Christensen, Harry ..	Pvt. 1st Cl. Hdq. 27th Div	
Monyhean, James P. ...	Pvt.	Ord. Corps, N. A.	Sullivan, John	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Murray, Virgil A.	Pvt.	102d Fld. Sig. Bn.			
Myers, George	Pvt.	106th Field Artil.			
North, Robert B.	Cpl.	M. M. Regt.			

COMPANY K

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED
Baer, Richard W.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	McNulty, Donald S. ...	Pvt.	71st N. Y. Inf.
Clark, William L.	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.	Watson, Cresap P. ...	Pvt.	71st N. Y. Inf.
Connor, William A. ...	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	Witmarsh, Karl R. ...	Pvt.	71st N. Y. Inf.
O'Neil, Thomas B., Jr. ...	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	Cassidy, John J.	Pvt. 1st Cl. Disc. S. C. D.	
Thorne, Henry S.	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.	Andrade, Cipriano, 3d	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Rhineland, P. K. ...	Cpl.	Hon. Disc.	Barton, Floyd H.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Coxe, Peter T.	Cook.	Hon. Disc.	Cayea, Joseph H.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Clark, John B.	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.	Clark, Edward F. ...	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Crowell, Reginald B. ...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.	Dubois, Frank R. ...	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Perry, Geo. C. McK. ...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.	Duquette, William ...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.
Sullivan, Edward W. ...	Pvt.	Discharged	Garceau, Harvey A. ...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.
Berkeley, Theodore I. ...	Sgt.		Gilbert, Dudley F. ...	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Green, Irving C.	Pvt. 1st Cl. Disc. S. C. D.		Landry, George	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Lynch, Michael	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	Lester, Benjamin M. ...	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Nagle, Charles J.	Pvt.	Discharged	Nichols, LeRoy W. ...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.
Tackman, George N. ...	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	Stanley, John B.	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.
Barberio, Salvatore ..	Pvt.	Dropped as	Delisle, Wallace B. ...	Sgt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
		Deserter	Barton, Edward J. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. 1st N. Y. Inf.	
James, Carlton	Pvt. 1st Cl. Disc. S. C. D.		Champagne, Chas. J. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. 102d Sig. Bn.	
Dickinson, George S. ...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.	Prouse, Harry L.	Pvt. 1st Cl. 1st N. Y. Inf.	
Prew, Harry F.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	Taylor, A.	Pvt. 1st Cl. Av. Sec., Sig.	
Von Eltz, Julius T. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. 71st N. Y. Inf.		Bauer, Charles	Pvt.	12th N. Y. Inf.
Whitcomb, Frank J. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl. 71st N. Y. Inf.		Gero, Edward	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Dickinson, Herbert C. ...	Pvt.	71st N. Y. Inf.			

TRANSFERRED OR DISCHARGED BEFORE SAILING

COMPANY K (Continued)

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Lamica, Frederick ...	Pvt.	Remount Depot, 307th Q. M. C.	Ahearn, William J....	Pvt.	102d M. P.
Nettis, Thomas D....	Pvt.	12th N. Y. Inf.	Ambrose, John J. ...	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Osborn, Samuel S....	Pvt.	Remount Depot, 307th Q. M. C.	Bissette, Leo M.	Pvt.	10th Eng.
Miller-Jones, Wm., Jr.	Cpl.	Hon. Disc.	Dubois, Leon O.	Pvt.	Q. M. C., N. A.
Brown, Elliot R. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Disc. S. C. D.	Jones, William M. ...	Pvt.	102d M. P.
Pelkey, Edward W....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Disc. S. C. D.	Lacey, Cyril	Pvt.	2d Co.
Van Rensselaer, Alex-			Mouquin, Raoul J....	Pvt.	1st N. H. Inf.
ander T. M.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Disc. S. C. D.	Sloane, Charles B....	Pvt.	1st N. H. Inf.
Betters, William	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	VanNorden, John	Pvt.	1st N. H. Inf.
Collins, Frank D.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	Tebo, Napoleon	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Coon, Harold L.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	Dibble, Peter	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Davis, John W.	Pvt.	Disc.	Henderson, Robert B.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Lamb, Harold A.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	Wiley, Carl D.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.
Maloney, Earl T.	Pvt.	Disc. S. C. D.	Donahoe, Harold H....	Cpl.	102d M. P.
Newport, Robert J....	Pvt.		Brown, Norris F. ...	Pvt.	Q. M. C., N. A.
Conto, Edward F. ...	Cpl.	1st Army Hdq.	Hall, Tracey D.	Pvt.	Cas. Det., Camp Wadsworth
LeDuc, Benjamin O. ...	Cpl.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Lamoy, Stephen B. ..	Pvt.	Cas. Det., Camp Wadsworth
Faintor, Philip N....	Cpl.	Pigeon Sec., S. C.	Moses, Edward A. ..	Pvt.	Cas. Det., Camp Wadsworth
Warner, Dwight W....	Cpl.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Oeland, Samuel V....	Pvt.	Cas. Det., Camp Wadsworth
Wilson, Robert C., Jr.	Cpl.	1st N. H. Inf.	Savage, Joseph	Pvt.	A. R. D., 307th Q. M. C.
Dumas, Clarence J....	Cpl.	1st N. H. Inf.	Stickney, Arthur C....	Pvt.	Cas. Det., Camp Wadsworth
Kunkel, Henry	Cpl.	M. M. Regt.			
LaCoss, John	Mech.	35th Engrs.			
Hunter, F. K. M. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st N. H. Inf.			
Hyde, Archie W....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Av. Sec., Sig. C.			
Smith, Alexander I....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st N. H. Inf.			

COMPANY L

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Stryker, Ed. duB., Jr.	Sgt.	S. C. D.	Byrnes, John J.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Shipbuilding
Jurgens, Karl L.	Sgt.	S. C. D.	Campbell, John F. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Shipbuilding
Bryant, Edwin	Sgt.	51st Pioneers	Carroll, Walter E.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	S. C. D.
Dinan, Raymond H....	Sgt.	S. C. D.	Davidson, John A. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Shipbuilding
Crump, John S.	Sgt.	1st N. H. Inf.	Fagan, Charles E.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Med. D., U. S. A.
Green, Frederick	Sgt.	Med. D., U. S. A.	Howe, Cyrus L.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	102d M. P.
Searl, James	Sgt.	51st Pioneers	Howe, R. E. L., Jr....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Div. Hdq. Troop
Ahlstrom, William J.	Cpl.	Av. School, S. C.	Kearney, John T....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	102d M. P.
Meder, Daniel	Cpl.	51st Pioneers	King, Winslow	Pvt. 1st Cl.	S. C. D.
Harvier, Howard V....	Cpl.	Casual Det.	Laegler, George W....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	S. C. D.
Eipper, Albert F. ...	Cpl.	Field Bakery, Q. M. C.	McGloin, James H. ...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	51st Pioneers
Haeffner, George V....	Cpl.	106th Artillery	Mullarkey, Bernard J.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Shipbuilding
Glennen, Charles C....	Cpl.	M. M. Regt.	Nagle, Arthur F.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	S. C. D.
Turley, William B....	Cpl.	Casual Det.	O'Callahan, Wm. J....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	M. M. Regt.
Campbell, Kenneth L.	Cpl.	51st Pioneers	Woodside, John T....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Gas Service
DeNyse, George M....	Cpl.	51st Pioneers	Allen, Charles M.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Kane, Frank	Cpl.	102d Sup. Train	Atkinson, Samuel	Pvt.	S. C. D.
McCracken, Wm. J....	Sgt.	Discharged, De- pendency	Barnshaw, James	Pvt.	102d Sup. Train
Martin, Thomas A....	Cook	Shipbuilding	Blandino, Ralph	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Arbuckle, George A....	Mech.	M. M. Regt.	Bogart, Marshall W....	Pvt.	S. C. D.
Shannon, Harry A....	Cpl.	M. M. Regt.	Brady, Harry I.	Pvt.	S. C. D.
Branstater, Henry F.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Discharged, De- pendency	Brown, Harry P.	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
			Casey, Walter J.	Pvt.	1st Pioneers
			Cleary, Harold D.	Pvt.	Med. D., U. S. A.
			Collins, Hugh	Pvt.	Med. D., U. S. A.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

COMPANY L (Continued)

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Connor, Edward D....	Pvt.....	Med. D., U. S. A.	Lyuta, George	Pvt.....	51st Pioneers
Cressington, Earl H....	Pvt.....	Shipbuilding	McHugh, Frank	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Cunningham, F. E....	Pvt.....	S. C. D.	McMahon, Robert F.	Pvt.....	Med. Det.
DeForest, Edward E....	Pvt.....	Av. School., S. C.	Noble, George P. ..	Pvt.....	Casual Dept.
Deveraux, Joseph A....	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Nolan, Charles L. V..	Pvt.....	Av. School, S. C.
Dubetsky, Stephen A....	Pvt.....	Med. D., U. S. A.	Phillips, Harry H....	Pvt.....	106th Artillery
Edward, Alfred B....	Pvt.....	102d Sup. Train	Preston, Robert H....	Mech.....	Q. M. C.
Ferris, Alexander T....	Pvt.....	Field Bakery, Q. M. C.	Tierney, James J. ...	Pvt.....	S. C. D.
Fitzpatrick, John J....	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Trostel, Frederick C.	Pvt.....	102d M. P.
Gleason, Martin D....	Pvt.....	Casual Det.	Tucker, George C....	Pvt.....	102d Sig Corps
Harris, Wm. Nicoll ..	Pvt.....	Wads. Base Hosp.	Gallagher, Thomas A.	Pvt.....	S. C. D.
Hasbrouck, Henry H....	Pvt.....	102d Sig. Corps	Beekman, Bernard E.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Div. Hdq. Troo
Hauver, Robert A....	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Newhouse, Wilfred J..	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Div. Hdq. Troo
Hulse, Fred	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Slattery, John S.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	102d M. P.
Hulse, Charles	Pvt.....	1st Pioneers	Ataman, John	Pvt. 1st Cl.	40th U. S. Inf.
Jackson, Frank	Pvt.....	S. C. D.	Apostol, Michael	Pvt.....	40th U. S. Inf.
Kirwan, John M.	Pvt.....	S. C. D.	Kozol, Wasil	Pvt.....	40th U. S. Inf.
Kohn, Maurice	Pvt.....	51st Pioneers	Lotzoler, Christ. J..	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
LeMunyan, James ...	Pvt.....	S. C. D.	Pauzeter, John J....	Pvt.....	Shipbuilding
Loughlin, George	Pvt.....	Med. D., U. S. A.	Weber, John J., Jr..	Pvt.....	Shipbuilding
			Fay, Edward H., Jr..	Pvt.....	Shipbuilding
			Dean, Nicholas A....	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.

COMPANY M

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Murphy, Morris		M. M. Regt.	Kelley, Raymond		M. M. Regt.
Garland, Joseph	Cpl.....	M. M. Regt.	Willing, Herman		Q. M. C.
Mead, Edward	Cpl.....	M. M. Regt.	Mead, Chas.		Q. M. C.
Roma, Albert		M. M. Regt.	Pettit, James		Q. M. C.
Tombs, Joseph	Sgt.....	M. M. Regt.	Spring, David H....		Q. M. C.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Wagner, Frank J....	Regt. Sgt.		Smith, Hubert W....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
	Maj.	71st N. Y. Inf.	Thomas, Warren F....	Col. Sgt.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Grant, Harry E....	Col. Sgt.	71st N. Y. Inf.	Weir, Herbert B....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Murray, Russel	Pvt.....	71st N. Y. Inf.	Bender, Gustav	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Bell, Ward M....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Bennett, Ernest H....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Johnson, Samuel B....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Wolski, Walter J....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Brown, Harry F....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Hine, William H....	Bn. Sgt.	
Hughes, Edward G....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.		Maj.	Av. Sch., San Ant
Leib, Ben.	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Shepardson, H. S....	Mus. 3d Cl.	1st N. Y. Inf.
McHugh, John T....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Eager, William D....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Milligan, Charles W..	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Jackson, Floyd J....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Peterson, Stanley E..	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Balcon, Roland C....	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Polvent, Edward J....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Beasock, Fred B....	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Henwood, David J....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Horner, Nathaniel H..	Pvt.....	Sch. Mil. Aero., Atlanta, Ga.
Phelps, Harold J. C..	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Otten, William	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Bardo, George P....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Rodenhurst, Ed. P....	Pvt.....	Sch. Mil. Aero.
Colligan, Edward J....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Smith, John M....	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Corkery, Francis	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Wisheart, Frank J..	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Reidel, Jacob F....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Wright, Walter N....	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Smith, Donald McK..	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.			

TRANSFERRED OR DISCHARGED BEFORE SAILING

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY (Continued)

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
McVee, Roland C....	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.	Fayette, Vincent M..	Pvt.....	19th Engrs.
Lobbin, Robert W....	Bd. Cpl....	Hq. Co. 104th F.A.	Jennings, Charles S...	Pvt.....	19th Engrs.
Ross, Carl S.....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	102d F. Sig. Bn.	Wales, Roger B.....	Pvt.....	Av. Sec., S. C.
Tompkins, Arthur D...	Pvt. 1st Cl..	102d F. Sig. Bn.	Yates, Marovah A....	Pvt.....	35th Engrs.
Burden, Chas. E., Jr.	Pvt.....	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Truesdell, Glen A....	Pvt.....	102d F. Sig. Bn.
Herrick, Walter R....	Pvt.....	B. H., Camp Wad.	Masten, Harold D....	Pvt.....	Eng. Enl. Res.
Hilsinger, Elmer J....	Pvt.....	102d F. Sig. Bn.	Houck, Cecil S.....	Cook.....	Inf., Unassigned
Hollstein, R. M.....	Pvt.....	Q. M. Corps, N. A.	Ehrmann, Wm. D....	Sup. Sgt....	104th F. A.
Jaeger, George J., Jr.	Pvt.....	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Redner, Francis B....	Stable Sgt.	104th F. A.
Kusche, William.....	Pvt.....	102d F. Sig. Bn.	Mysch, John G.....	Mus. 1 Cl..	40th Inf.
Miller, Starr A.....	Pvt.....	102d F. Sig. Bn.	Mejna, Frank J.....	Pvt.....	40th Inf.
Mumford, Ray E....	Pvt.....	Q. M. Corps, N. A.	Dudley, Thomas	Pvt.....	Casual Division
North, Edward L....	Pvt.....	102d F. Sig. Bn.	Rogers, Albert W....	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Hamilton, Henry A....	Cpl.....	Co. D, 102d Eng.	Bradford, Frank	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Halsey, Edwin C....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	107th Amb. Co.	Thayer, Roland T....	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Hart, Nathan.....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	107th Amb. Co.	Wade, Frederick	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Jessup, Huntingt	Pvt. 1st Cl..	M. M. Regt.	Randell, Clifford	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Martin, Cyril.....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	M. M. Regt.	Tompkins, F. M.....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	Casual Division
Martin, Howard V....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	M. M. Regt.	Hill, Floyd L.....	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Throckmorton, J. W..	Pvt. 1st Cl..	Av. Sec., S. C.	Kusche, William	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Lutes, Robert B....	Pvt.....	Q. M. C. N. A.	Macmillan, Frdk.	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Mack, Howard P....	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Walker, Harry.....	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Rice, Edward F....	Pvt.....	Av. Sec., Sig. C.	Aldorf, John.....	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Sancomb, Roswell G..	Pvt.....	1st N. H. Inf.	Brooker, Cecil E....	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Schrader, Samuel F...	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Palkovic, Matthew ..	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Sisson, William.....	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Wilson, James H....	Pvt.....	Casual Division
Trevor, Clyfford	Pvt.....	1st N. H. Inf.	Mulligan, Peter P....	Pvt.....	54th Bgd. Hdq.
Ward, Alfred J.....	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.	Walker, George W....	Pvt.....	S. C. D.
Constable, M. E....	Pvt.....	Ft. Slocum	Radcliffe, George ...	Mus. 1 Cl.	S. C. D.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Ruprecht, Carl F....	Sup. Sgt...	Hon. Disc.	Balzano, Michael J...	Pvt.....	104th F. A.
Kip, William V.....	Stab. Sgt...	Rep. Org.	Bell, Richard M....	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Palmer, John McK...	Sgt.....	Commissioned	Bender, Lester F....	Pvt.....	102d M. P.
Mitchell, Spencer T..	Cpl.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Brophy, John J.....	Pvt.....	Ord. Corps
Watts, Llewellyn	Cpl.....	1st N. H. Inf.	Burke, John.....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
McKean, Josiah S....	Cpl.....	102d Fld. Sig. Bn.	Cummings, Leo H....	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Fitchard, John M....	Cpl.....	1st N. Y. Inf.	Faraone, Peter.....	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Keene, Royal B.....	Cook.....	M. M. Regt.	Farmer, Thomas J...	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Huy, Albert B.....	Mech.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Fellows, Albert E....	Pvt.....	Casual Det.
Myers, Joseph G....	Mech.....	40th U. S. Inf.	Griffith, David A....	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Pellegrino, Francis ..	Mech.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Haynes, Arthur J....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
DeNoyelles, E. H....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	Hon. Disc.	Herzog, Frederick C..	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Dixon, Jerome J....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	Av. Sec., S. C.	Hoffmeister, Frank J..	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Faurot, Lester C....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	M. M. Regt.	Lee, William J.	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Freer, Alfred D.....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	M. M. Regt.	Loftus, Robert T....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Monroe, Charles H...	Pvt. 1st Cl..	M. M. Regt.	McKenna, John P....	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Richlin, William G...	Pvt. 1st Cl..	1st N. Y. Inf.	Magee, Walter H. ...	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.
Schaefer, John P....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	Cas. Det.	Martin, Thomas J....	Pvt.....	Casual Det.
Schen, Fred W.	Pvt. 1st Cl..	Hon. Disc.	Morton, Joseph A....	Pvt.....	Q. M. C.
Schilling, Earl C....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Murray, William C...	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Taylor, H. W., Jr....	Pvt. 1st Cl..	Rep. Org.	Muthig, Fred G.....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Wayerink, Charles ..	Pvt. 1st Cl..	Ord. Corps	Nicholson, Harry G..	Pvt.....	M. M. Regt.
Anderson, John F....	Pvt.....	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	O'Connor, William L.	Pvt.....	1st N. Y. Inf.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY (Continued)

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Philipbaun, Wm. A...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Williams, Wm. M...	Pvt.	M. M. Regt.
Polidoro, Salvatore ..	Pvt.	52d Pioneer Inf.	Willis, Lorne H...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.
Sayers, Harry E.....	Pvt.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Wilsey, William	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Smith, Frank W.....	Pvt.	35th Engrs.	Wilson, Marcus B....	Pvt.	Army Hdq. Regt.
Sollitt, Fred G.....	Pvt.	Hon. Disc. S. C. D.	Wishart, Bert W....	Pvt.	Casual Det.
Waterbury, Wm. T....	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.	Wolley, Harry S....	Pvt.	Q. M. C.

SANITARY DETACHMENT

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Dailey, John J.....	Sgt.	Base Hosp. N. A.	Rittenhouse, G. M....	Pvt.	Q. M. C.
Flander, Roland W....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Med. Dept. N. A.	Richardson, G. D....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	105th Field Hosp.
Proctor, David G....	Pvt.	1st N. H. Inf.	Kirkland, Kenneth S..	Pvt. 1st Cl.	102d San. Tr.
White, Roy N.....	Pvt. 1st Cl.	102d M. P.	Knoll, Francis J....	Pvt.	102d San. Tr.
Ledwidge, Christopher	Sgt.	Vet. Corps	Pailca, John N.....	Pvt.	102d San. Tr.
Russell, Clarence	Pvt.	Med. Depot	Snouffer, Clair E. ...	Pvt.	102d San. Tr.

SUPPLY COMPANY

NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO	NAME	RANK	TRANSFERRED TO
Ford, Charles W. ...	R. Sup. Sgt.	Hon. Disc.	O'Mara, John	Wagoner	Casual Det.
Grassman, John H....	R. Sup. Sgt.	Hon. Disc.	Plumb, Albert E.	Wagoner	Chemical Service
Scheffer, Richard ...	H'shoer...	Rem't Depot 307	Ryan, Thomas J. ...	Wagoner	1st N. Y. Inf.
Wilson, Charles H....	H'shoer...	Hon. Disc.	Seaman, Arthur	Wagoner	106th F. A.
Ryan, Joseph	Mech.	Casual Det.	Tracy, Edward J. ...	Wagoner	102d Sup. Tr.
Bone, Charles H., Jr.	Wagoner	108th Amb. Co.	Williams, Alfred W...	Wagoner	102d M. P.
Bradenburgh, Geo. W.	Wagoner	10th Engrs.	Williams, David J., Jr.	Wagoner	M. M. Regt.
Brown, George J.	Wagoner	Casual Det.	Wingendorf, Peter ..	Wagoner	Hon. Disc.
Costello, John J.	Wagoner	35th Engrs.	DeWitt, Thomas D...	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Q. M. C.
Crawford, Burton S...	Wagoner	Veterinary Corps	Hazard, Walter	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Hon. Dis.
Hovey, DeAlton A....	Wagoner	Casual Det.	Mundy, Benjamin W.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Base Hospital
Greeney, Lewis N. ...	Wagoner	1st N. Y. Inf.	Robertson, James B..	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Av. Sec., S. C.
Gulick, Edward J. ...	Wagoner	102d Sup. Tr.	Viviano, Thomas H..	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Av. Sec., S. C.
Hager, John W.	Wagoner	12th N. Y. Inf.	Brown, William H...	Pvt.	Remount Depot
Kaufman, Harold C..	Wagoner	M. M. Regt.	Clark, William	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.
Kelly, John M.	Wagoner	M. M. Regt.	Culkin, Thomas J. ...	Pvt.	Remount Depot
Kelly, John S.	Wagoner	Hon. Disc.	Kiernan, Arthur	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.
Kested, John C.	Wagoner	1st N. Y. Inf.	Kinch, Jay	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.
Lafferty, John P. ...	Wagoner	Casual Det.	McMann, Oliver H...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.
McCann, William J..	Wagoner	102d Fld. Sig. Bn.	Nicholson, George ...	Pvt.	102d M. P.
McConnell, Robert A.	Wagoner	Hon. Disc.	Taylor, Oscar S.	Pvt.	Casual Det.
Marmon, Garold G...	Wagoner	1st N. Y. Inf.	Vizian, Joseph R. ...	Pvt.	Hon. Disc.
Morehouse, Henry W.	Wagoner	Casual Det.	Wood, Harold J.	Pvt.	1st N. Y. Inf.
Morrissey, Dennis J..	Wagoner	102d Sup. Tr.			

MEN COMMISSIONED FROM THE RANKS OF THE 107TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Cpl. Albertson, Edwin R. Capt., Sig. Corps
Sgt. Barker, Harold P. 2d Lieut., 101st Inf.
Pvt. Carroll, William, Jr. Capt., N.A.
Sgt. Cook, Martin V. 1st Lieut., 165th Inf.
Sgt. Drury, George. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Freeman, Ogden H. 2d Lieut., 26th Div.
Sgt. Hamm, George B. 2d Lieut., 101st Inf.
1st Sgt. Hanley, Walter H. 2d Lieut., 105th Inf.
Pvt. Page, Donald O. 1st Lieut.
Pvt. Orchard, William R.* 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Totton, Frank M. 1st Lieut., Ord. Dept.
Sgt. Watson, Edmund A. 2d Lieut., Instructor A.C.S.
Sgt. Weber, Louis G. 2d Lieut., 108th Inf.
Pvt. White, Eugene. 2d Lieut., Q.M.C.

COMPANY B

Sgt. Brandt, Erdman N. 1st Lieut., Adj. 1st Bn., 106th Inf.
Sgt. Bissell, Robert P. 2d Lieut., Co. A, 108th Inf.
Sgt. Clark, Silas S. 1st Lieut., 51st Inf. Brig. Hdq. (General Staff)
Cpl. Draper, George O. Capt., Av. Sec., U. S. Sig. Corps
Cpl. Dugro, Charles H. 2d Lieut., 319th U. S. Inf.
Sgt. Donovan, John M. 2d Lieut., Co. B, 108th Inf.
Cpl. Fitzsimmons, Richard A. 1st Lieut., Av. Sec. U. S. Sig. Corps
Sgt. Goss, Wright D. 2d Lieut., 26th Div.
1st Sgt. Hutchinson, Harold G. 2d Lieut., U.S.A.
Cpl. Kitchell, Joseph W. 2d Lieut., 165th Inf.
Mess Sgt. Newton, Harry G. 2d Lieut., Q.M.C., U.S.A.
Pvt. Schmidt, Edgar A., 1st Lieut., Av. Sec. Sig. Corps
Pvt. Schonhardt, Fred. W. 2d Lieut., Regular Army
Pvt. Vosseler, Edw. A. 2d Lieut., Regular Army
Sgt. Wood, Howard O., Jr. 1st Lieut., M. G. Co., 104th Inf.
Pvt. Woods, Robert H. 2d Lieut. Q.M.C. N. A.
1st Sgt. Morgan, Paul L. 2d Lieut., Co. A, 107th Inf.
Pvt. Hand, Howard F. 2d Lieut., Av. Sec. Sig. Corps
Pvt. Andre, Harold A.† 2d Lieut., Av. Sec. Sig. Corps
Pvt. Keeffe, Louis R. 2d Lieut., Av. Sec. Sig. Corps
Pvt. Klopsch, Louis. 2d Lieut., 165th Inf.

COMPANY C

Pvt. Biezer, Wendell. 1st Lieut., Aviation
1st Sgt. Harnischfeger, Philip. 1st Lieut., Instructor A.C.S.

* Killed in action.

† Killed in aeroplane accident.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

COMPANY C (*Continued*)

Sup. Sgt. Herbert, Harry. 2d Lieut., 28th Inf.
Sgt. Kerr, Thomas T.* 2d Lieut., 108th Inf.
Sgt. Lathrop, Earl.* 2d Lieut., 108th Inf.
Sgt. Leonard, William. 2d Lieut., Instructor U.S.
Sgt. Lippincott, William C. 1st Lieut., Instructor A.C.S.
Sgt. McAdie, William. 2d Lieut., 108th Inf.
Pvt. Mills, Robert J. 2d Lieut., Aviation
Sgt. O'Brien, Joseph P. 1st Lieut., Instructor A.C.S.
Pvt. O'Sullivan, Mortimer. 2d Lieut., A.P.M., Tours, France
Pvt. Parker, Charles R. 1st Lieut., 165th M.G.Co.
Sgt. Prindle, Carlyle C. 2d Lieut., 104th Inf.
Sgt. Russell, Spencer G. 1st Lieut., Engineers
Sgt. von Bernuth, Harry. 2d Lieut., 102d Inf.

COMPANY D

Pvt. Allen, Harold L. 1st Lieut., 165th Inf.
Sgt. Barr, William T. 2d Lieut., 127th Inf.
Sgt. Bell, Allen, Jr. 2d Lieut., 127th Inf.
Cpl. Bell, Robert P. 1st Lieut., 38th Inf.
Pvt. Broman, Victor. 2d Lieut., Av. Sec. Sig. Corps
Pvt. Cox, W. E. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Ford, Andrew J. 1st Lieut.
Cpl. Glover, William H. 1st Lieut., 304th Div. Sup. Train
Sgt. Higgins, Edmund S. 1st Lieut., 127th Inf.
Pvt. Jerman, Daniel T. Capt., 2d Engineers
Sgt. Johnston, George F. 2d Lieut., 4th Inf.
Pvt. Kuerzi, L. E. 1st Lieut.
Cpl. Ladue, Ralph E. 1st Lieut.
1st Sgt. Lander, William I. 2d Lieut., 107th Inf.
Pvt. Little, Stuart
Pvt. Meeske, Frank W. Capt., 108th Inf.
Sgt. Myers, C. Mercer. Capt., 155th Depot Brig.
Sgt. Poillon, Ernest C. Capt., 306th Inf.
Cpl. Pottier, A. R. 2d Lieut.
1st Sgt. Price, Harry. 2d Lieut., 319th Inf.
Sgt. Richards, Walter E. 2d Lieut., Av. Sig. Corps.
Pvt. Roome, Charles. 2d Lieut.
1st Sgt. Simpson, Thomas G. Capt., Co. D, 107th Inf.
Pvt. Smith, G. P. F. 1st Lieut., 309th Inf.
Pvt. Smith, W. H., Jr. Major
Cpl. Smith, Willett D. 2d Lieut., 312th Inf.
Pvt. Weeks, Richard E. 1st Lieut.

COMPANY E

Sgt. Bryan, John F. 2d Lieut., 102d Inf.
Sgt. Davis, Robert P. 2d Lieut., 28th Div.
Pvt. Dunn, Vincent L. 1st Lieut.
Sgt. Greer, Winfield. 2d Lieut.
1st Sgt. Grimm, Earl D. 1st Lieut., Hdq. 53d Brig., 27th Div.
Sgt. Hanson, Clinton E. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Jackson, Percival. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Keller, Arthur I., Jr.* 2d Lieut., 126th Inf.
Pvt. Krayner, John. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Lewis, Stanley R. 2d Lieut., 26th Div.
1st Sgt. Matthews, Hilliard H. 2d Lieut., 28th Div.
Sgt. Mendenhall, Henry C. 1st Lieut., 108th Inf.
Sgt. O'Rourke, Edward J. 2d Lieut., 101st Inf.

* Killed in action.

107TH MEN COMMISSIONED

COMPANY E (*Continued*)

Pvt. Werring, Fred. 1st Lieut.
Mess. Sgt. Wetherill, Elisha K. K. 1st Lieut., Hdq. 27th Div.
Sgt. Zink, Anthony DeHaven. 2d Lieut.

COMPANY F

Altieri, Louis J. 2d Lieut., 319th Inf.
Andrews, John C. 2d Lieut., Q.M.C.
Bronson, Wilber B. 2d Lieut., 109th Inf.
Brooks, Leverich V. V. 1st Lieut., S.C.
Bull, F. W. 2d Lieut., 120th Inf.
Butler, Robert W. Capt.
Byrne, Thomas J. 1st Lieut., Hdq. Troop, 26th Div.
Carson, Hugh A. 2d Lieut., Q.M.C.
Cummings, Harold E. 2d Lieut., Q.M.C.
Dart, Russell S. 2d Lieut., Av. Sec., S.C.
Doyle, Edward F. 2d Lieut.
Harding, H. J., Jr. 2d Lieut.
Hellquist, Oscar E.* 2d Lieut., 107th Inf.
Kendall, Kenneth. 2d Lieut.
Kennedy, Herbert B. 2d Lieut.
Lovenberg
Miller, John G. 2d Lieut., 317th Inf.
McPherson, R. B. 2d Lieut.
Moran, John. 1st Lieut., 103d Inf.
O'Brien, William H. 2d Lieut., 28th Div.
Whytock, Norman R. 1st Lieut., 103d Inf.
Whittaker, G. W. 2d Lieut., Cav., Q.R.C.

COMPANY G

Bauchle, Thomas H., Jr. 2d Lieut.
Bradley, Richard E. 2d Lieut.
Brown, Harold L. 2d Lieut.
Cooper, Albert E. 2d Lieut.
Cimiotti, Walter E. 1st Lieut.
Davis, Charles T. 2d Lieut.
Durar, George H. 2d Lieut.
Kircheis, A. L. 1st Lieut.
Kirk, William H. 1st Lieut.
Marrin, James J. 2d Lieut.
Putnam, Kingman W. 2d Lieut.
Rowland, Charles R. 2d Lieut.
Stephens, Louis. 2d Lieut.
Street, Harold E. 1st Lieut.
von Klein, Walter. 2d Lieut.
Walradt, Carey. 1st Lieut.
Wood, Jefferson K. 2d Lieut.
Young, Thomas S. 1st Lieut.

COMPANY H

1st Sgt. Crane, Gene M. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Devine, Charles. 2d Lieut., San. Squad, 27th Div.
1st Sgt. Dewey, John H. 2d Lieut., 106th Inf.
Pvt. Grant, Ulysses S., 4th. 2d Lieut., Ord. Dept.
Sgt. Hodgetts, Leonard. 2d Lieut.
1st Sgt. Leonard, William M. 2d Lieut., 26th Div.
Sup. Sgt. Morrison, Andrew. 2d Lieut., Q.M.Dept.

*Killed in action.

107TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

COMPANY H (*Continued*)

Sgt. Parker, Emerson F. 2d Lieut., 28th Div.
Sgt. Phillips, John B. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Purcell, Raymond F. 2d Lieut., 107th Inf.
Sgt. Vollbracht, Robert. 1st Lieut., 32d Div.

COMPANY I

1st Sgt. Burnett, J. Lester. 2d Lieut., U. S. Inf.
Sgt. Clayberger, Harry O. 2d Lieut., U. S. Inf.
Pvt. Cutler, Stewart. 1st Lieut., 23d U. S. Inf.
Cpl. Durham, Henry W. Major, Engineers
1st Sgt. Floyd, Chas. H. 1st Lieut., Adj. 3d Bn., 107th Inf.
Sgt. Freeman, John C. 1st Lieut., Hdq. Co., 107th Inf.
Pvt. Freeman, William B. 1st Lieut. Ord. Dept.
Sgt. Gilson, Raymond E. 2d Lieut., U. S. Inf.
Pvt. Hamilton, Henry. 1st Lieut., Engineers
Sgt. Harrah, Edward. 1st Lieut., Regular Army
Sgt. Holt, Evan L. M. 2d Lieut., U. S. Inf.
Cpl. Henriques, Charles H. 2d Lieut., Sig. Corps
Sgt. Morris, Edward H. 2d Lieut., U. S. Inf.
Sgt. Morris, Frederick R. 2d Lieut., U. S. Inf.
Sup. Sgt. McMurray, Raymond A. 1st Lieut., Co. K, 106th U. S. Inf.
Sgt. MacBurney, Alfred G. 2d Lieut., U. S. Inf.
Cpl. Patterson, Robert P. Capt., U. S. Inf.
Sgt. Peters, Samuel M. F. 1st Lieut., Engineers
Cpl. Sheppard, Maurice C. 1st Lieut., U. S. Inf.
Cpl. Spaulding, Melvin. 1st Lieut., U. S. Inf.
Cpl. Talbot, Arthur. Captain, Co. C., 107th Inf.
Sgt. Uhl, Harrison J., Jr. 1st Lieut., 108th Inf., Co. E.
Pvt. Value, Bernside R. Capt., 11th Engineers
Cpt. Wight, Goulding K. 1st Lieut., U. S. Inf.

COMPANY K

Pvt. Andrade Cipriano, 3d.
Sgt. Berkeley, Theodore I.
1st Sgt. Cater, Aymar. 2d Lieut., 109th Inf.
Sup. Sgt. Clarkson, Samuel C.
Cook Cox, Peter T. Capt., Bat. B, 78th F. A.
Sgt. Davies, John W. A. 2d Lieut., 109th Inf.
Sgt. Dickinson, George S. 1st Lieut., Ord. Dept.
Pvt. Dickinson, Herbert C. 1st Lieut.
1st Sgt. Hampton, John C.
Sgt. Jessup, John B. 1st Lieut., 107th Inf.
Cpl. Ker, David.* 2d Lieut., Av. Sec.
Sgt. Lehmann, Alexander H. 1st Lieut. Hdq. 54th Inf. Brig.
Sgt. McAnerney, John, 2d Lieut., 107th Inf.
Pvt. McNulty, Donald S. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Munroe, Robert G. 2d Lieut., P. O., 27th Div.
Pvt. Nichols, LeRoy W. 2d Lieut.
1st Sgt. Raven, Richard M.* 1st Lieut., 107th Inf.
Cpl. Rhinelander, Philip K. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Riggs, George. 2d Lieut., 112th Inf.
Sgt. Schmiedell, Edward G., Jr. 2d Lieut., 321st Inf.
Sgt. Schoonmaker, Theodore R. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Taylor, Harold J.
Sgt. Van Schaick, Wynne L. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Von Eltz, Julius T. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Watson, Cresap P. 1st Lieut.

*Killed in action.

107TH MEN COMMISSIONED

COMPANY K (*Continued*)

Pvt. Whitcomb, Frank J.
Cpl. Whitmarsh, Karl R. 1st Lieut.
Pvt. Wisner, Paul. 1st Lieut., 165th Inf.

COMPANY L

1st Sgt. Buell, Ralph P. 1st Lieut., 107th Inf.
Pvt. Cantey, Samuel M. 1st Lieut.
Cpl. Corrigan, Robert W. 2d Lieut.
Cpl. Davis, John G. 2d Lieut.
Cpl. Farley, Walter V. 2d Lieut., 105th Inf.
Sgt. Farley, Worthington S. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Golding, John N., Jr. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Greene, Carl F. 2d Lieut.
Cpl. Greenwood, John H. 1st Lieut.
Pvt. Havens, Herbert S. 2d Lieut.
Mech. Hosford, Harry. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Hunnewell, Hillman B. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Johnstone, Jack Butler. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Kerr, Chester M. Capt.
Sgt. Ladd, Coit. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Ladd, Henry M., Jr. 2d Lieut.
1st Sgt. Leland, Claude G. Capt., 107th Inf.
Pvt. Lester, Dudley G. 1st Lieut.
Cpl. Marrian, Ralph R. 1st Lieut.
Cpl. Marshall, Wayne. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. McGowan, Arthur C. 1st Lieut.
1st Sgt. McIntyre, Richard H. 1st Lieut., 107th Inf.
Pvt. Rabineau, Franklyn L. 1st Lieut.
Sgt. Robertson, Thomas A., Jr. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Russell, Kenneth G. 1st Lieut.
Sup. Sgt. Seabrook, Raymond. 2d Lieut., Q.M.C.
Sgt. Stephens, Sam Andrew. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Titterton, Edwin G. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Titus, Edward H., Jr. 1st Lieut.
Pvt. Van Inwegen, W. B. 1st Lieut.
Cpl. von Glahn, Hermann H. 2d Lieut.
1st Sgt. Webster, James L. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Welles, Paul. 2d Lieut.
Sgt. Wohlleb, Frank.‡ 1st Lieut.
Pvt. Wright, Bernard B. Capt.

COMPANY M

Bliss, Clyde G. 2d Lieut.
Burrill, Dudley F. 2d Lieut.
Coster, James S. 2d Lieut.
Davenport, Walter A. 2d Lieut.
Ferreira, Avelino V. 2d Lieut.
Fitzpatrick, William S. 2d Lieut., Av. Sec.
McGuire, William F. 2d Lieut.
Pelham, George R. 2d Lieut.
Robinson, Arthur. 2d Lieut.
Selee, Donald W. 2d Lieut., 125th Inf.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

Davies, John W. A. 2d Lieut.
Dillon, Herbert C. 2d Lieut.

‡ Died of wounds.

107TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY (*Continued*)

Ehrman, William D. 2d Lieut., F.A.
Fisher, Edward. 2d Lieut.
Freeman, John C. 1st Lieut.
Hanson, Clinton E. 2d Lieut.
Hungerford, Cedric E. 2d Lieut.
Hunt, Ridgely. 2d Lieut.
Langstroth, Earl. 2d Lieut.
Mullaney, Eugene L. 1st Lieut.
Nolan, Raymond E. 2d Lieut.
Orchard, William R.† 2d Lieut., 101st Inf.
Peel, William W. 2d Lieut.
Sperry, William M. 2d Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

Barry, William L. 2d Lieut., M. G. Bn., U.S.A.
Bennett, William H. Capt.
Bottsford, A. M. 2d Lieut., M. T. C.
DeNoyelles, E. Harold. 2d Lieut., S.C., U.S.A.
Dixon, Jerome J.* 1st Lieut., Av. Sec., S.C.
d'Esterhazy, Paul DeR. 1st Lieut.
Esterbrook, Richard. 1st Lieut., British Army
Faurot, Lester C. 2d Lieut., M. M. Regt.
Gadebusch, Paul H. 1st Lieut., 107th Inf.
Gow, Kenneth.† 1st Lieut., 107th Inf.
Hallock, Russell W. 2d Lieut., 108th Inf.
Henry, Verner S. 1st Lieut., Ord. Dept.
Jessup, Henry H. 1st Lieut.
Jetter, Jacob, E. Capt., 102d Sup. Train
Lewis, Wickliffe B. 2d Lieut., 369th Inf.
Kip, William V. 2d Lieut., Q.M.C.
MacDonald, Robert. 2d Lieut., 108th Inf.
Palmer, John McK. 1st Lieut., Ord. Dept.
Reed, Luther B. 2d Lieut.
Rhodes, Walter B. 2d Lieut., 372d Inf.
Schenk, Fred W. 2d Lieut., S.C., U.S.A.
Smith, Henry B.† 1st Lieut., 104th Inf.
Stevens, Yale. Capt.
Tailer, William H.† Lieut., Lafayette Escadrille
Tobin, Ralph. 2d Lieut., 30th Div.
Walton, Edward A. 2d Lieut.
Whitlock, John R. 1st Lieut.

SUPPLY COMPANY

Pvt. Alvarez, Leon. 2d Lieut., Q.M.C.
Mess Sgt. Bell, Robert J. 1st Lieut., 104th Inf.
Pvt. DeWitt, Thomas D. 1st Lieut., Q.M.C.
Reg. Sup. Sgt. Fling, William F. D. 2d Lieut., 104th Inf.
Reg. Sup. Sgt. Frenette, Edward B. 2d Lieut.
Pvt. Robertson, J. Bruce. 2d Lieut., Av. Sec., S.C.
1st Sgt. Sullivan, Edward J. 2d Lieut., 104th Inf.

SANITARY DETACHMENT

Pvt. Burnett, Arthur C. 1st Lieut., 28th Div.
Pvt. Emery, Donald J. 2d Lieut., 119th Inf.
Pvt. Rittenhouse, George M. 2d Lieut., Q.M.C.
Sgt. Miller, Henry E. 2d Lieut.

* Killed in aeroplane accident.

† Killed in action.

MILITARY RECORD
OF

MILITARY RECORD OF

.....

ARMY SERIAL No.

RANK AT DISCHARGE Co.... REGT.....

ENLISTED IN COMPANY..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

DRAFTED LOCAL BOARD..... ON..... 191..

ASSIGNED TO

TRANSFERRED TO Co..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

TRANSFERRED TO Co..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

TRANSFERRED TO Co..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

TRANSFERRED TO Co..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

APPOINTED Co..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

APPOINTED Co..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

APPOINTED Co..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

APPOINTED Co..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

APPOINTED Co..... REGT..... ON..... 191..

IN TRAINING AT CAMP..... FROM..... 191.. TO..... 191..

SAILED FOR FOREIGN SERVICE ON BOARD S.S.....

FROM..... U.S.A. ON 191..

LANDED AT..... ON..... 191..

ENGAGEMENTS.....

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REJOINED REGIMENT FROM HOSPITAL ON..... 191..

DECORATIONS.....
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CITATIONS.....
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SAILED FOR UNITED STATES ON BOARD S.S.....
FROM..... ON..... 191..

LANDED AT..... U.S.A., ON..... 191..

DISCHARGED AT..... ON..... 191..

PLR	HEADQUARTERS	TDN	2ND DN	3RD DN
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3RD BN	4TH BN			
5TH BN	6TH BN			
7TH BN	8TH BN			
9TH BN	10TH BN			
11TH BN	12TH BN			
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99TH BN	100TH BN			



107TH U.S. INFANTRY
IN
FRANCE - BELGIUM
1918 - 1919

E N G L I S H

C H A N E L

BELGIUM

PLAN OF THE DAY

MACHINE GUN Co.

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Decadified using the Bookkeeper process.
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